A SHAKESPEARE PHONOLOGY

WILHELM VIETOR

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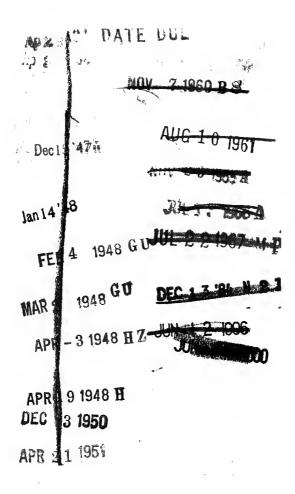
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OTHER WORKS ON PHONETICS BY THE SAME AUTHOR.

- A SHAKESPEARE READER in the Old Spelling and with a Phonetic Transcription. (Companion volume to A SHAKE-SPEARE PHONOLOGY.) Marburg: Elwert. In the press.
- DEUTSCHE LAUTTAFEL (70×87 cm). Unmounted, 1 m. 50; on linen, with rollers, 2 m. 50. ENGLISCHE LAUTTAFEL (100×130 cm). FRANZÖSISCHE LAUTTAFEL (100×130 cm). Unmounted, 2 m. each; on linen, with rollers, 4 m. each. Sound-charts, German, English and French. Printed in three colours. Each with German, English and French text. (Marburg: Elwert; London: Hachette & Co.)
- Wie ist die Aussprache des Deutschen zu lehren? Marburg: Elwert. 4th ed. 1906. 33 pp. Paper covers, 60 pf.
- ELEMENTE DER PHONETIK DES DEUTSCHEN, ENGLISCHEN UND FRANZÖSISCHEN. Leipzig: Reisland. 5th ed. 1905. XIII, 386 pp. Paper covers, 7 m. 20; cloth, 8 m.
- KLEINE PHONETIK DES DEUTSCHEN, ENGLISCHEN UND FRANZÖSISCHEN. Leipzig: Reisland. 4th ed. 1905. XVI, 132 pp. Paper covers, 2m. 40; cloth, 2m. 80.
- (English edition: ELEMENTS OF PHONETICS, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN. Translated and adapted by Walter Rippmann from Prof. Viëtor's "Kleine Phonetik." London: Dent & Co. 1899. X, 137 pp. Cloth, 2s. 6d. net.)
- DIE AUSSPRACHE DES SCHRIFTDEUTSCHEN. Mit phonetischen Texten. Leipzig: Reisland. 6th ed. 1905. VIII, 119 pp. Paper covers, 1m. 60; boards, 1m. 80.
- GERMAN PRONUNCIATION: Practice and Theory. Leipzig: Reisland. 3rd ed. 1903. VIII, 137 pp. Paper covers, 1 m. 60; cloth, 2 m.
- DE UITSPRAAK VAN HET HOOGDUITSCH. Voor Nederlanders bewerkt door W. Viëtor en T. G. G. Valette. Haarlem: de Erven F. Bohn. 2nd revised ed. 1902. IV, 48 pp. Paper covers, 50 cts.
- DEUTSCHES LESEBUCH IN LAUTSCHRIFT. Leipzig: Teubner. Part I. 2nd ed. 1904. XII, 158 pp. Part II. 1902. VI, 139 pp. Cloth, 3 m. each.

\mathbf{A}

SHAKESPEARE PHONOLOGY

WITH A RIME-INDEX TO THE POEMS
AS A PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY

BY

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> "Not marble, nor the guilded monuments Of princes, shall outlive this powerful rime."

MARBURG I. H.
N. G. ELWERT.

LONDON W. C.

1906.





A.210083

11.863.14.17 11.863.14.11

Altenburg (Sachsen-Alt.) Pierersche Hofbuchdruckerei. Stephan Geibel & Co.

Published June 1, 1906.

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PREFACE.

THE aim and scope of the present volume having been set forth in the introductory chapter, very little remains to be said.

To the short list of works given in § 2 W. Franz's Orthographie, Lautgebung und Wortbildung in den Werken Shakespeares (Heidelberg, 1905) must now be added. As my own book had been completed in manuscript, and for the greater part printed or set in type when that volume appeared, I have not even tried to turn it to account. Prof. Franz, who in his preface kindly refers also to publications by myself and some of my pupils, will be found to agree with me on many points. I venture to hope that what I now give after long preliminary studies will be more exact as well as more complete than my former contributions to the subject.

A few words must, however, be added, to avoid possible misunderstandings. Specialists will speedily discover that I have ignored certain recent investigations (Marburg ones not excepted) which may seem to

VIII Preface.

modify or even invalidate some of my own conclusions. This has been done from the following considerations. In the first place, I wished to address myself to a wider circle of readers, some of whom would neither care for a detailed discussion of side-questions, nor, as a rule, have access to doctor's dissertations and similar monographs. The second consideration, however, is more important. As I have pointed out in § 2, my object is not to treat of Modern English, nor even Elizabethan, phonology, but of the pronunciation adopted by Shakespeare in his published works. Hence the rime-index to the poems forms an integral part of my book. Besides Shakespeare himself-the principal authority-, such contemporaries as Bullokar and Gill are on the whole of far greater use for our purpose than e. g. the Cely Papers or Paston Letters. Let me give an example to show what I mean. From sources such as those last mentioned we know that, with certain speakers, the difference in sound between as and long a had been lost as early as the 15th c., not to mention later evidence which may prove more or less conclusive. Nevertheless, I keep Shakespearian [æi] distinct from [æ:], letting the facts, so to say, speak for themselves. A critic who only peruses my text is almost sure to raise objections. But a mere glance at the lists of rimes in -aim: -aim, -ame: -ame, &c., in the rime-index ought to convert the most inveterate disbeliever.

Not having lived in English surroundings for the last twenty years and more, I count upon the indulgence of my readers in presenting my book in an English garb, which I naturally do for merely practical reasons. I am greatly indebted to Miss E. Fancourt, of London, and Lektor H. Smith, M. A., of Marburg, as well as to Dr. M. Christlieb, of Marburg, and Direktor F. Dörr, of Frankfort-on-the-Main, for their valuable assistance in revising the proofs, but must take all responsibility on myself. A list of Addenda et Corrigenda, which includes a few valuable notes by Prof. F. J. Curtis, of Frankfort, will be found at the end of the book.

A companion volume, A Shakespeare Reader, is in the press.

MARBURG, May 1906.

W. V.

ABBREVIATIONS AND SIGNS.

(The contracted titles of Shakespeare's works are the same as in Ellis, III, p. 919, and besides selfexplaining. It will be sufficient to include those of the poems in the following list.)

a. = adjective.

A. F. = Anglo-French. an., anon. = anonymous.

av. = adverb.

c. = century, centuries.

cj. = conjunction.

cp. = comparative.

E. = English.

e. = early.

E. D. D. = English Dialect Dictionary.

E. D. Gr. = English Dialect Grammar.

Exp. Orth. = Expert Orthographist.

F = Folio.

F. = French.

Ff = Folios.

G. = German.

g. = gerund.

Gr. = Greek.

ib. (in the rime-index) = ibidem (the *last* quotation only).

int. = interjection.

It. = Italian.

L. = Latin.

LC = Lover's Complaint.

M. E. = Middle English.

Mod. = Modern.

N. E. D. = New English Dictionary.

npr. = proper name.

num. = numeral.

O. = Old.

p. = participle (present).

pl. = plural.

pn. = pronoun.

PP = Passionate Pilgrim.

pp. = past participle.

prp. = preposition.

PT = Phœnix and Turtle.

pt. = preterite, past tense.

Q = Quarto.

Qq = Quartos.

RL = Rape of Lucrece.

S = Sonnets.

 $s_* = substantive.$

Sc. = Scotch.

sg. = singular.

Sp. = Spanish.

sup. = superlative.

s. v. = sub verbo.

v. = verb (present tense).

VA = Venus and Adonis.

 $W_{\cdot} = Welsh.$

War. = Warwick.

W. S. = West Saxon.

*=hypothetical(inferred).

t = not in Shakespeare

† = not in Shakespeare, not quoted from Sh.

 \parallel = imperfect rime.

+ is used in the rimeindex to separate riming words.

() (in the rime-index, phonetic transcription) = uncertain or optional.

*** For [] and phonetic transcription see § 3.

ORIGINAL EDITIONS AND FACSIMILES (THE LATTER USED IN THIS BOOK.)

Venus and Adonis. First Quarto, 1593.—Shakespere-Quarto-Facsimiles, No. 12. (W. Griggs.)

The Rape of Lucrece. First Quarto, 1594.—Shake-spere-Quarto-Facsimiles, No. 35. (C. Praetorius.)

Shakespeare's Sonnets. First Quarto, 1609.—Shake-spere-Quarto-Facsimiles, No. 30. (C. Praetorius.)

A Lover's Complaint. Forms an appendix to the original edition and the facsimiles of the Sonnets.

The Passionate Pilgrim. First Quarto, 1599.—Shake-spere-Quarto-Facsimiles, No. 10. (W. Griggs.)

The Phœnix and Turtle. Published in an appendix to Robert Chester's Love's Martyr, 1601.—Reprint by Dr. Grosart in the Publications of the New Shakespere Society, 1878.

Also the Facsimiles by Sidney Lee (Oxford, 1905). The First Folio.—Facsimiles by J. O. Halliwell-Phillipps (London, 1876), and by Sidney Lee (Oxford, 1902).

CHIEF PHONETIC AUTHORITIES.

(16тн то 18тн с.)

Bullokar (1580). Butler (1633).

Cheke (1555).

Cooper (1685).

Cotgrave (1611). Du Gres (1636).

Du Guez (ab. 1532).

Erondell (1605).

Expert Orthographist

(1704).

Florio (1611).

Gill (1619, 1621).

Grammaire Angloise 1595. 1639.

Hart (1569).

Hume (1617).

Hymn to the Virgin (ab.

1500?).

Jones (1701).

Jonson (1640).

König (1705, &c.).

Lambeth Fragment (1528). Lediard (1725).

Mason (1622, 1633).

Miège (1688).

Offelen (1687).

Palsgrave (1530). Price (1668).

Sainliens (1566,1580,1609).

Salesbury (1547, 1567).

Sherwood (1632).

Smith (1568).

Tory (1529).

Walker (1791, &c.)

Wallis (1653).

Wilkins (1668).

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Preface	VII
Abbreviations and Signs	\mathbf{X}
ORIGINAL EDITIONS AND FACSIMILES	XI
CHIEF PHONETIC AUTHORITIES	XII
CHAPTER I.—INTRODUCTORY. § 1. Ellis on the	
pronunciation of Shakespeare. § 2. Other	
work bearing on the subject. § 3. Method	
of investigation. § 4. Sounds and symbols:	
vowels. § 5. Nicer distinctions. § 6. The	
vowels illustrated. § 7. Sounds and sym-	
bols: consonants	1
CHAPTER II.—VOWELS. [i:] IN BE. § 8. Gene-	
ral value. § 9. Rimes in [i:] and [i]. § 10.	
Apparent rimes in [i:] and [ij] final. § 11.	
Rimes in [i:] and [e:]. § 12. Apparent rimes	
in [ix] and [e]	9
CHAPTER III.—VOWELS. [i] IN LIP. § 13. Gene-	
ral value. § 14. Rimes in [i] and [ij]. § 15.	
Rimes in [i] and [e:]. § 16. Rimes in [i]	
and [e]. § 17. Rimes in [ir] and [ur]	18
CHAPTER IV.—VOWELS. [ij] IN BY. § 18. Gene-	10
ral value. § 19. Rimes	25
CHAPTER V.—VOWELS. [iu] IN DUE. § 20. Gene-	20
ral value. § 21. Rimes in [iu] and [eu]. § 22.	28
Rimes in [iu] and [u:]. § 23. Other rimes	40

	PAGE
CHAPTER VI.—VOWELS. [e:] IN SEA. § 24.	
General value. § 25. Apparent rimes in	
[e:] and [i:]. § 26. Rimes in [e:] and [e].	
§ 27. Rimes in [e:] and [æ:]. § 28. Appa-	
rent rimes in [e:] and [æi]	34
CHAPTER VII.—VOWELS. [e] IN LET. § 29.	
General value. § 30. Rimes in [e] and [æ],	
and various rimes in [er]. § 31. Apparent	
rimes in [e] and [æi]	44
CHAPTER VIII.—VOWELS. [eu] IN FEW. § 32.	
General value. § 33. Rimes	47
CHAPTER IX.—VOWELS. [æ:] IN NAME. § 34.	
General value. § 35. Rimes in [æ1] and	
[æ]. § 36. Rimes in [æ;] and [æi]. § 37.	
Rime in [æ:] and [o]	48
CHAPTER X.—VOWELS. [æ] IN CAN. § 38.	
General value. § 39. Rimes in [æ] and	
[a:]. § 40. Rimes in [æ] and [o] (and occa-	
sionally [o:]). § 41. Rime in [æ] and [u]	56
CHAPTER XI.—Vowels. [æi] IN DAY. § 42.	
General value. § 43. Additional rimes	62
CHAPTER XII.—VOWELS. [a:] IN SAW. § 44.	
General value. § 45. Additional rimes .	65
CHAPTER XIII.—VOWELS. [oː] IN GO. § 46.	
General value. § 47. Rimes in [oː] and [o].	
§ 48. Rimes in [or] and [ou]. § 49. Rimes	
in [o:] and [u:] (and [u]). § 50. Rimes in	
[oː] and [uw]	69
CHAPTER XIV.—Vowels. [o] IN ON. § 51.	
General value. § 52. Apparent rime in [o]	
and [ou]. § 53. Rimes in [o] and [u], and	
words in -ord, -ort, &c	75

TABLE OF CONTENTS.	$\mathbf{X}\mathbf{V}$
	PAGE
CHAPTER XV.—VOWELS. [oi] IN FOY. § 54.	
General value. § 55. Rimes	82
CHAPTER XVI.—VOWELS. [ou] IN OWN. § 56.	
General value. § 57. Rimes in [ou] and	
[uw], [uː]	84
CHAPTER XVII.—VOWELS. [uː] IN TOO. § 58.	
General value. § 59. Rimes in [u:] and [u].	
§ 60. Rimes in [ur] and [uw]	85
CHAPTER XVIII.—VOWELS. [u] IN UP. § 61.	
General value	88
CHAPTER XIX.—VOWELS. [uw] IN HOW. § 62.	
General value. § 63. Rimes	89
CHAPTER XX.—CONSONANTS. LABIALS. § 64.	
Stops. [b], [p]. § 65. Nasal. [m]. § 66.	
Continuants. [w], [hw]. § 67. Continuants.	
[v], [f]	90
CHAPTER XXI.—CONSONANTS. DENTALS. § 68.	
Stops. [d], [t]. § 69. Nasal. [n]. § 70.	
Liquids. [1]. § 71. Liquids. [r]. § 72.	
Continuants. [d], [e]. § 73. Continuants.	
$[z], [s]; [z], [\int]$ \ldots \ldots \ldots	95
CHAPTER XXII.—CONSONANTS. PALATALS AND	
VELARS, &c. § 74. Stops. [g], [k]. § 75.	
Nasal. [ŋ]. § 76. Continuants. [j], [ç]. § 77.	
Continuants. [x]. § 78. The aspirate. [h]	99
CHAPTER XXIII.—STRESS AND RHYTHM. § 79.	
General remarks. § 80. Shifting of stress,	
and change of rhythm. § 81. Influence of	
stress and rhythm on speech-sounds. § 82.	
Irregular number of weak syllables in the	
verse	102

					PAGE
F	RIME-INDEX TO THE POEMS)	
	PRONOUNCING VOCABULA	RΥ	7.		
I.	[ir]-Rimes. (Groups 1-36)				116
II.	[i]-Rimes. (Groups 37-84)				126
III.	[ij]-Rimes. (Groups 85-127) .				136
IV.	[iu]-Rimes. (Groups 128-154).				159
V.	[e:]-Rimes. (Groups 155-201).				164
VI.	[e]-Rimes. (Groups 202-273) .				175
VII.	[eu]-Rimes. (Groups 274-276).				194
VIII.	[æ:]-Rimes. (Groups 278-323).				194
IX.	[æ]-Rimes. (Groups 324-376) .				207
X.	[æi]-Rimes. (Groups 377-397).				217
XI.	[a:]-Rimes. (Groups 398-409).				227
XII.	[o:]-Rimes. (Groups 410-436).				229
XIII.	[o]-Rimes. (Groups 437-473) .				238
XIV.	[oi]-Rimes. (Groups 474-481).				245
XV.	[ou]-Rimes. (Groups 482-493).				247
XVI.	[u:]-Rimes. (Groups 494-511).				250
XVII.	[u]-Rimes. (Groups 512-556) .				253
KVIII.	[uw]-Rimes. (Groups 557-573)				261
XIX.	[,l]-Rimes. (Group 574)				266
A IDIDEN	IDA ET CODDICENDA				0.4
ADDEN	NDA ET CORRIGENDA	•	•	•	267
WORD.	INDEX				260

A SHAKESPEARE PHONOLOGY.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY.

§ 1. Ellis on the pronunciation of Shakespeare. A. J. Ellis—whose name may well stand at the head of a treatise like the present—has a well-known essay, On the Pronunciation of Shakespeare, in Chapter VIII, § 9, of his monumental work, On Early English Pronunciation, with especial reference to Shakespeare and Chaucer, Part III, London, 1871.

As Ellis remarks, our sources of information respecting the pronunciation of Shakespeare are two-fold, external and internal. The external sources comprise the contemporary authorities on English pronunciation, most of them examined by Ellis in Chapter III (Part I, 1869) and illustrated in the preceding sections of Chapter VIII, such as Palsgrave (1530), Salesbury (1547 and 1567), Smith (1568), Hart (1569), Bullokar (1580), and especially Gill (1619 and 1621). Of the three last-mentioned, Bullokar and Gill represent a "more archaic form of language," whereas Hart favours the "modern thinness of utterance affected by the

ladies," and in all probability by the court. Now, in the time of the Kembles, and later on, when Ellis wrote, the pronunciation of the stage was archaic; but as Ellis suggests, it is possible that in Shakespeare's time a different custom prevailed. Ellis, therefore, recognizes the necessity for proving the indications of Gill and other writers by an examination of Shakespeare's own usage, so far as it can be determined from his text.

As internal sources of information Ellis mentions puns, metre, and rime. The first he found to be really of less use than might have been expected. The metre, so far as it goes, Ellis considers the most trustworthy source of information which we possess. After his experience of Spenser's habits, the rime must, in Ellis's opinion, be of very doubtful assistance; we can, he thinks, at most compare general habits of riming with the general rules laid down by contemporary orthoepists. He finally concedes that a few inferences may be drawn from peculiarities of spelling.

Nevertheless Ellis has thought it right to read through the whole of Shakespeare with a view to his puns and rimes, and, for the latter part of his task, has also noted many metrical and accentual peculiarities.

A summary of Ellis's results, as well as a few specimens in phonetic transcription, is to be found towards the end of his § 8. On the whole, Shakespeare's pronunciation according to Ellis appears rather archaic, like that of Bullokar and Gill, than advanced, like that of Hart.

§ 2. Other work bearing on the subject. Earlier attempts to determine the pronunciation of Shake-speare, by R. Grant White (1861), and by J. B.

Noyes and C. S. Peirce (1864), have been noticed by Ellis, but may now be disregarded.

Much light has been thrown on Elizabethan phonetics by the work of subsequent authors, among whom may be mentioned Henry Sweet (A History of English Sounds, London, 1874; new edition, Oxford, 1888; &c.), F. Kluge (Geschichte der englischen Sprache, in Paul's Grundrifs der germanischen Philologie, I, Strassburg, 1891; 2nd ed., 1901), and K. Luick (articles in Anglia, XIV, Halle, 1892; XVI, 1894; Untersuchungen zur englischen Lautgeschichte, Strassburg, 1896; Studien zur englischen Lautgeschichte, Wien und Leipzig, 1903). But apart from publications dealing with Shakespeare's metre (e. g. by G. König, and by B. A. P. van Dam and C. Stoffel), his puns (by L. Wurth), and the spelling in the first Folio (by A. Lummert) and in some of the earliest Quartos (by A. Würzner), the pronunciation of Shakespeare has only incidentally been treated since 1871. Another valuable, if indirect, help are the reprints of Gill's Logonomia Anglica, by O. L. Jiriczek (Strassburg, 1903), and of Mason's Grammaire Angloise, of 1622 and 1633, by R. Brotanek (Halle, 1905). They are shortly to be followed by an edition of Bullokar's Booke at Large, undertaken by E. Hauck. Of the greatest importance for Shakespeare philology has been, and will long continue to be, the publication of three lexicographical works, of which the second and third are still uncompleted, viz. the Shakespeare Lexicon by Alexander Schmidt, the New English Dictionary, edited by J. A. H. Murray, and the English Dialect Dictionary, edited by Joseph Wright. It is only fair to add that the way for Wright's

excellent work had been paved by Ellis's Part V, The Existing Phonology of English Dialects compared with that of West Saxon Speech (1889; abridged edition, English Dialects—their Sounds and Homes, London, 1890). 1

§ 3. Method of investigation. One of the principal results obtained by previous research has been the recognition of the coexistence of various pronunciations also in Shakespeare's time. Our present object being to ascertain the individual pronunciation of Shakespeare, a new attempt will be made to derive information above all from one of the internal sources reluctantly used by Ellis, viz. rime. Shakespeare's "general habits of riming" ought, I think, to be more clearly distinguished from rimes that are only exceptional or possibly borrowed. This will be done by arranging and examining all the rimes contained in the poems of Shakespeare, first of all those published by himself, i. e. Venus and Adonis, and The Rape of Lucrece, then the Sonnets. A Lover's Complaint, The Phœnix and Turtle, and The Passionate Pilgrim, will also be included, but precaution will be taken not to confound spurious or doubtful with genuine Shakespearian work. A rime-index, which is to form the second part of this book, will present, not only all the rimes offered by these poems, but also the phonetic results arrived at, and thus serve as a pronouncing vocabulary as well. For this purpose, the riming words will be grouped according to the riming vowel, and to the sounds which follow, but in every section

¹ Whilst these pages are being revised for the press, the last part of the E. D. D. and Wright's E. Dialect. Grammar have appeared.

arranged alphabetically, according to their modern spelling (that of the Globe edition), the original spelling of the first Quarto, if different, being indicated in a note. All irregular rimes will be duly considered, with regard to other evidence of every kind. It would be manifestly impracticable as well as superfluous to classify all the rimes occurring in the plays in a similar manner; so much the more, as this would involve many difficult problems of authorship and textual criticism. On the other hand, it is to be hoped that the results yielded by the rimes of the poems may be of some assistance in deciding linguistic and literary questions connected with the dramatic works. Such rimes in the plays, however, as present any particular interest, will be discussed in addition to those taken from the poems. I hope to show that there is a far greater majority of perfect rimes in Shakespeare's poems and plays than might appear from modern usage, and also from the conclusions of Ellis.

§ 4. Sounds and symbols: vowels. The phonetic notation used in this book (in square brackets) is a simplification of the alphabet of the Association Phonétique Internationale, which in many points coincides with those employed by Sweet and Murray. It will be convenient to anticipate the Shakespearian system of sounds in presenting the signs which are to denote them.

In our simplified notation the vowels and diphthongs are as follows:

Palatal, or Front. Mixed. Velar, or Back.

High. i:, i, ij, iu u:, u, uw

Mid. e:, e, eu ə o:, o, oi, ou

Low. æ:, æ, æi a:

The [u] and [o] sounds are more or less labialised or rounded. The colon [:] denotes length. When necessary, stress will be indicated by an acute accent ['] preceding the accented syllable. Non-syllabic [i], not forming part of a diphthong, or of the half-diphthong [ij], may be noted as [I].

§ 5. Nicer distinctions. In the above system no distinction is made between "narrow" and "wide" (e. g. F. i in lit, and E. i in lip), or between "close" and "open" vowels (e. g. F. \acute{e} in $f\acute{e}e$, and F. \acute{e} in $f\acute{e}te$), although the necessary symbols are provided in the alphabet of the Association Phonétique. In all probability the Shakespearian vowels and diphthongs might be more exactly, but less conveniently, represented thus:

i:, 1, 1i, iu:

ε:, ε, εu:

æ:, a, ai

u: υ, υu

ο:, ο, οi, ο:u

α:,

[1], [\$\pi\$], [\$\pi\$] and [\$\pi\$] expressing wider or opener types than narrow or close [i], [e], [o] and [u] respectively, whilst a more palatal and a more velar [a] sound would be distinguished by [a] and [\$\alpha\$]. Yet even this more elaborate notation would be wanting in preciseness. Thus [ii] and [ui] are hardly to be considered as fully narrow, but rather as "lowered" or half-wide [ii] and [ui]; the [i] and [0] of [ii] and [uu] might be recognized as slightly tending towards the obscure "mixed" vowel [\$\pi\$], i. e. as being "mixed" [ii] and [ii] (which, together with "mixed" [\$\pi\$], might also be found in the [i], [e], and [u], or [i], [\$\pi\$] and [\$\pi\$] followed by [r], as in bird, herd, lurk); the distinction between "close," i. e. higher, [e] and [o], and "open," i. e. lower, [\$\pi\$] and [\$\pi\$] would not preclude a further

discrimination between "narrow," i. e. tense, and "wide," i. e. lax, varieties; &c. &c.

§ 6. The vowels illustrated. The sounds represented in our scheme (§ 4) may be illustrated by the following key-words, as presumably pronounced by Shakespeare:

be, lip, by, due too, up, how sea, let, few go, on, joy, own name, can, day saw.

For practical purposes the following only approximative equations may be useful:

Shakespearian Sounds. Modern Sounds.

- [i:] in be =Northern E. e in be; no after-glide.
- [i] ip = i in lip.
- [ij] » by = exaggerated London E. (and usual Cockney) e in be.
- [iu] » due = u in due; the first element stressed.
- [e:] » sea = Northern E. ea in bearing.
- [e] $\Rightarrow let = e \text{ in } let.$
- [eu] » few = e in let followed by oo in too; the first element stressed.
- [x:] » name = a in can, long.
- [æ] » can = a in can; the less palatal Northern E. variety.
- [æi] » day = a in can followed by e in be; opener than ay in day.
- [a:] 's saw = Northern E. and Cockney a in father.
- [o:] » go = less open than aw in saw; like the first element of ow in own.
- [o] $\rightarrow on = less open than o in on.$
- [oi] » joy = oy in joy; the first element, however, less open.
- [ou] » own = ow in own (cf. [o:]).

[u:] in too = Northern E. oo in too; no after-glide. [u] $\rightarrow up = u$ in put.

[uw] » how = exaggerated London E. oo in too.

All the vowels, when unstressed, are more or less obscured, verging on [a] (which is now used for a in about, a in bishop, &c.).

§ 7. Sounds and symbols: consonants. About the consonants little is to be said here. They may be roughly divided into the following groups, to which the aspirate h = [h] must be added. Pairs of voiced and voiceless sounds are coupled by a hyphen.

	Labial.	Dental.	Palatal. or Front.	Velar, or Back.
Stops.	b-p	d-t		g-k
Nasals.	m	n		ŋ
Liquids.		l, r		
Continuants.	. w, v-f	ð-θ, z-s, ʒ	-∫ j-ç	x

Shakespearian examples:—

bay-pay do-too gall-call
meed need king
leap, reap
way, vain- thee-three, year-light bought
feign use v.-use s.
joy(dz)-show

It will be seen that $[\eth]$ and $[\vartheta]$ stand for th in thee and three respectively; that $[\Im]$ represents the sibilant spelled si in vision (modern pronunciation) and contained in the diphthongal sound of $j = [\Im]$ in joy; that $[\Im] = sh$ in show, $[\Im] = y$ in year, $[\Im] = ng$ in king; and that $[\Im]$ and $[\Im]$, both of doubtful occurrence in Shakespeare, represent the

sounds of G. ch in ich (i. e. the voiceless counterpart of [j]), and of G. ch in ach, or Sc. ch in loch.

The wh in what may be written [hw], which is more distinct, if less exact, than [M], i. e. voiceless [W]. Northern E. wh in what probably has the same sound.

Syllabic consonants (nasals and liquids) are indicated by [,l], [,m], &c.

CHAPTER II.

Vowels. — [i:] IN BE.

§ 8. General value. There is no doubt that M. E. \bar{e} (close long e) = [e:] was represented by an [i:] sound in Elizabethan English. Even the Hymn to the Virgin (about 1500?) and Salesbury express it by W. i, which is still pronounced [i(:)]. Other authorities, however, indicate a sound intermediate between [e:] and [i:]. In the words of Palsgrave "suche a kynde of soundynge" as was then given to e "in these wordes, a bee suche as maketh honny, a beere to lay a deed corps on, a peere a make or felowe," &c. (he also mentions we, me, the, he, she), "both in frenche and latine, is allmoste the ryght pronunciation of t" (Ellis, I, p. 77). Smith calls e in me, see, &c. a sound "qui nec ē nec ī reddit auribus, sed quoddam medium"; adding, "et tamen simplex est, literaque debet dici" (ib., p. 112). According to Bullokar, the sound of "e sharpe," i. e. the sound in question, is "betwene the old sound of the old name of :e: and the name of :i:" (ib., p. 113). Ellis was surely mistaken in interpreting these three quotations as describing

narrow [i:]. Nor is there any proof of the sound having become narrow [i:] by the time when Shake-speare died. Gill's statement that "i tenuis" is found short in sin or win, long in seen or ween, seems to point to wide, or at least half-wide, [i:], as short i in all probability was wide. The E. long e which is identified with W. i at a much earlier period in the Hymn and by Salesbury may in reality have been wide [i:], or even "raised" [e:]. But as the F. authorities of the 16th and 17th c. also treat the E. sound as equivalent to their own i, which was almost certainly narrow, we cannot insist on wide [i:] as the recognized sound in Shakespeare's time. The rimes employed by Shakespeare favour, but do not prove, a wide sound.

§ 9. Rimes in [i:] and [i]. BEFORE LABIALS. The following instances probably are only apparent rimes in [i:] and [i]. Achieve rimes with live S 67.3. Shakespeare may have pronounced [æ'tʃiv]; observe the Q spelling atchine, i. e. atchive, and the same spelling 16th to 17th c., also achyve 14th c. (N. E. D.), and cf. chief, mischief, spelled chyf, meschif in M. E., as also the modern pronunciation of the last-mentioned word.—Believe: give H8 prol. 8, and relieve me: give me P 5. 2. 269 (Gower's speech), both in doubtful plays, seem to be correctly explained by Ellis (III, p. 958), who remarks that "give had occasionally a long vowel," also recognized by Bullokar and once by Gill, viz. [i:] = M. E. \bar{e} , lengthened from i in an open syllable (cf. Luick, Untersuchungen, p. 283). Without the [v], the [i:] is common in modern dialects, Warwick included. The word, however, rimes regularly in the poems.

Ellis (l. c.) thinks it probable that evil: devil-

besides passages from the plays, he only cites RL 85, 846, 972-should be taken as [i:v,l], [div,l], but he does not overlook the fact that Smith also gives [di:vil]. This latter form may well be Shakespeare's pronunciation. Cf. N. E. D., s. v. devil: "The O. E. déo- would normally give modern de-, exemplified in 15th c., and in mod. Sc. and some Eng. dialects, but generally shortened at an earlier or later date to devor div." Short [e] and [i] are represented by Cooper and Jones respectively. In evil, [i:], corresponding to M. E. \vec{e} , lengthened from i in an open syllable, was also pronounced by Gill and Butler. The [i] in the second syllable of both words should possibly be retained. Smith has it in devil, Butler in evil, where Gill, however, omits it, as Cooper and later orthoepists do in devil. The O spellings are, of course, not decisive. The same rime occurs in the plays.

BEFORE DENTALS. Beseech'd rimes with enrich'd LC 207. As LC is of doubtful authorship, this is perhaps not a Shakespearian rime.

Been: sin RL 210 cannot be reckoned as a rime in [i:] and [i]. It is true, Shakespeare rimes been [bi:n]: seen S 97. 1, and been [bi:n]: spleen PP 6.78, supposing this poem to be his; but this would not prevent him from using the short, and originally unstressed, by-form [bin], RL 210. As to this form, cf. the spellings bynne, byn 16th to 17th c., bin 16th to 18th c., N. E. D., Jones's rendering, and the modern use of [bin] by the side of [bi:n] or [bijn].—Mytilene: din P 5.2.273 (in Gower's speech), and Mytilene: then P 4.4.51 (also spoken by Gower), seem both imperfect rimes, in [i:] and [i], and in [i:] and [e] respectively. Some of the rimes in [i:ld] and [ild] are doubtful.

Of the v. build the pt. builded occurs, riming with shielded and yielded, LC 152. As build is spelled bield 14th c., beelde 14th to 15th c., and as Gill has "bildeth" = [bi: $lde\theta$] by the side of "byldeth" = [by: $lde\theta$] (where [y] = F. u), of "beildeth" = [beilde θ], of "bjld" = [bijld], of "bild" = [bild], and of "bvld" = [by:ld], and again "bilder" = [bi:lder], "bilding" = [bi:ldin], to the exclusion of other forms, builded LC 152 may certainly be interpreted as [bi:lded]. The same pronunciation appears in build: field KL 3.2.90 (the Fool's prophecy). The [i:] is still used in the North (cf. E. D. S.).— Also gild v. is represented in the poems by one—twofold-rime only, viz. with field and shield, RL 58. It is pronounced "gild" = [gild] by Gill, and there are no spellings with ie or ee in N. E. D. Still the rime in question, and the analogy with build, are in favour of [gi:ld].—For held (and hild), pt. and pp. of hold, Shakespeare evidently uses two, and including the compound beheld pt., even three, different phonetic forms. "Held" pp. S 2.4, 24.3 must be [hi:ld], the words riming with it being field and "stell'd," i. e. rather *steel'd, respectively. The reading of the Globe ed., stell'd, S 24.1, is in contradiction with that of the Q, steeld, i. e. "engraven as in steel" (from steel v., O. E. *stélan, W. S. *stíelan). The [i:] of "held," i. e. *hield, itself is borne out by the well-known Chaucerian heeld, and also the spellings hield 13th c., heild 14th to 15th c. Hild, with [i], on the other hand, is authorized by the twofold rime with fulfill'd and kill'd, RL 1257, by the spellings hild, hyld 14th to 16th c., and by being mentioned, although as "barbare," by Cooper. A third form is found in the pt. (be)held [(be)'held], riming with excell'd, VA 1129,

and with dwell'd, stell'd (from stell v., O. E. stellan), RL 1447. It is the form still in general use, and written held from the 11th c. onward. As another instance of [i:] riming with [i] followed by [ld] remains the rime field: yield: kill'd RL 72.

Again, there is teeth: with VA 269.

§ 10. Apparent rimes in [i:] and [ii] final. Rimes in final -ee or -e and final -y are frequent in the poems of Shakespeare. All the words belonging to the latter category and occurring in rimes with -ee, -e are originally F. or L. words, mostly feminines, some of them in M. E. likewise ending in -ee, -e, i. e. ē = close [e:], e. g. canopy, hospitality, some in -i, -y, i. e. $\bar{\imath} = [i:]$, or in -ie, -ye, later -y, i. e. $\bar{\imath}(e) = [i:(a)]$, e. g. enemy, idolatry. When these terminations lost their accent, also -ee, -e in late M. E. and early Mod. E. became -ie, -ye, -y. In the time of Shakespeare the regular value of unstressed and weakly stressed -y in genuine E. words, such as any, fifty, was [i], or [1], as may best be seen from Gill's numerous transcriptions with "i" for -y. In a considerable number of cases Gill also uses "j," i. e. [ij], or [ii], which he even prefers in E. -ly, as in daily, earnestly, &c., though he does not, as Ellis thinks (III, p. 959), generally pronounce final unaccented -y as "i." Rarely the -y in question is rendered by Gill in a third way, viz. "I," i. e. [i:]; in two cases, chastity: be, and harmony: agree, the -y riming with -e or -ee. One and the same word may appear in two, or-as is the case with greatly—in all three, of these forms.

As to our rimes, all the words with -y are originally F. or L. words having a secondary and rhythmical stress on the -y. Irrespective of its origin—

whether = M. E. \bar{e} or = M. E. $\bar{i}(e)$ —the -y may rime either with stressed [i:] or with stressed [ij], preferably the latter. Some of the words rime both ways, e. g. infamy: be RL 1638, infamy: die v. RL 1055; and there are a number of neutral rimes, such as infamy: enmity RL 504. So far, one might assume that Shakespeare pronounced -y in such words from F. or L. as [ii] only, but did not object to making them rime with [i:] as well as with stressed [ii]. If so, one would also expect rimes to occur in stressed [i:] and stressed [ii], say e. g. be: die. No such rimes are, however, to be found, and, what is more, no rimes in stressed [i:] and E. -ly, such as be: lustily, either. We can only conclude that Shakespeare agrees with Gill, and, for that matter, with contemporary poets, in giving at least two different values to F. and L. weakly stressed, and possibly unstressed, -y, one of them being [ii] (or [ii]), the other [ii] (or [1:]), lengthened from [i] (or [1]), on account of the secondary and rhythmical stress. In prose he may have regularly adopted the short [i] (or [i]) prevailing in Gill's transcriptions, who, however, remarks in a passage already quoted by Ellis (III, p. 869; cf. Jiriczek's reprint, p. 134): "Numerus poeticus proparoxytonis in [i] sæpe ultimam productam acuit; ut, mizeri, konstansj, destinj: unde etiam in prosa ferè obtinuit, ut ultimâ vel longâ vel brevi æqualiter scribantur, et pronuncientur, non acuantur tamen."

I have, therefore, transcribed -y in riming words partly as [i:], partly as [ij], partly in both ways, according to the rimes. Neutral cases follow the majority, i. e. they are counted as [ij]. At all events, the above rimes in -ee, -e and in -y do not entitle us to

presume that [i:] and [ii] were not kept perfectly distinct in the pronunciation of Shakespeare. This conclusion is confirmed by the rimes in -ee, -e and in -y occurring in the plays (cf. Ellis, III, p. 959).

§ 11. Rimes in [i:] and [e:]. BEFORE LABIALS. Seems: extremes VA 985, and deems: extremes RL 1336, are considered by Ellis (p. 958) as cases of [i:] riming with [e:]. The latter sound in the second riming word is indeed indicated by the O spelling extreames VA 987, and countenanced, not only by the frequent similar spellings with ea, 15th to 17th c., but by an actual Shakespearian rime, viz. extreme: dream S 129. 10 (extreame Q). In the above passages, Shakespeare seems to use the regular [i:], derived from M. E. $\bar{e} = 0$. F. e, L. \bar{e} , and represented by Mod. E. ee in proceed, discreet, &c. But the spelling extreem(e) is certainly exceptional in early Mod. E., the only instance given in N. E. D. being extreemest, from Shakespeare's Timon 3. 5. 54 (1607). As extreme is a learned word, the opener sound [e:] need not be due to the influence of the preceding [r]. Crete by the side of Crete in Chaucer would be analogous. but also Polyphete for Polyphete is used by Chaucer (cf. Cromie's Rime-Index, p. 124; Ten Brink, p. 48).

Relieveth: upheaveth VA 484, and grieving: leaving WT 4.1.18, however, are cases in point.—On the rimes sleeve: Eve LL 5.2.321, and sleeve: believe CE 3.2.23, Ellis remarks (l. c.): "These may be perfect; the first is rather doubtful." The second certainly is perfect, sleeve being O. E. sléfe (W. S. sllefe), with $\ell = i$ -mutation of ℓa , i. e. with the same vowel as in believe. The vowel of Eve is O. F. e from L. ℓ : so this rime also seems perfect.

BEFORE DENTALS. S 62. 9 we have *indeed* riming with *read* v. This ought to be [ri:d], a pronunciation recorded, if rejected, by Gill (cf. the early and hence equivocal spellings *reede* 15 th to 16 th c., *reed* 16 th c.). *O'erread* v., on the other hand, rimes with *dead* S 81. 10, which, as many rimes show, was with Shakespeare regularly [ded]. Still there is a threefold rime connecting *read* v. with [i:]-words in one of the plays, viz. *reading*: *proceeding*: *weeding*: *a-breeding* LL 1. 1. 94.

Sweet: Crete H⁶ 4.6.55, and sweet: discreet RJ 1.1.200 (Ellis, l. c.), are not necessarily cases of [i:] riming with [e:]. The ee of discreet (observe the recognized spelling, as also discreete 16th to 17th c.) is L. ē. It is the same with the first e of Crete, though Chaucer employs ē as well as ē in this and similar proper names (cf. p. 15).

But there are beseech'd: impleach'd LC 207, and beseech thee: teach thee VA 404, with which cf. beseech: teach TC 1.2.319, and beseech you: teach you P 4.4.7 (Gower). Although e is not unheard of in M. E. techen = Mod. E. teach (cf. Kluge, p. 1042), [ti:tf] is not a probable 16th and 17th c. form. If Ellis says (p. 957) that "possibly beseech... retained its old sound (beseetsh')," i.e. [be'se:tf], "as leech retained the sound of (leetsh)," i. e. [le:tf], "beside the newer sound (liitsh)," i. e. [li:tf], it is to be objected that the ee of beseech is M. E. \bar{e} from O. E. e' = i-mutation of δ ; the ee of leech, M. E. $\bar{e} = 0$. E. (Mercian) ℓ , alternating with M. E. & = W. S. &. So in leech: each Tim 5. 4. 84, the word is actually spelled Leach in the F, and the [e:] is recorded by Smith, as well as the [i:] (cf. leache 16th c., leach 16th to 19th c.).

Speech: eche v. P 3.14, likewise mentioned by Ellis, presents no difficulty, eche being M. E. echen = O. Mercian écan, W. S. tecan. It is spelled eeche, eech 14th to 17th c. (there are also spellings with ea, the word being perhaps influenced by each a., or, less probably, by eke s. = O. E. éaca).

§ 12. Apparent rimes in [i:] and [e]. BEFORE LABIALS. Fever: never S. 119.8, and even s.: heaven VA 495; S 28.12, 132.7, might be considered as rimes in [iz] and [e]. We should indeed expect fever to have [i:], whether from O. E. é, or from O. F. ie, The spellings feaver 16th to 18th c., feavour 17th c., and faver in the modern Norfolk dialect (E. D. D., s. v.; cf. Ellis, V, p. 265), however, point to [e:] (rather than [e]) from M. E. & = L. short e. Also in never Shakespeare may have pronounced [e:], instead of [e], at least in rimes. Gill as a rule has [e] in everand in never, but once [e:] in either word.—For even s., we have only Gill's [i:] in evening. Yet [e:] is no less. possible, the vowel answering either to O. Mercian ℓ , or W. S. &, i. e. either to M. E. & or &. The word is spelled with ea in both instances in the Q of S. Heaven (O. E. e, eo in an open syllable, M. E. e, e) has [e] according to Bullokar, but [e:] according to Gill; we may adopt the latter sound as probably Shakespearian.

BEFORE DENTALS. If we rely on modern editions, we find deeds to rime with sheds v. S 34.14 (Ellis, III, p. 958), and bleeds, proceeds with the same form (this rime not mentioned by Ellis) RL 1551. The difficulty is removed by consulting the Qq, which in both cases read sheeds. Sheed, with ee = [i:], must be a new formation, on the analogy of feed, pt. fed, and similar weak verbs; the O. E. form being scéadan

(from scådan), reduplicative strong pt. scåd; M. E. schēden, weak pt. schedde (like fedde, &c.). Sheed is still used in dialects in a great part of England and Scotland (also in Warwick). The reading of the Qq ought certainly to be restored.

The rime field:held S 2.2 has already been disposed of.

CHAPTER III.

Vowels.—[i] IN LIP.

§ 13. General value. The present i = [i], or more exactly [1], seems to have preserved its sound from M. E. and even O. E. times. A distinction is indeed made by the early Mod. W. authorities (Hymn to the Virgin, and Salesbury) between i before the front consonants ght, ng, nk, and sh, or y final, and i in other positions; the former being expressed by W. i, i. e. [i], the latter by W. y, i. e. a "mixed" sound [i], between [i] and [u], still occasionally used by Welshmen for E. [i], or [1]. If such a difference really existed early in the 16th c., there is, at all events, nothing else to prove it. Smith considers short i as the short of M. E. i (in I, &c.), which he still pronounces, or thinks to pronounce, as simple [i:], not as [ii] or [ei]; his rendering of M. E. ē (in be, &c.) being a sound between [e:] and [i:]. By the other authorities of the time short i is paired with the new [i:] from M. E. ē. Gill is quite explicit on this point, in a passage already alluded to in § 8: "I, est tenuis, aut crassa: tenuis est brevis, aut longa: sic notatur i. ut in sin SINNE peccatum: longa sic i. ut in sin SEENE visus, a, um" (Ellis, I, p. 114; Jiriczek, p. 24). In the time of Cooper, short i certainly was [1], for i in will and ea in weal (i. e. M. E. \bar{e} , then = [e:]) are given by him as a pair of short and long vowels, whilst ee in meet represents the short of ee in meed. As will be seen from the rimes, Shakespeare's short i was probably wide, = [1], with a tendency to becoming "mixed" before [r] in a closed syllable.

§ 14. Rimes in [i] and [ij]. As with [iː] (§ 9), so [i] also rimes with [ij], the vowel sound developed from M. E. $\bar{\imath}$.

BEFORE LABIALS. Unlived: deprived: derived RL 1754 (Ellis, III, p. 959) does not belong here, unlived being derived from the s. life, pl. lives, with [ij], and not from the v. live, with [i]. Live, however, rimes with contrive, JC 2.3.15, as restoratives with lives s. P 1.8.

BEFORE DENTALS. For parasites, riming with wits VA 848, the correct reading is that of the O, parasits (cf. N. E. D., s. v.). Collatine, on the other hand, riming with line RL 819 (Ellis, 1. c., but there are many similar rimes), probably has $\bar{\imath} = [ij]$. Again, there is no reason for doubting the i of wind s., which rimes with find, e. g. S 14.6 (not, as Ellis says, RL 760), or of any other riming word in -ind in the poems, quoted by Ellis, l. c. But there is Inde ("Ind," i. e. [ind], according to Gill) riming with blind LL 4. 3. 222, and (spelled Ind in the Globe ed.) with lined, mind, and wind s. AY 3.2.93, the word Rosalind also participating in this rime. No reason is apparent for mentioning Ilion: pavilion LL 5. 2. 658 in this connection, as is done by Ellis, whilst the rimes Longaville: compile LL 4.3.133, Longaville: mile LL 5.2.53,

on one hand, and Longaville: ill LL 4.3.123, on the other hand, are again instructive, especially—as all the rimes of this group—with regard to the pronunciation of M. E. $\bar{\imath} = [ij]$.

BEFORE VELARS. There is one more significant rime of this kind, viz. quickly: unlikely VA 990.

- § 15. Rimes in [i] and [e:]. Only the doubtful poem LC can be adduced, where enrich'd LC 208 rimes with empleach'd, as with beseech'd (cf. § 9).
- § 16. Rimes in [i] and [e]. BEFORE LABIALS. Shift: theft RL 920 can be explained away by a dialectal form *thift from W. S. piefp, pifp (also M. Kentish piefpe), or from O. N. pýfp. But it may be a case of [i] riming with [e].

BEFORE DENTALS. Wit: yet VA 1008 becomes correct by the adoption of the common form yit (O. E. gét and git), recognized by Smith and Gill (Jiriczek, p. 228); cf. sit: yet RJ 2.3.75; wit: yet LL 4.2.35 (Ellis, III, p. 958).—Ditty (ditte Q) rimes with pretty PP 15.199 (anonymous). The present [i]-sound, if not recorded by the orthoepists before the second half of the 18th c., appears in the F spelling pritty TC 4.2.4. In this, as in other words of this group, the change must be due to the following dental (O. E. -\'ate

Imprinted: contented VA 511 is a rime in [i] and [e].

This is probably also the case with *kill:sentinel* VA 652, although there is a form *kelle* 15th and 16th c., and also (rare) in M. E. Smith and Gill (Jiriczek, p. 192) have [i].

The pronunciation of *spirit*—in *spirit*: *merit* S 108. 2—is doubtful. Gill (Jiriczek, p. 213) everywhere

retains the first i = [i] in his re-spelling, and no [e] seems to be mentioned by the orthoepists of the time. But [e] was commonly pronounced in this word during the greater part of the 18th c., as is shown, e. g., by the quotation from Nares in Flügel's Dictionary, I, s. v., where also sper(r)it and spurret as spellings of later vulgarisms are to be found.—The influence of the following [r] can hardly be questioned in words with i before r in a closed syllable, as birds:herds VA 455 (or birth:earth MW 5.5.87). These cases will be treated in connection with the rimes in [ir] and [ur] (§ 17).

Thither: weather (not as Globe ed. and Ellis read, hither: weather) RL 113, and thither: whether PP 14.190 (anonymous), are easily amended by introducing the variant thether. Besides M. E. forms with e, the spelling thether occurs in Tyndale (1525) and the F (Lummert, p. 18), and Lediard remarks, exactly two hundred years after Tyndale, that the vowel in this word is "almost" short e. Thither also rimes with together TC 1.1.118. The analogous adverb hither, which shows the same variations (cf. N. E. D., and observe Butler's rendering [heder]), occurs in rimes with leather CE 2.1.84, together AY 5.4.119 (song), and weather AY 2.5.44 (song; Ellis, l. c.). Together, on the other hand, has the well-known M. E. and early Mod. E. variant togither, which might be admitted, in accordance with the O spelling, in the rime whither: together VA 904. Yet there is again the alternative of whether for whither, the e being certified to, also in this word, by Bullokar and Butler.

We have another clear instance of [i] riming with [e] in commission: impression VA 568.

Altogether the number of such rimes is so small that they are hardly of any assistance in proving the supposed wide quality of [i].

§ 17. Rimes in [ir] and [ur]. The occurrence of rimes in -ir and -ur, as first: accurst VA 1118, first: curst VA 888, stir: incur RL 1471, stir: spur VA 283, to the exclusion of other rimes in short i and short u, might appear a prima facie evidence for both vowels having been changed by the following [r] to an obscure "mixed" vowel [a]; all the more so, as both ir and ur have become "coronal" [a:] (i. e. [a:] pronounced with raised tongue-point) in Northern E., and simple [a:] in the South. But it is well-known that in Sc. and West of England pronunciation ir and ur are even now perfectly distinct, and that, to use the words of Dr. Murray in his General Explanations, N. E. D., I (1884), p. XXIV, "the sounds in fir and fur are"-or were then-"discriminated by the majority of orthoepists."

Turning to Walker's Dictionary (3rd ed., 1802, § 108) we find that when the letter *i* "is succeeded by *r*, and another consonant not in a final syllable, it has exactly the sound of *e* in *vermin*, *vernal*, &c. as in *virtue*, *virgin*, &c. which approaches to the sound of short *u*; but when it comes before *r*, followed by another consonant in a final syllable, it acquires the sound of *u* exactly, as *bird*, *dirt*, *shirt*, *squirt*, &c." But "when *r* is . . . the final letter of a word with the accent upon it, the *i* goes into a deeper and broader sound, equivalent to short *e*, as heard in *virgin*, *virtue*, &c. So *fir*, a tree, is perfectly similar to the first syllable of *ferment*, though often corruptly pronounced like *fur*, a skin" (ib. § 109). The exceptions

to the rule referring to bird, &c. are mirth, birth, gird, girt, skirt, girl, whirl, and firm, where i is pronounced like e; the exceptions to the rule including fir are sir and stir, which are pronounced as if written sur and stur. So with Walker ur in words of this type is always = "ar" ("a" being the same sound as in up), er = "er" ("e" as in let), whilst ir wavers between "er" and "ar."

It will be seen that of the rimes quoted from Shakespeare in the preceding and present sections, viz. (1) birds: herds (and birth: earth), (2) first: accurst, first: curst, stir: incur, stir: spur, only the first does not conform to Walker's rules, inasmuch as bird ought to exhibit the ur of the second, instead of the er of the first group.

Let us compare Gill. In his phonetic notation three pronunciations for er, ir, and ur are distinguished. Fir he writes "fir," err, "er," murmur, "murmur," &c.; so also "ir" in first (9 times) and in stir (twice; there is no instance of birth). Yet we find "ir" in bird(s) once only, against seven cases with "ur"; similarly dirt is given as "durt."

The question arises, why *ir* in certain words is turned into ur. There might be etymological causes. Where i answers to O. E. y = i-mutation of u, we may expect M. E. (South-Western) byforms with u = [y], i. e. F. u. Such is the case with *first* (O. E. *fyrsta*) and *stir* (O. E. *styrian*); see M. E. u-forms for *first*, Stratmann-Bradley (s. v. *fürst*) and N. E. D., and for *stir*, Stratmann-Bradley (s. v. *stürien*). There is no *furste* or *furst* later than the 15th c. in N. E. D.; but *stir* has u e. g. in both Qq in the

rimes in question; it is written stur RL 1471, and sturre VA 283.

As to bird, the case is different. Bird is O. E. brid, M. E. brid, bird; there is not even a M. E. or early Mod. E. spelling *burd. Gill's [u] for [i] in this word must be due to the following [r], and possibly the initial [b] (but we have the same development e. g. in dirt, from O. N. drit, also spelled durt 15th to 17th c.). On account of the following [r] the tongue position for [i] was probably retracted, [i] thus approaching "mixed" [i] (§ 5). The [u] in ur-words, such as spur, curst, may have been affected by [r] in a similar way, but in an opposite direction, thus becoming "mixed" [ü] (ib.). On the other hand, also [e] before [r], in words like err, herd, being driven towards "mixed" [ë], and thus becoming somewhat obscure, there would be a certain attraction between [ir], verging on [ir], and [er], verging on [ër], which might account for their being merged in [er], or rather [ër], by the time of Walker. It will also serve to explain rimes such as birds: herds, even if Shakespeare resisted the tendency of [bird] turning into Gill's "burd" (and later into Walker's "bård").

There are no other *ir*-rimes in the poems. Ellis (p. 965) also mentions *first*: worst TS 1.2.13. In worst, o after w is the M. E. spelling for u (late W. S. wursta, from wierresta, wyrsta), and the rime is in keeping with those quoted from VA. Rimes in er, as well as in ur, are, however, abundant in our texts, and they are always strictly kept apart; verse e. g. riming with disperse or rehearse, and worse (cf. worst) with curse or nurse, but never verse with curse, &c. I am inclined to think that Shakespeare

pronounced stir (or stur) = [stur], first probably = [furst] (or else, of course, [first]), and bird = [bird], a tendency to a "mixed" articulation being granted in every case.

CHAPTER IV.

Vowels.—[ij] in BY.

§ 18. General value. While M. E. $\bar{\imath} = [e:]$ slowly developed into $[e: \, \dot{}]$, $[i: \, \tau]$ (or perhaps [i:]), and [i:], M. E. $\bar{\imath} = [i:]$ was gradually diphthongized by splitting into an opener first, and a closer second part of the original simple sound, the result being a compound of the type [ii]. The two parallel processes extending over a period reaching from at least the 15th to the 17th c., we cannot be surprised if the descriptions and renderings of M. E. $\bar{\imath}$ in the 16th c. are not altogether concordant. The most conservative are those of Smith and Bullokar. Smith introduces "I" as a sign for long i, pairing it with short i (Ellis, I, p. 112, who, however, erroneously considers Smith's "i" to mean [ei]). Similarly Bullokar (Ellis, p. 113) treats his $\bar{\imath}$ as the long of short i.

Palsgrave's hints as to the nature of $\bar{\imath}$ are, if not enigmatical and perplexing, as Ellis thinks (p. 109), yet at all events less decisive. In the passage already quoted, in part, in § 8, he says that the sound of F. i is almost the same as that of E. e in a bee, "a little more soundynge towards i, as we sound it with us." As he compares \bar{e} in bee, he is probably thinking of E. $\bar{\imath}$, not of i. If such is the case, his meaning is that

F. i was neither = E. i in bee, nor = E. i in by, but intermediate between both. In other words, E. i was narrower, and E. i wider than F. i. Now as F. i was itself narrow, E. i, as Palsgrave spoke and heard it, must have been—in part, rather than wholly—an abnormally narrow [i:], i. e. something like [ij]. It is true that Palsgrave makes no difference between E. i in by, and initial or final F. i in ymage, estourdy, &c., nor between E. wi in swyne, and F. ui in conduyre; that is to say, he in these cases overlooks the diphthongization of E. i, which, of course, can only have been slight.

Even Gill, who wrote nearly a century later than Palsgrave, objects to calling his ī a diphthong; rather describing it (Ellis, I, p. 114; Jiriczek, p. 24) as "z crassa," and cautiously adding: "fere est diphthongus ei; sed quia sono exilior paulò quam si diffunderemur in e, retinebimus antiquum illum et masculum sonum . . . eumque signabimus hoc charactere j." Moreover, we find Gill counting "ei pro I" among the Mopsarum fictitiæ proscribed by him in his preface (Jiriczek, p. 13). If the sound was between the original z and the diphthong ei, it can only be interpreted as a slightly diphthongized (i:], probably [ii]. I cannot, therefore, agree with Luick, who considers Gill's i ("j") as = [ei], and still less with Ellis and Sweet, who explain it as [əi], a newfangled pronunciation, if existing in his time, that would certainly have shocked so conservative an orthoepist as Gill.

Other speakers, however, contemporary with Palsgrave, Smith, Bullokar, and, as we saw, Gill, indeed pronounced, or at least heard, E. ī as a real diphthong, = [ei], or perhaps more exactly [ëi], a type inter-

mediate between [ii] and [əi], and, indeed, presupposed by [əi], which latter development was reached later on, and is still recognized in the phonetic notation of the N. E. D. Thus the Hymn to the Virgin has "ei," "abeiding," "Kreist," for *I, abiding, Christ* (Sweet, H. E. S., p. 229); Salesbury, "ei," "ddein," for *I, thine*; Hart, "reid bei," for *ride by*; and the latter says expressly: "Out of all doubt, no nation of the foresaide but we and the Scottish, doe at any time sound *i*, in the aforesayde sound of *ei*" (Ellis, p. 113).

At all events the difference between [1i], or, as we prefer to write, [ij], and [ei], cannot have been very marked. Gill himself, whose remark that "i crassa fere est diphthongus ei" has just been mentioned, whilst rendering I "ego" by "j" or "i crassa" = [ij], prefers this diphthong in the word eye "oculus," and even substitutes "ëi" = [e:i] for both "j" = [ij], and "ei" = [ei] in the word ay "etiam"; notwithstanding the fact that ay is invariably spelled I in the Qq and F, that I and eye both presuppose M. E. $\bar{\imath}$, and that all three are treated as equivalent in sound, not only by Smith in the passage alluded to, but also in Juliet's well-known speech, RJ 3.2.45-51. Gill himself (Jiriczek, p. 30) insists on the affinity between his "j," "ei," and even "ëi," in saying of eye and ay: "ubi tamen sonus vocalis, exiguum distat ab illo qui auditur in djn tuus, et mjn meus." We can hardly doubt that the distinction made by Gill as to I, eye and ay was merely artificial.

§ 19. Rimes. It has been shown in § 10 that the numerous rimes in weakly—and rhythmically—stressed final -y and in -ee, -e do not prove any great similarity of sound for accented -y (from M. E. i)

and -ee (from M. E. e)¹; the fact being that weakly stressed -y was pronounced in two ways, viz. as [i:], and as what we have taken to be [ij].

A great deal more can be inferred from the rimes in [i] and [ij] set forth in § 14, such as quickly: unlikely VA 990, live: contrive JC 2.3.15. Evidently Shakespeare's [ij] from $\bar{\imath}$ was still so near to the old [i:]-sound that, like the new [i:], from \bar{e} , it could be joined in rime to [i] = i. This double usage reminds us of the twofold pairing of i, both with $\bar{\imath}$ = [ij], and with \bar{e} = [i:], on the part of the orthoepists of the time (§§ 13, 18).

There are no new categories of rimes, either in the poems, or in the plays, to modify the conclusion that Shakespeare pronounced M. E. $\bar{\imath}$, not as a clear diphthong [$\bar{\imath}$ i], or even [$\bar{\imath}$ i], but as a slightly diphthongized [$\bar{\imath}$ i] or [$\bar{\imath}$ ij] after the model of Gill. Ellis (p. 963) indeed records a number of cases, both from the poems and the plays, of "long i [riming] with eye and ay," and of "oy with long i." But his eye and ay are the s. eye (including the pl. eyne) and the int. ay respectively, on which see § 18; and oy supposed to rime with long i only occurs in groin: swine VA 1116, where the older form grine is to be substituted for groin (cf. N. E. D., s. v.).

CHAPTER V.

Vowels.-[iu] in Due.

§ 20. General value. M. E. eu = [eu], from O. E. eow (e. g. in *knew* pt.), and M. E. $\bar{u} = [y:]$

¹ Die v.: he TC 3.1.131 (in a song) may or may not be meant for a rime.

(the F. u-sound), from O. F. u (e. g. in vertu, the present virtue), were even in M. E. confused in spelling and in rimes. They seem to have been pronounced in later M. E. promiscuously either as [eu] (with close [e]), or as [y:]. In early Mod. E, we find the two corresponding pronunciations [iu] (probably tending to [iu:]) and [y:]. The former is confirmed by the Lambeth Fragment (1528; Ellis, III, p. 815), Sainliens (1566; Ellis, p. 838), a Grammaire Angloise (1639; Phon. Stud., III, p. 189), Wilkins (1668; Ellis, I, p. 176), and others; the latter e. g. by Cheke (1555; Ellis, p. 165), Smith (1568; Ellis, p. 166), Du Gres (1636; Phon. Stud., III, p. 192), Wallis (1653; Ellis, p. 171), Offelen (1687; Eng. Stud., X, p. 364). This duality of usage cannot be better illustrated than by once more quoting (from Ellis) the respective passages of Wilkins and Wallis, who were not only contemporaries, but, in the words of Ellis, "lived as fellow collegians for some time in Oxford" and "mixed in the same society."

Wilkins says: "As for the *u Gallicum* or *whist-ling u*, though it cannot be denied to be a distinct single vowel; yet it is of so laborious and difficult pronunciation to all those Nations amongst whom it is not used (as to the English)..., that though I have enumerated it with the rest, and shall make provision for the expression of it, yet I shall make less use of it, than of the others; and for that reason, not proceed to any further explanation of it."

Wallis, on the other hand, after speaking of [u:], expresses himself thus: "Ibidem etiam" (i. e. "in labiis") "sed Minori adhuc apertura, formatur ú exile; Anglis simul et Gallis notissimum. Hoc sono Angli

suum u longum ubique proferunt (nonnunquam etiam eu et ew quæ tamen rectius pronunciantur retento etiam sono e masculi): Ut muse, musa; tune, modulatio . . .; new, novus; brew, misceo (cerevisiam coquo) ... Hunc sonum extranei fere assequentur, si diphthongum iu conentur pronunciare; nempe i exile litteræ u vel w præponentes, (ut Hispanorum ciudad civitas.) non tamen idem est omninò sonus, quamvis ad illum proximè accedat; est enim iu sonus compositus, at Anglorum et Gallorum ú sonus simplex. Cambro-Britanni hunc fere sonum utcunque per iw, yw, uw describunt, ut in lliw color; llyw gubernaculum navis; Duw Deus, aliisque innumeris." The last sentence gives a hint as to the right interpretation of W. uw, used in the Hymn to the Virgin and by Salesbury to express E. u and eu from M. E. u and eu. W. u is now, and may have been at the time of Wallis, "mixed" [i], but appears, in the pronunciation of Salesbury, according to his own description, rather as "mixed round" [ü]. Other authorities, e. g. Sherwood (1632; Phon. Stud., II, p. 301), seem to imply another kind of compromise between [iu] and [y:], viz. [iy]. But [iu] and [v:] must be looked upon as the two characteristic types.

It would bardly be worth while to consider testimonies that must remain more or less doubtful. In the opinion of Ellis (p. 169), Gill is also "not so distinct as could be wished." Gill says: "V, est tenuis, aut crassa: tenuis v, ut in Verbo tu vs USE utor; crassa brevis est u. ut in pronomine us nos; aut longa ü: ut in verbo tu üs OOSE saturio, aut sensim exeo more aquæ vi expressæ" (Ellis, 1. c.; Jiriczek, p. 24). From this passage, and from Gill's

notation, Ellis, after all, rightly concludes the value (yy) = [y:] for Gill's "v." He is, however, mistaken in saying that "Gill never alludes to any diphthong (iu)." Ellis himself (III, p. 907) quotes the warning "(yyz) non (iuz)" from Gill's preface (Ellis, I, p. 122; Jiriczek, p. 13), where the latter pronunciation occurs among the repudiated *Mopsarum fictitiæ*. So there is no doubt about the side taken by Gill.

Whether Ellis is correct in ascribing [y:] also to Shakespeare, is quite another question, which can only be decided by examining his rimes.

- § 21. Rimes in [iu] and [eu]. We only find duty riming with beauty VA 168, RL 497, and duties with beauties RL 14. The eau in beauty is [eu], unless [eau] is retained, as is done by Butler. We can hardly doubt that Shakespeare rimed [iu]: [eu], which is a plausible rime, whereas [y:]: [eu] would be no rime at all.
- § 22. Rimes in [iu] and [u:]. FINAL AND BEFORE VOWELS. There are a considerably large number of rimes between words of the present class (i. e. with M. E. u = [y:] and eu) and the pn. you; e. g. new: you S 15.14, 53.8, 76.11.

Now the regular M. E. values of you (O. E. éow, influenced by the nom. case $g\ell$) are [jo:u], riming with knowe v. = [kno:u], e. g. in Audelay (Sweet, p. 357), and [ju:], riming with now = [nu:], e. g. in Chaucer (ib.; and cf. Ten Brink, p. 24).

From the early Mod. E. authorities we learn that the same two pronunciations still obtained, Gill's remark (Jiriczek, p. 57) "Observa, primò you] sic scribi volere, et ab aliquibus pronunciari; at à plerisque yü," i. e. [ju:], very well agreeing with the rest of the evidence.

Gill continues: "tamen quia hoc nondum ubique obtinuit, paulisper in medio relinquetur," but practically prefers [ju:], a form whose vowel, on account of its frequently occurring unstressed, evidently had not followed the example of now and other words with M. E. ou = [u:] in becoming [uw] in early Mod. E.

We should, therefore, in Shakespeare look for rimes between you and words with early Mod. E. [u:] from M. E. $\bar{p} = [0:]$, such as do, too; or else, with early Mod. E. [ou] from M. E. [o(:)u], e. g. know, show. None of either kind are to be found in the poems, the only words riming with you being adieu (twice), grew pt. (twice), new (3 times), threw, pt., true (3 times), untrue (twice), all of them belonging to the category under discussion.

We are led to ask: Was there a third pronunciation of you, either [y:], or [iu], which Shakespeare might have used? Gill tells us there was. In his list of Mopsarum fictitiæ previously alluded to, by the side of "ius pro vs" (i. e. [y:z]), we read, "iu pro yü" (i. e. [ju:]. This form—effeminate in the eyes of Gill, easily explained, however, by unstressed [ju(:)], [ĭu(:)] becoming a falling instead of a rising diphthong -is clearly the one adopted by Shakespeare. It may be worth noting that the pn. you is regularly spelled u by Shakespeare's contemporary and countryman Abraham Sturley, in his letters to Richard Quiney (Halliwell-Phillipps, Outlines, II, pp. 57, 59). That also the alternative [v:] was used for the pn. you by other speakers is implied by Hart, in a passage quoted by Weymouth (On Early E. Pron., London, 1874, p. 99).

You: do M 3. 5. 13 (Ellis III, p. 963), indeed runs counter to Shakespeare's usage as to you. It is not

very probable that he should have once deviated from his custom of pronouncing you = [iu], in favour of the, to him, unfamiliar [ju:]. I would rather explain you: do as a rime based on the unstressed [u:] of [iu], and the stressed [u:] of do.

There are in the poems no rimes of words in final -ew or -ue and words in -o or -oo, just as there are none of you and words of this latter type. Yet we have the rime suing: wooing VA 356. Wooing is certainly [wu:in]; suing we have found to be [siuin]. The rime is by no means perfect, again resting upon the unstressed [u(:)] of the first, and the stressed [u:] of the second word, as in the case of you: do quoted from M; but it is improved by the further consonance of the following twofold [-in].—A similar case is the rime abuse it: lose it H⁶ 4.5.41.

BEFORE DENTALS. Then there are ruth and truth riming with youth, the former PP 9. 127 (anon.) only, the latter six times in S (and, therefore, once in PP 1 = S 138), once in LC. Youth, which has [u:] in Chaucer's M. E. (youthe rimes with now-the av.), is [ju:θ], with [u:] preserved, according to Butler, [jy:θ] according to Gill (who, however, once writes "yuth" = $[iu\theta]$). Gill's $[iy:\theta]$ in Shakespeare's pronunciation would be [jiuθ], this probably being the earlier, [jy:θ] the later form; for [iu] may be explained here in the same way as in the case of you ([i] being restored), while [v:] is a regular equivalent for [iu]. The form [jiu0] is actually given by Cooper (1685), who, by the way, has also a mixed form [jiu] for you. Taking [iiuθ] as Shakespeare's rendering of youth, we get perfect rimes for ruth: youth ($[riu\theta]$: $[jiu\theta]$), and truth: vouth ([triu θ]: [iiu θ]).

§ 23. Other rimes. One irregular rime is still to be mentioned, viz. juice: voice VA 136. For voice = [vois] we have the authority of Bullokar and Gill. To judge by analogy, also [vu(:)is] seems possible, though unlikely. The rime would then be [dzius]: [vois], or perhaps [dzius]: [vu(:)is], the vowels riming cross-wise. It is not a good rime, but certainly much better than [dzy:s]: [vois], or even [dzy:s]: [vu(:)is].

The remaining rimes from the plays enumerated by Ellis (p. 962) confirm our general result that Shake-speare did not rime "(yy, eu, juu)," i. e. [y:], [eu], [ju:], as Ellis believes, but [iu], [eu] (this only in beauty, beauties), and again [iu]; or, in other words, that he pronounced [iu] for the u in due.

CHAPTER VI.

Vowels.—[e:] in SEA.

§ 24. General value. M. E. \bar{e} , which has now become [i:], Southern E. [ij], in the great majority of cases, in the Elizabethan era still differed from M. E. \bar{e} in retaining an [e:]-sound, whilst the close vowel \bar{e} was raised to [e: τ], or [i], and finally to [i:] (§ 8). The spelling ea, which became general in the 16th c., served to distinguish [e:] from the new [i:], which, in its turn, was mostly written ee. That [e:] = ea was close [e:] in the last quarter of the 17th e., we know from Cooper (Ellis, I, p. 83), who pairs cane and ken, weal and will, need and meet; i. e. open [s:] and [s], close [e:] and [i], [i:] and half-long [i(:)]. Wallis (ib., p. 81) seems to indicate the same quality of [e:] in main-

taining: "ea effertur nunc dierum ut é longum"; but he spoils his case by giving the same close quality to [e]: "e profertur sono acuto claroque ut Gallorum é masculinum." Short [e] is even now half-open in Southern E., and open = [s] in Northern E., and we cannot imagine Wallis to be correct in describing it as close in the middle of the 17th c. (cf. Cooper's cane and ken). At all events, [e:] was, up to that time, generally considered as the long of e, e. g. in let. So also by Gill, who says (Jiriczek, p. 24): "E brevis est, hac formā e, ut in net rete: et longa sic, ë; ut in nët NEATE. i. nitidus adjectivum." We shall not be far from the truth in considering [e:] as about mid-way between [i:] and [æ:], or as "half-open," in Shakespeare's time.

§ 25. Apparent rimes in [e:] and [i:]. Rimes in [i:] and [e:] have been treated in § 11. A few cases that might be thought to belong to the same group will be mentioned in this place, as probably perfect rimes in [e:].

BEFORE LABIALS. Theme (not M. E. teme, but L. thema, newly borrowed), riming with stream VA 770, as with dream CE 2.2.183 (spelled theame both in F of CE and in Q of VA), is an [e:]-word. In this as in nearly all other cases of "ea [riming] with e" mentioned by Ellis (p. 957) only the modern spelling is concerned, not the actual pronunciation of Shakespeare.

BEFORE DENTALS. Scene (L. scæna = scēna), riming with unclean RJ prol. 2 (Ellis, l. c.), is to be compared with theme in the preceding paragraph.

It is similar with sphere (L. sphæra), riming with everywhere MN 2.1.12, and (spelled spheare in F) with clear MN 3.2.61. All the words in -ear, -eer,

-ere that occur in the poems will be treated in the rime-index as words with [e:]. Cheer s. rimes with fear s. and v., hear, near, and worshipper (on which see below), and is spelled cheare in the Q of RL in four out of five cases (cf. also N. E. D.). Deer, leer, and steer are mentioned by Kluge (p. 1040) as words that do not seem to vacillate towards [e:]; yet deer rimes not only with here, but also with fear s. VA 231 and 689, being in either case spelled deare in the Q (cf. also N. E. D.). Gill has [e:] in cheerful, but [ie]-before [r]-in deer. The words here and severe are spelled heare (cf. N. E. D.) in six out of ten cases in the Qq, and seveare in one out of two. We are told by Bullokar that here was "sometimes" pronounced with [e:]. In all these words the [e:] for [i:] is easily accounted for by the influence of the [r] following, and is recognized in the received spelling of appear, dear, hear, &c.

Similarly for *pierce: rehearse* R² 5. 3. 127 (Ellis, p. 965) we have *pearce: rehearse* in F.

These (Ellis, p. 957) is also a word with [e:] (M. E. ξ through lengthening in an open syllable; cf. Gill). It rimes with seas CE 2. 1. 20, and with please LL 1. 1. 49. The rime these: Simonides P 3. 24 (Gower) forms no exception, L. -es (from Gr.-ης) appearing as [e:z] also in Pericles: seas P 4. 4. 9 (Gower), and (from Gr. -ες) in Antipodes: displease MN 3. 2. 55.

§ 26. Rimes in [e:] and [e]. After what has been said about the agreement in quality between [e:] and [e], it cannot be surprising to find rimes in [e:] and [e]. Unfortunately it is not always easy or even possible to decide whether an apparent [e:] is not really [e], and vice versa.

BEFORE LABIALS. Leaps v.: steps s. VA 279. Short [e] in leap is not out of the question, the spelling leppe occurring 15th to 17th c., and "lep" in various dialects, also in Warwick (cf. the modern leapt pt. and pp. with [e]). The only other rime in the poems is leap: reap S 128.5. Also in reap short vowels occur. Still, it seems safer to retain [e:] in leap, as Gill does. In the plays we have leap v.: unswept MW 5.5.47. For heaven, see § 12.

BEFORE DENTALS. Matters become worse in approaching the dentals. As to dead and head, the rimes (not only in the poems) leave no doubt about [e], Smith's and Bullokar's vowel in head (Gill has [e:] in both words); and, of course, spread pt. has the same vowel, which is also probable in red (Smith and Gill: [e]), riming with bed, dead, head (3 times), intituled, and spread pt. Dread s. rimes once with bed RL 171, but also once with mead VA 635. As, again, dreadeth rimes with leadeth and pleadeth RL 270, we shall hardly be wrong in deciding for [e:], the vowel given by Smith, but we ought not altogether to exclude [e]. Read: indeed S 62. 11, and o'erread: dead S 81. 10 -the latter in all probability an [e:]: [e]-rime-have been mentioned before (§ 11). There is only one rime for lead s. (the metal), viz. dead VA 1072, and for spread v., viz. buried S 25. 5. Smith and Gill give [e:] in lead s.; Gill, [e] in spread. At least in lead s. (ledde occurs 15th to 16th c.) both vowels must be admitted.

Similar difficulties are connected with the words in -eat. I have thought it best to leave it an open question whether they belong to the group of words terminating in [e:t] or to that terminating in [et]. Sweat v. (O. E. $\dot{\alpha} = i$ -mutation from $\dot{\alpha}$) at present

belongs to the latter group, and [e] is the vowel recognized by Bullokar, whilst Smith, Gill and Cooper have [e:] (Gill, [e] only in the pt.). It rimes with heat s. VA 175, and, again, with great LL 5. 2. 556. Both heat (O. E. é, as before) and great (O. E. éa) also rime with get, where [e:], though not impossible, is not likely (great: get RL 876, heat: get VA 91); great, on the other hand, also rimes with defeat v. S 61.9. and with seat s. RL 69. Then we have greater riming with better S 119.12. This might be a survival of M. E. (Chaucerian) gretter, with the well-known shortening in comparatives. But also in the positive great a short vowel is common; cf. grett, grette 14th to 16th c., and the long list of counties with "gret" and "grit" (this also in Warwick) in E. D. D. There are fewer traces of [e] in heat, though they are not wanting. The 16th c. authorities prefer [e:] in great, among them Gill, who invariably writes "ë," also in greater, greatest, greatly, recording extra length in "greet" ingens. No phonetic rendering of heat seems to exist for our period; but this fact goes some way to prove negatively the regular [e:].- Another rime of this kind is entreats: frets v. VA 73. Fret, an old compound of eat, appears with a long vowel, both in M. E. and in early Mod. E. (cf. freate, freat 16th c.). But it would be rash definitely to ascribe this form to Shakespeare on no other ground than a single rime. Besides, eats: gets occurs AY 2.5.42 (in a song).

The same may be said as to a possible *dell (cf. N. E. D. and E. D. D.) for deal s. riming with knell PP 18.271, i. e., in a doubtful poem.

Of greater interest are a few rimes in -ear (and -eer) and weakly stressed -er. They are the following:

appear: pioneer RL 1382; cheer s. and fear v.: worshipper RL 89; near: harbinger PT 8; bears v.: characters LC 19. At the first glance, appear: pioneer looks like a rime in [e:] and [i:], if not in [i:] and [i:]. But no doubt the Q spelling Pyoner is correct (cf. enginer, &c. for engineer, N. E. D.), and this case is analogous with the rest. I shall note these words as instances of [er], eventually [e:r], in the rime-index, fully agreeing with Jiriczek, who remarks (p. LVII) on Gill's transcription "avenger" for avenger, that in words of three syllables artificial lengthening of -er (M. E. -er) through the influence of rhythmical stress is quite plausible (he compares Spenser's rimes mariner: tear, prisoner: there: dere: messenger, &c., quoted by Bauermeister, Zur Sprache Spensers, Freiburg, 1896, p. 64).—Cf. where: character AY 3.2.8 and several similar rimes from the plays (Ellis, p. 964).

An instance of [e:] and [e] followed by medial [r] is weary: merry T 4. 1. 134.

The conclusion to be drawn from beard riming with herd S 12.8, herds with birds VA 456 (cf. § 17), is that both herd and beard have [e] (see Ellis on J. P. Kemble's pronunciation of beard as bird, I, p. 82, and III, p. 965).—Tears s.: hers MN 2.2.92 may be compared with bears v.: characters and similar rimes treated above.

Neither (O. E. nægper), like its congener either (O. E. ægper), is a word of doubtful phonetic character. Of the two modern pronunciations, [naidə] and [ni:də] (or Southern E. [nijdə]), the former does not concern us here; the latter is the early Mod. E. [e:], first recorded by Cooper (1685). This may be the continuation of M. E. ether, with loss of i through

want of stress (ether occurs 13th to 16th c.), or it may be one of Gill's Mopsarum fictitiæ, like "pre, ue, se, de pro prai, wai, sai, dei," i. e. pray, way, say, they. Gill himself has [ei] in (n)either, rarely [e:i]; Smith, [ei]. There are two rimes in poems which are of doubtful authorship, viz. neither: together PT 43, and neither: whether PP 7. 102, probably rimes in [e:] and [e], as the earliest authority for [e] in (n)either is Lediard (1725), though an earlier shortening is by no means improbable.

Breath and death frequently rime with each other, and once with bequeath RL 1178-80, once with vanisheth RL 1038-40. Besides, death rimes twice with Macbeth, M 1.2.64 and 3.5.5 (as also heath does once, M 1.1.6), and once with bequeath (and with breath) MN 3.2.167. As they both have \bar{e} in M. E. (breath from O. E. &, death from O. E. &a), and short e = [e] in present E., including most of the dialects (long sounds in either word do, however, sporadically occur), it seems awkward to place them in different classes, in regard to Shakespeare's pronunciation, although breath has [e] in Bullokar and Gill (4 times), and death [e:] in Gill (12 times). I equally hesitate to retain the rather archaic [e:] in breath, and, without any contemporary evidence, to ascribe [e] to death, to the exclusion of the alternative sounds [e] and [e:].

Decease s.: confess VA 1002 is not a case in point. The correct reading is that of the Q, viz. decess(e) (cf. N. E. D.); cf. cesse, written for cease F, and retained in the Globe ed., in cesse: bless AW 5.3.72. There are also two regular rimes in the poems showing the usual form decease, with vowel lengthened before ss = [s]. We can hardly in like

manner get rid of the difference in quantity in lease s.: excess S 146.5, or in releasing: possessing S. 87.3. Other cases in the plays are: peace: bless MN 5. 1. 425, Pericles (cf. p. 36): oppress P 3.30 (Gower), increasing (incresse is found 15th c.): blessing T 4. 1. 107.

Curiously enough, all the words in -east (now = [i:st], [ijst]) are found to rime exclusively with words in -est (now = [est]); viz. beast with blest and jest; east with rest ("repose") and west; feast s. and v. with guest; least with possess'd (possest Q). There may be added from the plays: beast: rest ("repose") CE 5.1.84), beast: jest s. LL 2.1.222, east: detest MN 3. 2. 432, feast; guest CE 3. 1. 26, &c. The quantity of O. F. e, rarely of genuine E. e, before -st was unsettled in M. E., and partly so in early Mod. E., jest being spelled ieaste 16th to 17th c. (cf. ieastings: protestings in Q of PP 7.96), and jester transcribed "zëster" = [dze:ster] by Gill. On the other hand, M. E. ē from O. E. éa and O. E. ée is sometimes shortened when followed by -st; see east, least in N. E. D. and E. D. D. But this does not entitle us to deviate from the common usage. We should certainly not know where to stop. Jest e. g. might be set down as [dze:st], on account of the above rime and Gill's transcription. The only other rime, jest: crest VA 106, would not stand in the way, as creast occurs for crest 15th to 17th c. Yet crest also rimes with breast VA 395, and breast in its turn with several other words whose [e] is hardly open to doubt.

§ 27. Rimes in [e:] and [æ:]. A few interesting rimes belong to the present division. They are: defeature: nature VA 736, and defeated: created S 20.11. Defeat v. rimes with great S 61.11. There is no reason to doubt the [e:] either of defeature or defeated, although defeated: created looks like an eyerime; the word created has the regular three, not two, syllables in the verse. The extra syllables following improve the effect; cf. suing: wooing (§ 22).

§ 28. Apparent rimes in [e:] and [æi]. FINAL. The vowel [e:] seems to rime with [æi] in key: survey S 52.1, as later pronunciations of key are [ke:], [ki:], [kii]. The ey in this word is, however, of the same origin as the ay (ey) in clay or grey, i. e. M. E. ei, ai from O. E. ég; and I need only refer to the N. E. D. for proofs that key had the same vowel as other words of this class, not only in M. E., but down to the close of the 17th c. Ellis's doubt as to whether key: may MV 2.7.59 is meant for a rime (p. 957) is certainly unfounded.—It is different with sea: play H⁸ 3.1.10 (song). As a Shakespearian rime it would be [se:]: [plæi], and must be pronounced suspicious.

BEFORE DENTALS. Whilst the [e:] of deceive (twice deceave in the Q of S) and receive, Gill's vowel, is proved by a sufficient number of rimes, receipt rimes with conceit only, and conceit also once with bait s. PP 4.51 (anon.). Conceit and receipt might certainly have [e:], as well as the verbs. It is, however, far more probable that the author of this poem pronounced [æi] in conceit, such an alternative being fully established through variants of spelling (consayte 15th to 16th c., resayte 15th to 16th c., resayt 15th c., resayt, ressait 16th c.); and the absence of rimes such as conceit: great, receipt: heat, &c. (there are not so many riming words in -ait as there

are in -eat) leads us to think that Shakespeare also pronounced [æi] in conceit and receipt. The probability of this conclusion is increased by another rime found in one of the plays, viz. conceit: wait LL 5. 2. 399. So we have conceit riming with receipt, with bait (PP), and with wait (LL). The [æi] in bait and in wait is not to be doubted; besides, their belonging to the group of [æ]-sounds is pointed out by the rimes [bait: state CE 2. 1. 94, and wait: gate P 1. 1. 79, i. e. rimes in [æi] and [æ:]. There is no reason to believe with Ellis (p. 956) that Shakespeare committed himself to such decidedly "false" rimes as [bait]: [kon'se:t], [bait]: [stait], [wait]: [kon'se:t], [wait]: [ga:t], instead of the partly imperfect, yet tolerable rimes [bæit]: [kon'sæit], [bæit]: [stæ:t], [wæit]: [kon'sæit], [wæit]: [gæ:t].

Coming to the word hair, we find half-a-dozen rimes, three of them with words in -air, the other three with words in -ear; besides, there is hairs twice riming with tears s. Of the rimes hair: dispair s. S 99.7 and hair: dispair v. RL 981, Ellis says (p. 957): "There is no doubt that hair was (Heer)," i. e. [he:r], "and Gill gives (despair)," i. e., as I interpret Gill's meaning, [des'pæir]. These two rimes, and the similar third rime, hair: fair a. LC 204, would, consequently, be imperfect, whereas hair would rime regularly, as [he:r], with bear v. RL 1129, ear s. VA 147, tear s. RL 1129, and likewise hairs with tears s. VA 51, 191. Hair, or what seems to correspond to it, was in M. E. certainly heer, i. e. either her or her, and in O. E. her or her, the regular early Mod. E. developments being hear(e) and heer(e). One of these parallel forms, viz. heare = [he;r], is evidently

used by Shakespeare in his -ear rimes, and invariably spelled heare, pl. heares, in the Qq. But this does not exclude the alternative hair = [hæir], authorized by the spellings haire in the Qq of S and RL, and heire in the Q of LC, a form known from the 15th c. onward as haire, heire, "which seems to be partly a northern spelling, but mainly due to assimilation to haire" (N. E. D.), haire being the obsolete noun meaning "cloth made of hair."—There: fair: repair TG 4.1.48 (song), and fere (peer Ff): heir P 1.21 (Ellis, p. 957) would be the imperfect rimes [de:r]: [fæir]: [re'pæir], and [pe:r]: [hæir] in the pronunciation of Shakespeare, whilst many of his contemporaries would make them perfect rimes in [e:].

CHAPTER VII.

Vowels.—[e] in Let.

- § 29. General value. We have no means of deciding whether early Mod. E. short e was in general half-open, as the present Southern E. e, or open, as the present Northern E. e in let. But there is no doubt as to its having been a more or less open [e].
- § 30. Rimes in [e] and [æ], and various rimes in [er]. Most of the irregular rimes in [e] and other vowels having been discussed before, little remains to be said.

Apart from cases with [r] following, rimes in [e] and [æ] are astonishingly rare. We only find wretch: scratch VA 703, and neck: back s. VA 593. Taken

by themselves, they seem to fix short a as [x], rather than palatal [a], but they tell us little or nothing as to the exact value of [e].

As to rimes in -er final, there is in the poems only one rime in weakly stressed -er and weakly stressed -ar, viz. publisher riming with singular, and at the same time with orator, RL 33. Another rime of the latter type is ravisher: conspirator RL 770. Besides there are rimes in weak -er and -ear (-eer), already treated (§ 26), and, finally, rimes in weak -er and -ure. This otherwise surprising diversity of usage is easily explained by the fact recorded by Gill (Jiriczek, p. 14): "... doctus, etymon intuitus, scribat divin, skolar, onor. kungurer: at si indoctus suas aures seguutus scribat devin, skoler, oner, kunzerer, susque deque habeo." Once more we find Shakespeare on the side of the unlearned in pronouncing -ar, -or, -ur- as [er], probably approaching [ër]. Observe the O spelling singuler RL 32.—Apparent rimes in -er = [er] and -ure = [iur] are enter: venture v. VA 626, and tempering: venturing VA 565. Yet -er for -ure is common, and, in this very word venture, is authorized by Gill's transcription "venter" = [venter], as well as indicated by the O spellings venter and ventring(:tempring) in the two passages quoted above.

¹ Penny, Jamy, many, occurring in a song, or rather a "proverbial jingle" (Ellis), TS 3. 2. 85, cannot be considered as a Shakespearian rime. The respective vowels would indeed be [e] in every case, if we read Jemmy instead of Jamy (cf. the modern Jemmy, jemmy), and adopt the present [meni] for many (cf.—before Cooper—meni 13 th to 14 th c., meny 14 th to 16 th c., menny 16 th c.; the only rimes in the poems are with any, which is quite as equivocal as many itself).

Nor are heard pp.:regard:ward RL 306, and the not infrequent rimes in -ert and -art really cases of [e] riming with [æ]. Heard pt. and pp. was either "hërd" = [he:rd] or "härd" (twice) = [hæ:rd] according to Gill; [hærd] being lengthened from [hærd] (= M. E. harde for herde), a form recognized e. g. by Butler and Price, and evidently used by Shakespeare as well.

Of riming words in -ert = present E. [a:] we have in the poems convert: art s. and v.: heart; desert s. ("merit"): impart: part s.; convertest: departest; deserts s.: parts s., and no other rimes. The change is the same as the one carried out in the actual pronunciation, and partly in the spelling, of hart, heart, smart, &c. So also desert is spelled desart (Q of S); heart, hart (twice S, 4 times VA); hearts, harts (RL), and many other (16th c.) instances of similar spellings might be adduced. The words in question were either regularly (heart) or occasionally (convert, desert) pronounced by Shakespeare with [æ], answering to the modern [a:], as also Gill has [æ] in desert in two rimes with words in -art, but elsewhere [e]. To judge from the rimes, the words learn; dearth, earth; hearse, inhearse, reherse, on the other hand, had [e] (or possibly [e:], which Gill gives just as often in learn, and mostly in earth).

§ 31. Apparent rimes in [e] and [æi]. Said pt. and pp., when riming with words in -aid, such as afraid, aid, &c., is, of course, [sæid]. In said: read LL 4.3.194 (Ellis, p. 956), read is the pp., and said pt. seems to be exceptionally = [sed], a form met with among Gill's fictitiæ, but prevalent to-day.

Counterfeit s. might certainly be [-fæit] or [-fe:t],

but it is also written *-fet* 13th to 17th c., and *-fette*, *-fett* 15th to 16th c. As the only rimes are with *set* v., S 53.5, and with *unset* a., S 16.8, Shakespeare no doubt pronounced [-fet].

Pen: again S 79.6 is an exceptional rime in the poems. There are many others where again rimes with other words in -ain, as brain, disdain, &c., and the regular form with Shakespeare must have been [æ'gæin]. But he may have occasionally used the well-known variant [æ'gen]. Another instance occurs in LL 5.2.841, viz. then: again, whilst again rimes with vein and amain in the same scene, 1.547.

CHAPTER VIII.

Vowels.—[eu] in Few.

§ 32. General value. Beside M. E. eu from O. E. eow, &c., there existed M. E. eu, mostly from O. E. eaw. As we saw in § 20, M. E. eu was confused with M. E. ū = [y:], and rendered in early Mod. E. by [iu], or by [y:], the former being the Shakespearian sound. M. E. eu remained [eu] until the middle of the 17th c., when Wallis mentions "iew," i. e. probably [iu], and even "iw" = [iu], as a less frequent and correct pronunciation for [eu]. His words are (Ellis, I, p. 139): "Eu, ew, eau sonantur per è clarum et w. Ut in neuter neutralis, few pauci, beauty pulchritudo. Quidam tamen paulo acutius efferunt acsi scriberentur, niewter, fiew, biewty, vel niwter, fiw, biwty; præsertim in vocibus new novus, knew sciebam, snew

ningebat. At prior pronunciatio rectior est." The former group of three words contains cases in point; the latter, instances of M. E. eu = early Mod. E.[iu], or in Wallis's own pronunciation, [y:].

Earlier orthoepists agree in making M. E. eu = early Mod. E. [eu], only Gill representing the [e] as long ("eeu").

§ 33. Rimes. There are very few rimes, of which beauty riming with duty (twice), and beauties riming with duties have been mentioned before (§ 23) as rimes in [eu] and [iu]. The only other rime is dew: few RL 24, a regular [eu]-rime. Final [eu] never rimes with final [iu], as in crew, drew, &c., or blue, due, &c., though about twenty such words are used as riming words in the poems.

No new feature is presented by rimes found in the plays.

CHAPTER IX.

Vowels.—[æ:] in NAME.

§ 34. General value. Like most changes in pronunciation, the change from M. E. [a:] to early Mod. E. [æ:] and eventually [s:] (later developed into close [e:] and into the present E. [ei]) was not only gradual but irregular, in so far as a certain class of speakers still kept to the older sound, whilst others had gone over to the newer one. Moreover, there is probably no other vowel admitting of so many shades in pronunciation as [a:] - this symbol here being meant to comprise not only the exactly "neutral" [a:], but the links connecting what is heard as [æ:] on the one hand, and as [o:] on the other, with that sound, i. e. the converging lower ends of the palatal and velar scales. Supposing M. E. ā to have been [a:], there is a general tendency towards palatalization during the period reaching from about 1500 up to the present time. It is not at all surprising that foreigners observed the palatalization earlier than the English themselves, and even identified a sound that possibly was "clear" [a:], 1 or at most [æ:], with their own e, i. e. [ɛ:].

The Lambeth Fragment of 1528, in speaking of F. a and e (Ellis, III, p. 815), says: "A. ought to be pronounced from the bottom of the stomak and all openly. E. a lytell hyer in the throte there proprely where the englysshe man soundeth his a." This, however, may have been written by an Englishman. In the following year, 1529, Geofroy Tory, a Frenchman, expresses himself in this way (Phon. Stud., V, p. 100): "... les Dames de Paris, en lieu de A pronuncent E. bien souvent . . . Les Anglois ont aussi ce vice de pronuncer E pour A. au moings quant ilz parlent en Latin . . ." Du Guez (ab. 1532) says, in addressing English readers (Ellis, I, p. 60-1): "Ye shal pronounce your a as wyde open mouthed as ye can; your e, as ye do in latyn, almost as brode as ve pronounce your a in englysshe." Quotations to the same purpose might be given from Desainliens (1566 and 1580), the Grammaire Angloise (1595), and Erondell (1605). I shall only mention one more

¹ In the present section I use the term "clear" [a] for the more palatal sound usually distinguished from the more velar sound by noting the former as [a], and the latter as $[\alpha]$.

passage from Du Gres, teacher of French in the University of Cambridge (1636; Phon. Stud., III, p. 190). Of F. a he says: "A pronunciatur ut apud Latinos, Hispanos, et Italos, non verè ut apud Anglos, quippe quòd ipsi tenuiùs pronuncient hanc vocalem, quàm aliæ nationes. Sonat igitur a ut in istis vocibus, CALL, SHALL; non autem ut in ABLE, SAME." And of F. open e: "E apertum pronunciatur, ut in istis vocibus Latinis, apertus, æternus, paternus, et similibus; videlicet ut in Anglicis FATHER, MOTHER, hoc est, ut Anglicum a tenuissimè, et delicatissimè pronuntiatum" (l. c., p. 191).

On the other hand, Palsgrave (1530), Salesbury (1547-67), and Hart (1569) place E. a side by side with F. and It. a, with W. a, and with G., It., F., Sp. and W. a respectively. Yet Palsgrave's statement is qualified ("The soundynge of a, whiche is most generally used through out the frenche tonge, is such as we use with us, where the best englysshe is spoken," &c.; Ellis, I, p. 59); W. a is "clear" [a:] or even [æ:], and is described as such by Wallis (1653; Ellis, pp. 61 and 66); a in the Romance languages is mostly "clear" [a]; and both Salesbury (1567) and Hart take care to remind their readers that G. a is sounded more "fully in the mouth," or "broader," than E. a (Ellis I, p. 61; III, p. 801). Cotgrave (1611), Hume (1617), and Sherwood (1632) leave no doubt as to E. long a being palatalized. Gill (1621) agrees with Du Gres in describing the sound as "tenuis" (Ellis, I, p. 64; Jiriczek, p. 24): "A, est tenuis, aut lata: tenuisaut brevis est, ut in talôu TALLOWE sebum: aut de. ducta, ut in täl TALE fabula aut computus: lata, ut in tal TALLE procerus. Hunc sonum Germani exprimunt per aa. ut in maal convivium, haar coma." Wallis (1653) also agrees with Du Gres, illustrating his "a exile" by such pairs of short and long as "bat vespertilio; bate, discordia; pal, palla Episcopalis; pale, pallidus," &c., whilst "Germanorum a pingue" is said to answer to E. au or aw (Ellis, p. 66). Furthermore taking into consideration that Cooper (1685) declares a in cane to be the long of e in ken, i. e. [e:] or even half-open [e:], we can hardly be wrong in ascribing the sound [a:] rather than [a:] to the "thin" a of Wallis, Du Gres, and perhaps even Gill. So the average value of E. long a must have gradually developed during the 16th c. from neutral to palatal [a:]; yet by certain speakers even [a:] may have been reached as early as 1600.

This diversity or fluctuation of usage has also been recognized by Luick, Sweet, and Ellis. Luick (Anglia, XIV, p. 270) distinguishes two different developments of E. long a: the first, represented by Englishmen (and also the Welshman Salesbury), reaching the sound [æ:] in the beginning of the 17th c. only; the second, represented by foreign, and especially French, authors, arriving at [æ:] by the middle of the 16th c., and at [s:] a century later. The one is, according to Luick, the pronunciation of scholars and courtiers, the other that of the middle and lower classes. I do not find this latter division borne out by the contemporary authorities, but agree with Luick in thinking that short a became [æ] somewhat later than long α generally passed into [æ:]. Sweet similarly assumes (p. 211) that 16th c. a (long and short) had been "fronted"—certainly as far as advanced palatal [a], and probably as far as [æ]—in the 1*

London dialect, but that the tradition of the older sound was still kept up by the influx of provincial speakers. Ellis concludes (I, p. 65) that during the 16th c. long a and short a had in general the sounds of "clear" [a:], [a], but that [a:], [a] may have been frequent at the beginning of that period and slightly palatalized "clear" [a:], [a] (not really [æ:], [æ]) towards its close. In his transcriptions from Shakespeare he uses "(aa), (a)," i. e. "clear" [a:], [a]. In my own opinion, which is again mainly determined by the rimes, Shakespeare pronounced ā as [æ:].

§ 35. Rimes in [æ:] and [æ]. Irrespective of words with a followed by [st], of words with strong and weak forms, and of words in -age, stressed and unstressed, there are very few such rimes in the poems, and even these are doubtful.

To mention a rime from one of the plays first, babe rimes with drab and slab M 4.1.30; but bab was written for babe 15th to 17th c., and the short vowel is still used in dialects (e. g. in Warwick). On the other hand, drabe is a 16th c. byform for drab.

BEFORE LABIALS. Similarly grapes is found to rime with mishaps VA 601; but grape (from O. F. grape, grappe) also occurs as grap 13th to 17th c., and may have had [æ] in the above rime.

Labour: father P 1.1.66 (in a riddle) is an imperfect and doubtful rime, but fortunately of little consequence. Against Gill's \bar{a} , we find \bar{a} for the vowel in labour, in Bullokar (as \bar{a} for \bar{a} in many other words). On the other hand, the a of father may be \bar{a} . Shakespeare, however, rimes unfathered: gathered S 124.2.—Chamber: amber WT 4.4.225 (song) is not an [x]: [x]-rime. Gill has the short vowel in chambers (twice).

Have, which rimes with crave (PP 10. 137; anon.), gave, grave (3 times), slave (3 times), and also repeatedly with similar words in the plays, has the long vowel of these riming words, as has been stated by Ellis (p. 955), in accordance with notations by Palsgrave, Salesbury, Smith, and Gill. The [æ:] is also preserved in the curtailed form ha't, i. e. have it, in the rime Kate: ha't TS 5.2.180. The modern pronunciation of have, with short a, on the other hand, is used by Bullokar, and frequently also by Gill, who mentions it (Jiriczek, p. 137) as an instance of a vowel being shortened on account of the rhetorical accent falling on the following word.

BEFORE DENTALS. In shade: sad MN 4.1.101, shade can hardly be explained as *shad, from O. E. scæd, scead.

As to [æ:] or [æ] followed by [dz], there are halfa-dozen instances of stressed -age riming with unstressed, or weakly stressed -age, in the poems; viz. age: equipage, age: pilgrimage (twice), assuage: pilgrimage, rage: marriage, sage: marriage. Gill has [æ] in Carthage, courage, pottage, poundage, and even [i] between [r] and [dz] in marriageable, but in all these cases the stress falls on the syllable immediately preceding the syllable -age (in marriageable one of the vowels ia being mute), whereas in the above riming words a weak syllable intervenes (for also marriage is trisyllabic in the twofold rime RL 221). Walker, who describes (l. c., § 90) "a sound approaching the short i" as occurring in cabbage, village, &c., still recognizes the sound of long a in a number of words belonging to this category, e. g. in equipage, as also in ambassage and vassalage,

two words riming together S 26.3. We hardly run any risk in ascribing [æ:] to all these words in Shakespeare's rimes.

Gate ("door"): chat s. VA 424 is analogous to grapes: mishaps alluded to above; for gate (from O. E. gatu, pl. of geat) is also spelled gat 12th to 16th c., and gatte 14th c.

With are the case is similar to that of have. The riming words in the poems, with the single exception of car S 7.9, have [æ:]. They are care (4 times), compare s. (twice), prepare, rare, snare, unaware. Are with [æ:] is recorded by Bullokar, as also, though comparatively not very often (7 times), by Gill, who favours the shortened form [ær] (35 times). As the modern development of [ær], viz. [a:1], [a:], is the only received pronunciation, even where the word is accented, we may decide for [ær] S 7.11, retaining [æ:r] in all other rimes.

The quantity of a before [st] (as to [s], cf. place: ass CE 3.1.46) was generally unsettled in M. E. in words from the F., such as chaste, haste; but also wast s., from O. E. wastm (Mod. E. waist), occurs in the M. E. spelling waast, and the lengthening of the vowel is confirmed by the modern pronunciation and, to some extent, by the modern spelling. The words in -aste and -ast appear in a state of fluctuation also in Shakespeare's rimes. They seem to rime together without any restriction; and although the riming words in M. E. -ast, including wast s., are only spelled thus in the Qq, those in M. E. -aste mostly lose their final -e, also misplaced being written misplast S 66.5. It is, of course, impossible to say if these spellings are in any way to be connected with

the poet himself. Of the riming words in M. E. -aste, viz. chaste, haste s., taste s. and v., waste s. and v., the following are given by Ellis's authorities with the quantities here added: chaste-long, Gill (4 times, but chastest-short, once, as Jiriczek's word-list shows; chasten-short, Bullokar; chastity-short, Gill); haste s.-long, v.-short, Gill (once; but long, once in hasted, see Jiriczek; hastened—long; hasty—short, twice); waste-long, Smith, Gill (also in wasted), and probably Cooper (but also short, once in waste a., Gill; the exact proportions being with Gill: waste a.—short, once; —long, once; s.—long, once; wasted—long, 3 times; wasteful-long, once; see Jiriczek). The conclusion to be drawn for Shakespeare's rimes is that a in all words in -aste (and in waist) may be short, but that long a is by no means precluded.

§ 36. Rimes in [æ:] and [æi]. FINAL. Syria: say P 1.19 (Gower) hardly looks Shakespearian.

BEFORE LABIAL AND DENTAL. The rime dame: remain PP 18.259 (of doubtful authenticity) is doubly imperfect.—It seems worthy of note that in the last stanza but two of LC, which, indeed, may or may not be by Shakespeare, rimes in [æ:m] and rimes in [æim] are kept apart, viz. came: tame 309-11, and aim: maim: exclaim 310-12-13.

BEFORE DENTALS. *Mane: again* VA 271 is the only other instance of a rime in [æ:] and [æi] in the poems. That Shakespeare's normal pronunciation of *again* is that with [æi], has been shown in § 31, the only exception being *again: pen* S 79.8. The dental [n] following the vowels makes the irregularity less offensive; cf. the spellings with *ai* instead of *a* before *l*, *n*, *r*, and *st*, and *vice versa*, in the F, mentioned

by Lummert (Die Orthographie der 1. Folioausgabe, &c., Halle, 1883, pp. 3 and 7); another case in point being the Q spelling bale (i. e. bail) S 133. 10, the word riming with Iaile, i. e. jail. The Globe spelling goal, though indeed a 16th c. form, is here misleading.—The old spellings of gait and waist (§ 35) were gate and wast (Ellis, p. 956).

Real rimes in [æ:] and [æi] with following dental from the plays are (not counting lady: may be, in a doggetel, LL 2. 1. 207): gate ("door"): wait P 1. 1. 80, state: bait CE 2. 1. 95, scales s.: prevails 2 H^o 2. 1. 204, wares s.: fairs ("markets") LL 5. 2. 317.

§ 37. Rimes in [a:] and [o]. The "rime" apish: foppish KL 1.4.184, erroneously mentioned by Ellis (p. 954) under the heading "Short a [riming] with short o," is quite abnormal, though there are more than half-a-dozen rimes in short a and short o in the poems and plays (see § 40). It occurs in a quatrain sung by the fool.

CHAPTER X.

Vowels.—[æ] in can.

§ 38. General value. As early Mod. E. short a has been treated together with long a (in § 34), a few additional remarks will suffice. That short a differed from long a only in quantity, is clearly the meaning of Salesbury, Smith, Gill, and Wallis. Whilst, however, E. long a is compared to open e by F. authorities from about the second quarter of the 16th c., they as a rule consider E. short a as equal to short a in F. up to 1650 and later. Even in the beginning

of the 18th c., when E. short α had certainly reached the stage of the present Northern E., if not the more palatal Southern E. [α] in can, the G. grammarian König, who, indeed, seems to be influenced by his E. and F. predecessors, says of E. short α : "wie ein α im Hochteutschen, doch nicht mit so vollem Munde, und etwas kurtz" (see my own Aussprache des Englischen nach den deutsch-englischen Grammatiken vor 1750, Marburg, 1886, p. 7).

There are, on the other hand, a few indications that E. short a was more palatal than the F. sound. Erondell (1605; Ellis, I, p. 226) is not very clear, as he places a in after on the same level with au in Augustine; but Ben Jonson (whose Grammar, although not published till 1640, was written some fifteen years before that date) says distinctly: "A, with us, in most words is pronounced lesse, then the French à, as in, art. act. apple. ancient" (ib., p. 65). And Du Gres (1636; Phon. Stud., III, p. 193) identifies E. wa with "oe apertum," i. e. the diphthong pronounced in F. for the written oi, not only in vouloir, where the e-sound is to be taken as long, but also in parlois, avoye, estoient, chantoy, and in courtois a.; these words being re-spelled, "secundum Latinorum conceptum," vouloer, parloé, estoént, chantoé, courtoé; "secundum verò captum Anglorum," voulwar, parlwas, avwa, estwant, chantwa, courtwas-"observando semper w, juxtà, et a, acutè et delicatè esse pronuncianda."

We may safely assume E. short a to be "clear" [a] to palatal [æ] in the time of Shakespeare, and broadly indicate all shades comprised within this range of sound by the general symbol [æ].

§ 39. Rimes in [æ] and [a:]. The only rimes of this kind in the poems that can lay claim to recognition are a few rimes in weakly and rhythmically stressed -al and fully stressed -all; viz. general: fall RL 1484, perpetual: wall: thrall RL 726, perpetual: thrall S 154. 10, the -al being spelled -all in all these cases in the Oq. We see from Gill that unstressed and weakly stressed -al was usually, even in rimes with fully stressed -all, pronounced "al," i. e. [æl]; cf. his renderings of disloyally (twice), equal (twice), final (3 times), finally (twice), funeral (twice; once riming with tall and all), general, material, meridional, penny-royal, personal, royal, rural (so also in offal); but he also writes "al," i. e. [a:1], in denials, disloyal, mortal (twice), prodigal (riming with all), royal. To judge from this, -al in general, perpetual may have been pronounced by Shakespeare either regularly = $[\alpha l]$, or else = $[\alpha l]$, to suit the rime. It is worth while remarking that fall, thrall and wall—as, occasionally, similar words—once appear re-spelled with "a" = [æ] in Gill. The most familiar instance is shall, which Gill regularly writes "shal" = [sæl] (about 57 times, as Jiriczek says, p. 210), and only once "shal" = [fa:1], also once "shal" = [fæ:1], with the remark (Jiriczek, p. 18): "Syllabæ, quæ natura sua communes sunt, possunt etiam indifferenter per vocales longas aut breves describi: ut, shal aut shâl . . ." In shall the short vowel was, no doubt, preferred, because the word usually occurs unstressed.

Besides the rimes just treated, we have a number of apparent rimes in [æ] and [a:]. It is well-known, and can be abundantly proved from the authorities of the time, that not only the present Southern E.

[a:] in such words as craft, pass, bath, but also [a:] in far, hard, [5:] in war, warm, and [5] in was, what were generally pronounced as "short a" = [x] in the Elizabethan period, just as they had been "short a" = [a] in M. E. In certain cases, however, where a is followed by -lm (balm, palm), -lf (calf, half), or by -nd, -nt, -nce, -nch in F. words (command, grant, chance, branch), another pronunciation = [au], passing into [a:], from M. E. [au], was used, either to the exclusion (possibly before -lm, -lf), or by the side of [x], as is indicated by variants of spelling, and confirmed by the grammarians. Accordingly we still have [ho:nt], [vo:nt] beside [ha:nt], [va:nt], for haunt, vaunt; the [o:] answering to M. E. [au] from F. nasal [a], and early Mod. E. [au], [a:]; the [a:], to M. E. [a], early Mod. E. [æ] and 17 th c. [æ:]. The latter sound, [æ:], even now prevails in America in most words belonging to this class, whilst the still older [æ] is heard in the North of England in command, grant, chance, as in craft, pass, bath, &c.

Balm, calm; calf, half will be considered later. We are now concerned with those words where a is followed by one of the dental groups -nd, -nt, and -nce.

In the riming words command, commander, slander the vowel, according to Gill, would be [au] (cf. the Q spellings commander, slaunder VA 1004—6); but the rime hand: command LC 225 points to [æ], a vowel also adopted in commandment by Jones (1701; Ellis, IV, p. 1005).

For words in -ant, -aunt (forms of enchant, grant, haunt, pant, vaunt) we have only irrelevant rimes, except where want is one of the riming words, as

in panteth: granteth: wanteth RL 555, granting: wanting S 87.5, and vaunt: want RL 41. In the last instance the Q spelling, by the way, is vant; also enchant, grant, pant have an exclusively, whereas haunt appears in this form LC 130.—Of course, the statements of the orthoepists are of much greater importance. Salesbury has [tsanter] for chanter; Gill, [graunt], [gra:nt] for grant; [vaunt], [va:nt] for vaunt; Cooper, [græ:nt] for grant, but [ha:nt]—observing, however, that [hænt] is "melius fortasse"—for haunt; Jones, [hænt], [ha:nt], whilst both Cooper and Jones say [va:nt]. Evidently in all the above riming words [æ] is a possible pronunciation of a or au.

The termination -ance is found under the stress in the riming words advance v., chance, dance v., lance, mischances, trance(s). Advance and chance also rime with words in weakly stressed -ance, viz. circumstance, ignorance. In -ance, when stressed, Gill has [a:] as well as [æ], generally preferring the former; when unstressed, [æ]. Here also, as in -and, -a(u)nt, the Shakespearian vowel may have been [æ].

Two more words with a at present pronounced [5:] call for a remark.

Water rimes with flatter RL 1561, and with matter LC 304. The a in words of this type is of doubtful quantity in M. E. Gill wavers between [æ:] (6 times), [æ] (3 times, and also in Waterdown), and [a:] (once). Of these vowels, [æ:] corresponds to M. E. [a:]; [æ], to M. E. [a]; and [a:] (now [o:]) probably represents the M. E. [a:], kept unimpaired through the labio-velar, and therefore anti-palatal, influence of the preceding [w]. Again Shakespeare seems to have preferred the short vowel, [æ].

The other word still to be mentioned is wrath, at present pronounced [ræ0], [ræ:0], [ra:0], [ro0], and [ro:0]. It rimes with hath LC 293, which is still commonly [hæ0]. If Shakespeare, or rather the author of LC, said [wræ0], he used the pronunciation apparently recorded by Gill ("wrath," no less than 7 times; "wrathful," twice). This is the oldest of the above-mentioned forms. The lengthening in [ra:0], &c. is due to the following [0]; the "rounding" in [ro0], [ro:0] to the preceding [w], i. e. these forms postulate an early Mod. E. *[wra0] = M. E. [wrat], in which the [a] resisted the general tendency to palatalization in the same way as in early Mod. E. [wa:ter]. It will be seen that Gill's notation "a" in "wrath," "wrathful" is really equivocal, because he had no special sign for short "a latum" (his "a" always being long), and he may also have used "a," whose regular value is short "a exile," for the exceptional short "a latum" in "water" = *[water], "wrath" = *[wra0]. That this, however, was not necessarily the case, is shown by Gill's common variant "wäter," where "a" unambiguously indicates the "a exile" in name.

§ 40. Rimes in [æ] and [o] (and occasionally [o:]). After the explanations given in the preceding section, nothing more need be said in order to show that rimes such as *match*: watch VA 586, or glass: was RL 1764; S 5. 12, &c., are not rimes in [æ] and [o].

Still there are two rimes in the poems where the riming vowels are [æ] and [o], viz. dally: folly RL 554, and hallow v.:follow VA 973. In both cases the following sound is the "back"-modified dental [l], and, what is more important, both rimes are double, or feminine, rimes (cf., e. g., suing: wooing, p. 33).

The number of rimes in [æ] and [o] is increased by the following instances from the plays: crab ("wild apple"): bob v. MN 2. 1. 48, pap s.: hop v. MN 5. 1. 303, am: Tom KL 2. 3. 21; man: on MN 2. 1. 263, 3. 2. 348; harm: corn KL 3. 6. 44 (Edgar's song); heart: short: part v. LL 5. 2. 55; departure: shorter KL 1. 5. 55. -As a case of [æ] riming with [o:] we may add man: one TS 3.2.86, in the "jingle" where also Jamy, penny, and many are made to rime (cf. p. 45).

It must not be overlooked that all these cases occur either in comedy, or in lighter parts of KL, where an intentional tinge of vulgarity, and therefore archaism, can hardly be denied. Otherwise these rimes, considering the rarity of rimes in [æ] and [e] (cf. § 30), would seem to speak for a Shakespearian "clear" or very little palatalized [a] rather than [æ].

§ 41. Rime in [æ] and [u]. Cases of [æ] riming with [u] might claim still greater authority in the sense just alluded to. But there is only one single rime of this kind in the poems, viz. adder: shudder VA 878. Here also an additional syllable is called upon in order to improve the rime (cf. dally: folly. hallow: follow, § 40).

CHAPTER XI.

Vowels.—[æi] in DAY.

§ 42. General value. As is amply proved by spelling and rimes, even in late M. E. the diphthongs ai and ei were not kept very distinct. In the Hymn to the Virgin and in Salesbury ai and ei are both transcribed promiscuously by the W. symbols "ay," "ai," and "ae"; "ei" occurring only in "ddei," "ddey" for they (Hymn). According to Smith the difference between ai and ei was very small, some "finer ladies" ("mulierculæ quædam delicatiores") pronouncing "ei" in all words with ei or ai, whilst other speakers only used "ai"; "tam ἀδιάφοροι sumus in his duntaxat duabus diphthongis Angli." Smith himself prefers "ei" in feign, dainty, paint, faint, and "ai" in pay, tail, fain, claim, &c. As a still thinner pronunciation, likewise especially affected by ladies, Smith mentions "ae," as in Latin, i. e. [ε:]. This is the sound also used by Smith's contemporary Hart, and rejected by Gill and Butler. In actual E. this sound is represented by [iː], Southern E. [ij], in key (cf. p. 42), ley (= lea), quay, and perhaps in either, neither, when pronounced in this way (cf. p. 39).

Palsgrave, Bullokar, Gill, Butler, and Wallis distinguish ai and ei, Gill writing "ei," or, more rarely, "ëi," in some words, especially they and their, and "ai," or, less frequently, "äi," in most words, including the four pronounced with "ei" by Smith. Even Gill, however, admits the alternative "đei aut đài" in his table of personal pronouns (whilst in another passage describing "đài" as a Southern form), and gives "đai aut đei" as belonging to the "communis dialectus" (Jiriczek, pp. 32, 34, 56). Both "a" and "ä" are with Gill "thin" a. Similarly we read in Wallis: "Ai vel ay sonum exprimunt compositum ex a Anglico (hoc est, exili) correpto, et y" (Ellis, I, p. 124). Ei, ey according to Wallis were "ei," or simply long "e" = [s:]; but he adds: "Nonnulli tamen plenius efferunt, acsi per ai scripta essent" (ib.).

There seems to be no indication of ai coalescing with the usual sound of long a, till after the time of

Wallis, except in F. authors; Desainliens (1580), e. g., treating both E. ay in gay, and E. a in gate as equivalent to F. ai in faire, complaire.

§ 43. Additional rimes. Of words and forms spelled with ei, or ey, in present E., the following rimes occur in Shakespearian poems, LC and PP included: key, obey, prey s., re-survey, survey v., they; convey'd, obey'd; conceit, receipt; feign, reign s. and v., rein, vein; reign'd pt.; veins; heir; obeys. In all these the modern pronunciation is [ei], presupposing early Mod. E. [æi]; except key, conceit, receipt; where the present sound is [ir]. For the above words we find the Q spellings key, obey (twice) and obay, praie and pray (3 times), re-survay, survey and survay, they; convaide, obayed; faine, 1 raigne s. and raign, raigne (twice) v., raine, vaine; raign'd; vaines (twice); heire (twice); obaies; on the other hand, heir is once written for hair, which in two other places is spelled haire. That is to say, except in they, heir, and the group key, conceit, receipt, the spellings ai and ay are used either exclusively, or by the side of, generally in preference to, ei and ey, although in all these words ei is the etymological diphthong.— As to the rimes themselves, they show no tendency to distinguish ai and ei. Taking into account what has been said about rimes in [æ:] and [æi] in § 36, and about early Mod. E. spellings and the actual pronunciation of ei in the present section, we can hardly err in ascribing the phonetic value [æi] to all Shakespearian riming words concerned. As to the inclusion of key, conceit, and receipt in the number of |æi|-words. cf. §§ 28 and 42.

¹ PP 8, which contains this word, is by Barnfield.

CHAPTER XII.

Vowels.-[a:] in saw.

§ 44. General value. The Hymn and Salesbury transcribe E. au, and a before l, where it is now = [5:], by W. "au," i. e. [au]. This value is also given Smith, Hart, and Bullokar. According to Gill, a in tall has the sound of "a lata." Where this sound is first mentioned by Gill, in Chap. III (Jiriczek, p. 24), no diphthong is hinted at. Gill proceeds to say: "Hunc sonum Germani exprimunt per aa. ut in maal convivium, haar coma: nos unico charactere, circumflexo a. contenti erimus." In Chap. X, which is headed "Diphthongi propriæ" (ib., p. 30), Gill, after speaking of ae and ai, comes to au. He gives as examples laun (= lawn) and paun (= pawn); but he says expressly: "ubi adverte au nihil differre ab a. Eodem enim sono proferimus a bal, BALL pila; et tu bal, BAULE, vociferari." and he even adds: "at ubi verè diphthongus est, a, deducitur in a, ut au AWE imperium, auger terebra." We can only infer that a or au in ball, tall, baule was not a diphthong, but "â," or "a lata," whereas in awe, auger this sound was-in Gill's opinion -followed by "u." At all events, the second element of this diphthong must have been indistinct. At a much earlier period Salesbury, on the contrary, describes the w as mute in one of the very words alluded to by Gill, viz. awe. In Gill's own time we find Cotgrave identifying F. a with E. a in all: "a Fr. sounds full as in all, not as we sound it in stale, ale" (Löwisch, Zur englischen Aussprache von 1650-1750, Kassel 1889, p. 27). And the diphthong in auger is con-

tested by Mason: "la premiere voyelle, ... quand elle est jointe avec, u, elle se prononce comme nostre, a, François: Escrivez donc Augustine, Laurence, an Augre, Proferez Astin. Larens. an Aguer, un tariére" (Brotanek, p. 12). Ben Jonson remarks, also in the twenties of the 17th c.: "when it si. e. E. al comes before l in the end of a syllable, it obtaineth the full French sound, and is utter'd with the mouth, and throat wide open'd, the tongue bent back from the teeth, as in al. smal. gal. fal. tal. cal" (Ellis, I, p. 65). I once more quote Du Gres, who says of F. a: "A pronunciatur ut apud Latinos, Hispanos, et Italos, non verò ut apud Anglos, quippe quòd ipsi tenuiùs pronuncient hanc vocalem, quam aliæ nationes. Sonat igitur a ut in istis vocibus, CALL, SHALL; non autem ut in ABLE, SAME." This anticipates the statement of Wallis, which is confirmed by contemporary and subsequent E., F., and G. authors: "Au vel aw, recté pronunciatum, sonum exhiberet compositum ex Anglorum á brevi et w. Sed a plerisque nunc dierum effertur simpliciter ut Germanorum a pingue; sono nempe literæ a dilatato, et sono literæ w prorsus suppresso. Eodem nempe sono efferunt all omnes, awl subula; call voco, caul, cawl, omentum, vel etiam tiara muliebris" (Ellis, p. 147).

I can see no reason why the sound which by the authorities quoted is placed on a level with G., F., Sp., and It. α should be taken to be = [5:], as in present E. all, saw, &c., as is done by Ellis, Sweet, and Luick, but hold to the opinion which I expressed, Phon. Stud., III, p. 92 (and, whis is now shared by Brotanek, p. XVII), that E. au, and a in all, were in the beginning of the 17th c., and considerably later,

- = [a:], contracted from M. E. [au] through an intermediate [a:u], forms which may have lingered on as archaisms by the side of the newer and more general [a:]. If the sound in question had been [o:], it would no doubt have been compared by contemporary writers to similar vowels in Continental languages, say It. open o, whereas Florio, e. g., distinctly identifies this latter sound with E. o in bone (§ 46). Of course, there might have been two different shades of long open o in Elizabethan E., the one in go, bone, the other in saw, pause. But then we might surely expect such rimes as go: saw, those: pause, or -there being a pretty large number of actual Shakespearian rimes of the types know: go, glows: those (§ 47)—such rimes as know: saw, glows: pause, &c., which are conspicuously absent. At the same time, I am quite ready to concede that Elizabethan [a:], even before the complete loss of the following [u], was rather of a velar than of a palatal or even a "clear" type, and that it might be more exactly denoted by [a:].
- § 45. Additional rimes. Whether Shakespeare pronounced [au], [a:u] or [a:], cannot be decided from the rimes occurring in the poems, as only words of the same class are made to rime. It is, however, hardly probable that Shakespeare should have been more conservative in this respect than Gill. The rime flaw: la int. LL 5.2.415 would be, as Ellis thinks, in favour of the complete transition of [au] into [o:], or, according to my own interpretation, into [a:]. Unfortunately there is the variant law, as the first instance of which the N. E. D. quotes this identical passage with the F spelling law, other quotations reaching from 1602 to 1887. Of course, law may be,

and in all probability is, a mere modernised spelling for la, adopted in order to show that this word (O. E. la, M. E. la) had for the second time, as interjections are apt to do, preserved its vowel as [a:], whilst in the great majority of cases M. E. a became early Mod. E. [a:]; just as a few centuries earlier, when O. E. a was regularly changed to M. E. a = [o:]. But it may also have indicated a phonetic alteration of la, and originally meant [lau], with a real diphthong (cf. M. E. lew, low, &c., also interjections); and in that case from the rime in question nothing could be inferred.

That words such as balm, palm, which rime VA 27, and calf, half (see below), belonged to the same class as all, fall, &c., we know from the orthoepists of Shakespeare's time. For balm Gill writes "bâlm," observing, however: "licet frequentius dicamus bâm, tamen docti aliqui legunt et aliquando loquuntur balm" (Jiriczek, p. 163). The actual pronunciation is [ba:m], instead of [bo:m] (but cf. the spellings bawme, bawm, baume, baum, &c., 14th to 18th c., and the present double pronunciation and spelling of halm, haulm). The question whether the modern [ba:m] is to be explained as a survival of early Mod. E. [ba:m], or as a development of early Mod. E. *[bælm] (cf. Price's [kælm] for calm, 1668), may here be left undiscussed.

For calf, half there are no rimes; and if there were, they would probably help us little. Both these words are, however, mentioned in the well-known speech of Holofernes against the "rackers of ortho-

¹ That also this regular development did take place is shown by another variant, M. E. and Mod. E. Io.

graphy," LL 5.1.24: "he clepeth a calf, cauf; half, hauf (F spelling: Calfe, Caufe: halfe, haufe)," &c. The pronunciation denounced by Holofernes, [ka:f], [ha:f], was probably Shakespeare's own, as in the case of debt, doubt and abhominable, where the etymological, or pseudo-etymological, b and h were doubtless pronounced only by pedants of Holofernes's type.

CHAPTER XIII.

Vowels.—[o:] in Go.

§ 46. General value. With o in $go_1 = M$. E. δ_2 we are once more on safe ground. All the authorities of the time agree in describing this vowel as open, or at least half-open, [o:] (more exactly, [o:]). As to the open character of the sound Florio's statement (Ellis, I, p. 94) is important. Speaking of It. close and open o he says: "The first close or ovalle"—this refers to the oval form of the Italic letter O used by him for the close sound-"is ever pronounced as the English single V. in these words, Bun, Dug, Flud, Gud, Rud, Stud, Tun, &c., whereas the other round"meaning the Roman type O-"or open is ever pronounced as our O. in these words Bone, Dog, Flow, God, Rod, Stone, Tone &c. as for example in these Italian wordes, Io honóro il mío Dío cón ógni divótione, where ever, O. is close and ovalle. And in these, lúi mi vuole torre la mia torre; or else, lúi mi hà rósa la mia rósa; where Tórre with an open or round O. is a verbe and signifieth to take, and torre with a close or ovalle O. is a noune substantive, and signifieth a tower; ..." &c.

§ 47. Rimes in [o:] and [o]. As [o] only differed in quantity from [o:] (cf. § 51), rimes of this kind are not rare.

BEFORE LABIALS. Moment: comment v. S 15.2. BEFORE DENTALS. A-doting: nothing S 20.10. The o in nothing is short [o] in Bullokar and Gill; the regular development would be [o:] (from O. E. a, M. E. o). But cf. boat: wot H6 4. 6. 33; note: pot LL 5, 2, 929, 938; smote (smot F): not LL 4, 3, 28. Also wot had o in M. E. = O. E. a.

Alone: anon S 75.7; alone: Corydon PP 18.297 (anon.); groan: on S 50.11; moan: upon S 149.8. Also gone: on Oth 1.3.204 (gon F); P 4.4.20 (Gower); one: on TG 2.1.2; T 4.1.137. Gone has either [5:] or [5] at present, and the short vowel (cf. the spelling gon, l. c. and in other places) may have occasionally been used by Shakespeare, who, however, as a rule prefers riming words with [o:]. The voiced nasal certainly improves the riming effect in alone: on, &c.

Glory: story: sorry RL 1523; adore thee: abhor thee PP 12.165 (anon.). They are both double rimes.

Boast: cost S 91.12; boast: lost VA 1077; RL 1193; most: lost S 152.6. Other instances from the plays: boast: frost LL 1.1.102; boast: lost H6 4.5. 24; coast: lost P 5. 15 (Gower); most: lost LL 1. 1. 146. That [o] before [st] tended to lengthen as in present E., is seen from the notation of frost in Cooper, who remarks: "fere semper producitur o ante st" (Ellis, IV, p. 1008).

Oath: wroth MV 2.9.77 may also be mentioned, and attention be called to the present lengthening of the vowel also before $[\theta]$ in words such as wroth.

BEFORE VELARS. Oak: o'clock MW 5.5.79.

§ 48. Rimes in [o:] and [ou]. FINAL. Rimes in final [o:] and [ou] are so numerous that the second element of the diphthong in this position, if not lost altogether, can have been but faint. I only quote doe: bow (the weapon) RL 581; foe: know RL 471, 1608; foe: show RL 471; foe: snow VA 364, referring to the rime-index for the rest. Many more instances are to be found in the plays. Cf. Ellis, III, 960, who also shows that mow ("grimace"), riming with so, toe, and no T 4. 1. 47, is [mou], and that shrew—the F, by the way, writes Shrow—riming with so TS 5. 2. 188, is [frou]. In shrows, riming with O's LL 5. 2. 46, the ow of the F (Shrowes) has been retained in the Globe.

BEFORE DENTALS. It is somewhat surprising that Shakespeare seems to avoid rimes in [o:n] and [oun]. There are in the poems a considerable number of riming words in [o.n], viz. alone, bone, foregone, gone (both probably also with [o]), groan s. and v. (groans s. and v.), moan s. (moans s.), one, none, prone, stone (stones), throne, and several in [oun]. viz. blown. known, own, shown, unknown, and rimes are plentiful, but the two classes are strictly kept apart. One: thrown, however, occurs in a song, Cy 5. 4. 61. Evidently in Shakespeare's, as in Gill's, pronunciation the second element of [ou] before [n] had not yet been entirely dropped.2 In accordance with the renderings of Bullokar and Gill, one and none rime in the poems' either with each other or with other words in [o:n] exclusively.

² Gill numbers "knön pro knöun," i. e. [kno:n] for [knoun], amongst his Mopsarum fictitiæ.

¹ Shrew: show (shew F) TS 4.1.213-4 is ambiguous, on account of the double form of the latter word; but show (show also F) rimes with crow RJ 1.2.91-2.

Hole: soul RL 1175 is the only case of this kind in the poems. Control s. and v. also rimes with soul RL 500, 1781; S 107.3, S 125.14; but control has [ou] before an original ll (it is spelled controll and controll RL, and twice controlle S).—Cf. foal: bowl ("cup") MN 2.1.46.

Door: four VA 448. Door occurs in the poems in two more rimes, viz. with before, RL 1301, and with more, RL 337. In all three cases it is spelled dore (as in the same rime R² 5.3.77¹), and there is no reason to doubt that Shakespeare's pronunciation of this word was [do:r], a form recorded by Bullokar and by Gill (twice in rimes with therefore). An [u:]-form likewise existed, as Smith and Gill (once in a prose passage) show. As the N. E. D. remarks, "dore prevailed in 16th c., and is found as late as 1684." The most plausible derivation of dore = [do:r] is from O. E. doru, pl. of dor, M. E. dore; whilst door = [du:r] would represent O. E. duru, M. E. dore.—Cf. more: four LL 4.3.210; MN 3.2.437.

Both: growth S 99.10; oath: growth RL 1061; troth: growth RL 1059. As to the vowel of troth, O. E. éow, M. E. ow and ew, at present [ou], [o:], and, in the form truth, [u:], we cannot be sure; the remaining rimes in the poems, one with both, three or four (LC) with oath, and the Q spelling troth (LC, RC), point to [o:]. In the v. betroth Price has short o; the spelling betrothe occurs 16th c., betroath 17th c., both indicating long o; betroth from the 16th c. onward.

¹ Whether a rime with *before*—hardly with *wooer*—is intended MV 1.2.148, remains doubtful. The F (which has *doore*) prints the whole passage as prose.

Rimes in [o:z] and [ouz] will be found in the rime-index under the words foes, goes, rose s., those, woes. Shrows riming with O's LL 5. 2. 46 has been mentioned on p. 71; another instance from a play is foes: overthrows s. RJ prol. 5.

49. Rimes in [o:] and [u:] (and [u]). As gone, riming with sun VA 188, is probably to be read as gon, the Q spelling (cf. § 47), the only rimes in the poems belonging to this group—all with [v] following the vowel—are grove: love s. VA 865, Jove: love s. RL 568, PP 17.243 (from LL); over: lover VA 571. Shakespeare possibly pronounced [u:] in love, lover, at least in rimes (cf. § 59). Over is given with [o] in Bullokar and Gill, but the stressed riming form may have had [o:], answering to the present E. |ou].—There is a greater variety of cases in the plays.

FINAL. Ago: woo RJ 3.4.7; woe s.: do P1.1.48. Both may be correct rimes in [u:]. At least go is given by Wallis and Price as [gu:], the former adding: "rectius [go:]"; and woe by Cooper as [wu:].

BEFORE LABIALS. Roaming: coming TN 2.3.40 (song). As [u:] in coming is possible, just as it is in love, lover, this may be a rime in [o:] and [u:]. So also no man: woman TG 3.1.104; [u:] in woman is authorised by Butler, as is [i:] in women by Gill and Price.—Rome: doom RL 715, 1851; Rome: groom RL 1644 (once Rome, twice Roome Q) are not cases in point. As the rimes show, o in M. E. Rome was \$\overline{\rho}\$, possibly also \$\overline{\rho}\$; Mod. E. [u:], on the other hand, is testified to by Bullokar, Price, and Miège (1688), and was only "antiquated" some thirty years ago (Ellis, III, p. 925). Cf. the well-known passages, JC 1.2. 156-7: Now is it Rome indeed and room enough, &c.

(Rome-Roome F), and KJ 3.1.179-80: O, lawful let it be That I have room with Rome to curse awhile (roome-Rome F), which, however, do not in themselves prove that Shakespeare pronounced Rome as [ruim]. Nor is the contrary to be inferred from the line Rome shall remedy this. Roam thither, then, H⁶ 3. 1. 51. The forms [ru:m] and [ro:m] would be sufficiently similar to serve the purpose of a pun.

With grove: love VA 865, &c. (p. 73) cf. grove: love s. MN 2. 1.259; broom-groves: loves v. T 4.1.66 (Iove: love s. LL 4.3.119 has been mentioned, l. c.); moreover: lover LL 5, 2, 446.

BEFORE DENTALS. One: done R2 1.1.182; one: shoon H 4.5.26 (Ophelia's song). Done was commonly [dun], but the unshortened [dunn] is mentioned as a Northern form by Gill. Ellis (III, p. 961) also records Biron: moon, as a rime of "long o with long oo"; Biron, however, is Berowne in F, and the rime is a rime in [uw] and [u:].

Store s.: poor LL 5. 2. 377; RJ 1. 1. 222; whore: boor KL 2.4.52 (the Fool's song). Poor, M. E. pore, is regularly [pu:r], cf. Smith, Gill, Price, Cooper; but Gill also writes "por" = [por] in a rime with store, a form probably to be explained by the opening influence of [r]. The case is similar with whore; only there seems to be no trace of the present [o:], or earlier [o:], before the beginning of the 18th c.; and other Shakespearian rimes (Ellis, 1. c.) point to [o:].

Propose: lose H 3.2.204 is an unquestionable rime in [o:] and [u:].

BEFORE VELARS. Bolingbroke: look R2 3. 4. 99. also mentioned by Ellis (1. c.), is a correct rime in [u:]; the F reads Bullingbrooke. But there is provoke: took P 1.26 (Gower).

§ 50. Rimes in [o:] and [uw]. Froward: coward VA 570; toward: coward VA 1157. Frowardness and towards are "frowardnes" and "towardz" in Gill. Possibly both M. E. o in froward and M. E. o in toward were shortened before w = [w], forming with it a diphthong resembling Gill's "ou" = [uw] in coward and no doubt also his "ou" = [ou] in own. One would be inclined to treat the above rimes as cases of [ou] riming with [uw], if a few instances of [o:] riming with [u:] without a following [w] were not found in the plays: bone: down TC 5.8.12; sycamore: hour LL 5.2.89. Also here the liquids [n] and [r] that follow the vowels are doubtless felt to improve the rime.

CHAPTER XIV.

Vowels.—[0] in on.

- § 51. General value. There is no doubt that o in on did not materially differ from o in go except in quantity. As pairs of "longs" and "shorts" we find in Smith, hope, hop; in Bullokar, no, not; in Gill, coal, coll. Florio gives as examples containing E. open o = It. open o: bone, dog, flow, god, rod, stone, tone (cf. 46).
- § 52. Apparent rime in [o] and [ou]. The isolated rime oft: nought PP 19.339 (anon.), which indicates the pronunciation of nought as [nost] or [nost], the latter recorded by Jones (1701), goes far towards marking this poem as spurious, as all the words in -ought only rime with each other in the poems of Shakespeare (cf. the rime-index).

§ 53. Rimes in [o] and [u], and words in -ord, -ort, &c. BEFORE DENTALS. Gone (gon Q): sun VA 188 has already been mentioned in § 49. The short vowel in gone is also suggested by rime and spelling (gon Qq) in gone: on VA 1089; S 5.7.

Before [r] and vowel we have the double rime forage: courage VA 554.

Great difficulties are offered by a number of words in -or- with consonant following. A tendency to lengthen a preceding vowel is shown by consonantal groups such as -rd, -rn in all periods of the language, but neither in O. E. nor in M. E. is it consistently carried out. Lengthening of M. E. o = [o] leads to $\bar{o} =$ close [o:], which in its turn appears as [u:] in early Mod. E.; whereas the [o] that has remained short in M. E. may be lengthened to early Mod. E. open [o:]. Thus M. E. bord, boord = [bord], [bord] becomes early Mod. E. [bu:rd] (Butler; as probably Tyndale, 1525, who writes bourde). M. E. corn = [korn]is early Mod. E. [korn] (Gill, and even Buchanan. 1766), but also [ko:rn] (Bullokar, Sheridan, 1780, coorne Tyndale). It is probably the latter and not the former development that is represented by the present spelling and pronunciation of board (the M. E. bord), as also by Gill's rendering "bord" = [bord], the oabeing recorded from the 16th c. onward. But early Mod. E. [uː] may also be changed later to [oː] by the opening influence of the following [r], as in the common present pronunciation of poor. Again, we may have to start from M. E. [u] (often spelled o) instead of M. E. [o], e. g. in word, which appears as wurd as well as word (weord) in M. E., and is given with [u] by Butler and Gill, this leading to the [ə] of Jones (1701) and the Expert Orthographist (1704), but also with [o] by Bullokar and once by Gill; 1 &c. As to later usage, Walker may be of assistance. Besides " δ " = [u:] in move, he discriminates " δ " = close [o:], in no; " δ " = open [o:], or [o:], in nor (= " δ " in fall); and " δ " = open [o], or [o], in not; " δ " answering to M. E. δ ; " δ ," to M. E. o, afterwards lengthened before [r]; and " δ ," to M. E. o generally. The distinction between " δ " and " δ " before original [r], as in fore—for, is even now kept up in Northern E. and partly in American E., the former being in the South of England merged in the latter sound. Some light is also thrown on the question by the modern dialects.

The combination -orm occurs only in storm(s) and form(s), both words riming together LC 101 (sg.), and RL 1518 (pl.). So also storm:form KL 2.4.82. The early Mod. E. [o] in storm is unquestionable. If the source of o in form was A. F. a = [u:] (Luick, Anglia, XVI, p. 456), Cooper and the Expert Orthographist have the original vowel. Not only Miège, but also Bullokar, however, give [o:] (Bullokar in perform); Walker prescribes "b" in general, and "b" only where the meaning is "seat," &c.; and there are dialectal forms with or = [or], [o:], and ar = [a:], all pointing to early Mod. E. [or]. A Shakespearian pronunciation [form] is therefore by no means improbable. The word may have been modified by the L. forma.

Of words in -ord, accorded, riming with reworded LC 3, and record s. (stress on second syllable), riming

¹ Ellis, III, p. 909, and Luick, Anglia, XVI, p. 455, who follows Ellis, erroneously ascribe [u] to Bullokar. The correct reading with o is found in Ellis, III, p. 840, ll. 4 (twice) and 10 from the bottom.

with sword and word RL 1643, present no difficulty; Gill has [o] in accord and (twice) in according; Walker, "b."-Lord (with O. E. a, M. E. o, o) has [o:] in Smith and Bullokar, but the lengthening of the vowel is not recognized by Gill, who has [o] (about 30 times). This agrees with Walker's "o." Modern dialects present oa from early Mod. E. [o:], but also a from early Mod. E. [o]. Irrespective of the rimes there is no reason to doubt that Shakespeare used the same pronunciation as Gill.—The only two words riming with lord(s) in the poems are afford RL 1303, and words RL 1609; then we again have afford LL 4.1.40; word LL 2.1.215; 4. 1. 103; MN 2. 2. 151; P 2. 3 (Gower).—As in afford, word, so also in ford, the o corresponds to O. E. o. With the addition of sword (on which see below), the group of riming words in -ord, -orded, -ords in the poems is completed. The rimes in which they are joined with each other may be summarily represented as follows (cf. the rime-index): accorded: reworded (LC); afford: lord; —: word; —s: words (3 times); fords: words; lord; afford; -s; words; record s.: sword: word; reworded: accorded (LC); sword: record: word; -s: words; word: afford; -: record: sword; -s: affords (3 times); -s: fords; -s: lords; -s:swords. Now if accord, lord, record have [o], the rimes, unless they are eye-rimes, would suggest [o] in afford, word (and reword), and hence in ford and sword as well. Again disregarding sword, we may emphasize the fact that [o] is the vowel belonging by right to all the words in this group. There is the difficulty that afford, ford, word (reword), and board, hoard (also with original [o]), as well as sword,

appear to have been generally pronounced with [u:] in the 16th and 17th c. (cf. Luick, l. c., p. 455). Beside [u:], however, [o] has been transmitted to us in word (Bullokar, and once Gill and [o;] in board (Gill); also the spellings affoard 16th and 17th c., foard 17th c., board, and hoard point to e. Mod. E. [o:]. Walker has "o" (which may be = e. Mod. E. [o:], or else developed from e. Mod. E. [u:] before [r]), except in word (reword), where the modern [a:] and Walker's "u" = [a] represent e. Mod. E. [u], i. e. the pronunciation of Butler and generally of Gill. Of course, Shakespeare may have been content with eye-rimes, and pronounced [o:] or [u:] in afford, ford, [u] in word, &c., but the possibility remains that he retained [o] in all these words, thus making all the rimes in question correct. That the modern representation of the vowel as [a:] in the case of word does not stand in the way of this explanation is shown by the example of world (not occurring in rimes), where [o] is unanimously recorded by Ellis's 16th c. authorities (Bullokar, Gill, Butler). Nor, apparently, need sword be excluded; for although no e. Mod. E. testimony for [o] in this word is known, and [e] is the vowel used in rimes in the M. E. Havelok, Robert of Brunne's Chronicle, and Chaucer, there are also unambiguous M. E. rimes with [o]-words in the North as well as in Kent (cf. Sweet, H. E. S., p. 3081).

We may be more succinct in the treatment of similar groups. Of the riming words in -ort, short (O. E. sceort) has certainly [0], Gill's vowel (Walker,

¹ As to O. E. forms of *sword*, *world* (original vowel, *e*) cf. Bülbring, Altenglisches Elementarbuch, Heidelberg 1902, pp. 107-8.

"å"). Then we find [o] in Gill for the (originally) F. words report, resort, sport, whence we may adopt it for sort and support (Walker gives "å" in sort, but "å" in resort, and "å" answering to the Exp. Orth.'s [u:]—in sport and support).

The following riming words in -orn occur in the poems: born (and new-born), forlorn, horn, morn, o'erworn (and outworn), scorn, sworn (and fortworn), thorn, torn. Again we have Gill's testimony for [o], supported by Walker's "o," in born, forlorn, horn, morn, scorn; also [o] in Gill, but "o" in Walker, for o'erworn (and outworn), torn; finally [o:] in Gill and "o" in Walker, for sworn (and forsworn). The e. Mod. E. [o:] in the past participles is easily explained by the dissyllabic M. E. forms in -oren, the [o] being the vowel of the monosyllabic forms in -orn. That there was no fixed usage is also illustrated by the fact that Bullokar writes [o:] in born, and [o] in borne, Gill [o] in both; whilst Walker, who is followed by present Northern E., gives the long vowel to borne, the short vowel to born. For all we know Shakespeare may have adhered to [o] in all the words concerned.—The rime forlorn me: scorn I: mourn I, introducing the word mourn (O. E. murnan) is found in an anonymous poem, PP 18. 265. As we have admitted [o] in forlorn, scorn, and words in -orn generally, the most probable Shakespearian pronunciation of the vowel in mourn would be [u]. Although [u:], leading to Walker's "o" and the modern [o:], or [o:], is the only vowel met with in the 16th and 17th c., [ə], which presupposes [u], is given beside [u:] by Jones (1701).

Forth (O. E. forp) and worth s. and a. (O. E. weorp, wurp, also late North. worp) are regularly

made to rime. There is no doubt that in early Mod. E. [u:] was used in forth, e. g., by Gill and Cooper, and [u] in both words—in forth by Bullokar, in worth by Bullokar and Gill. Besides, Walker's "6" in forth favours [u:], whilst his "å" in worth corresponds to [u]. We cannot, however, be sure that [o] did not still exist in forth (as probably in afford, ford, board, and certainly in hoard, word, world). It may be indicated by the 16th and 17th c. spelling forrth, which can hardly have been [fur0], a form which is better represented by furthe, furth 14th to 16th c. Still it seems safer to adopt [u:] or [u] instead of a merely conjectural [o]. I prefer Bullokar's [u], as yielding a correct rime according to Bullokar and Gill.

The next group is formed by the riming words force, horse, remorse. Horse certainly has [o]. The vowel in force is given as [o:] by Bullokar and Gill, as [u:] by Cooper and the Exp. Orth., and again as "b" by Walker, but also (including enforce) as [o] by Bullokar and Gill (twice; in forced = "forsed" and = "forst"). Remorse, according to Walker, wavers between "b" and "b."—Worse (O. E. ie, v, later on, u) only rimes with curse, nurse (as worst with accurst TG 5. 4. 72). The vowel is [u].

Work v. also presents [u]. It rimes with lurk PP 19. 335 (anon.). Cf. work: Turk Oth 2. 1. 116.

BEFORE VELARS. As in other poets of the time, words in -ong from O. E. -ang, -ong, and in -ung, -oung, -ongue from O. E. -ung, freely rime together. Among, which belongs to the former class, has the pronunciation of the latter class in present E., [u] first appearing in Butler, whilst Bullokar and Gill still give [o]. It is interesting to see that [u] takes the place of [o],

or is used by its side, in long, wrong in the modern South War. and neighbouring dialects (Ellis, V, pp. 113, 115). In the absence of other indications of [u] for [o] on the part of contemporary authorities it would, however, be rash to admit [u], except perhaps in among.

CHAPTER XV.

Vowels.—[oi] in yoy.

§ 54. General value. For oi, oy the early Mod. E. orthoepists as a rule give [oi]. According to Smith (Ellis, I, pp. 131-2) the first element is short and not much different from [u], i. e., probably close. Hart (ib., p. 132) gives [bue:] for boy, [huei] for hoy, [buei] for buoy. Bullokar (as I gather from a dissertation on Bullokar's phonology, as yet unprinted, by Ed. Hauck) has [uii] in buoy, toil, and [vii] in joist (juist), [oi] in all remaining words spelled with oi. Gill (Ellis, pp. 883-4; Jiriczek, p. 166) rejects' [bue] and characterizes [boi] as Northern E. He himself pronounces [buoi], which comes near to Butler's [bwoe] (Ellis, p. 133). With Wallis (ib.) oy in boy, toys, &c. is " δy " = [δi], or probably [αi]; oi in boil, toil, &c., "òi" = [əi] (not the general value), the [ə] no doubt representing an earlier [u]. Luick has tried to show (Anglia, XIV, pp. 294-302) that words with early Mod. E. [ui] (later [əi]) and with [oi] represent two different etymological groups, [ui] answering to L. σ or u+i, and to L. $\ddot{o}+l$; [oi] to L. au+i, to Central F. oi from ei, to L. \bar{o} , $\bar{u} + i$ after certain consonants, and to L. $\ddot{o} + i$. I do not think Luick's deductions convincing, except perhaps in the case of words in -oil. Besides, some of the examples from Bullokar and Gill are in want of correction (cf. Jiriczek, and the forthcoming edition of Bullokar by Hauck).—We shall now consider the rimes in the poems.

§ 55. Rimes. All the words in -oy: annoy, boy, coy, destroy, enjoy, joy, toy, Troy may be transcribed with the diphthong [oi]; boy either with or without the preceding [u] or [w] demanded by Gill and Butler.

Coin and join would belong to the first of Luick's groups. The quotation from Bullokar, however, appears to be erroneous; the Exp. Orth. and Lediard (both [əi]) are very late. As to join, Bullokar gives [oi], not [ui]; Gill, [ui] (rather than [ui]), but also [oi] and [yii]; so Mulcaster (1582) remains as the only witness for [ui], until we reach Lediard's [əi] (1725).

Also boil, foil, spoil are [ui]-words according to Luick. Gill indeed gives [uii] (not, as Luick says, [oi]), whilst Bullokar's [ui] in boil is not supported by Hauck. Smith's [ui] in foil proves little (cf. § 54). To Mulcaster's [ui] may be added Gill's [uii] (s.). Spoil with Bullokar has [oi], not [ui]; with Gill, [uii]. For spoil Bullokar gives [uii]; Gill, mostly [uii], but twice [oi]; it is one of the words in which Wallis gives [əi] as well as [oi]. So we cannot decide whether [oi] or [ui] ([uii]) is to be assigned to Shakespeare.

Voice (L. σ + i) rimes once with *juice*, where ui must be [iui] (cf. § 23). But it also rimes with *noise*, and with *rejoice* (both L. au + i), and in our authorities it has [oi] only, which we retain.

CHAPTER XVI.

Vowels.—[ou] in own.

- § 56. General value. Apart from the sound of ow in now (from M. E. ou, ow = [u:]), only one kind of [ou] appears in early Mod. E., corresponding to M. E. ou, ow = [ou] (various shades) in own and in ought, and also to M. E. o, or rather o, followed by l, in old. The W. authorities generally express it by "ow," but, when final, and occasionally elsewhere, also by "o." Smith, Bullokar and Gill render it as [o:u]; before ght, Gill sometimes gives [ou], a notation which he regularly uses for the vowel in now. Gill's warning "non knön sed knöun" (cf. § 48) shows that certain speakers omitted the second element of the diphthong in known. A distinction between [o:] and [ou] seems intended by Mason (Brotanek, pp. XXXI, XXXVII) who writes F. "au" or "au" for ou, ow in blow, soul, show, and "6" for o in coals, hope, &c. (only once "au" for oa in oats). Wallis agrees with Gill in observing (Ellis, I, p. 156) that the vowels in soul, sold, snow were usually pronounced "per o apertum [read, "ô rotundum"?], et w," but by other speakers simply "per ô rotundum acsi scripta essent sôle, sôld, snô &c."-Probably the first element of the diphthong was long, and a more exact notation would be [o:u].
- § 57. Rimes in [ou] and [uw], [u:]. A rime that might also be considered as a rime in [ou] and [uw] instead of a rime in [o:] followed by [w] and [uw], viz. froward: coward, has been mentioned in § 50 Three rimes of words in [ou] with brow are

to be added: glow VA 337, grow VA 141, and mow v. S. 60.12. There are more cases in the plays: low ("mooing"): cow MA 5. 4. 48; growing: allowing WT 4.1.16, and growing: bowing T 4.1.112; known: town H⁸ prol. 23; controls: fowls CE 2.1.19; souls: fowls CE 2.1.22; four: hour LL 5.2.367. All these rimes favour diphthongal [ou], not [o:]; but cf. § 48.

Know: woo MN 5.1.137 (Quince, as Prologue) is a poor rime in [ou] and [u:]. The two words would certainly form a correct rime in Chaucer; but in LC 182 *woo, misprinted vow, rimes with unto; woo: two occurs MV 2.9.75; whilst woo: ago RJ 3.4.8, if indeed meant for a rime, can be explained as indicated in § 49.

CHAPTER XVII.

Vowels.—[u:] in too.

§ 58. General value. Just as M. E. & appears as [1:], [i:] in early Mod. E., so M. E. & has reached the stage of [u:], [u:]. The Hymn to the Virgin and Salesbury write "w," the W. sign for [u:] and [u]. Palsgrave (Ellis, I, p. 149), however, does not identify F. ou or It. u with E. oo, but says that it is "almost" sounded as E. ow in cow. Bullokar (Ellis, I, p. 93; but cf. Sweet, H. E. S., p. 238, and my own Phonetik des Deutschen, Englischen und Französischen, 5th ed., p. 74) takes the latter sound as = [u:], whilst describing E. oo as a sound between [u:] and [o:], i. e. [u:]. He as well as Gill and Butler considers oo as the long of short u, as in sun, us, which was pro-

bably [u] (§ 61). Du Gres and later authors do not discriminate between F. ou or It. u and E. oo. The rimes in [o:] and [u:] (§ 49) would suit [u:] better than [u:]; and the same may be said of those to be considered in the two following sections.

§ 59. Rimes in [u:] and [u]. BEFORE LABIALS. In doom: come S 107.4, 116.12, 145.7; tomb: come S 17.3, one might suppose the vowel of come to have been lengthened in an open syllable (to M. E. $\bar{\rho}$ = [o:], and to early Mod. E. [u:]). But there are also the rimes entomb: dumb RL 1121; tomb: dumb S 83.12, 101.11.

Rimes in -ove = present E. [u:v], [uwv], and in -ove = present E. [əv], are frequent in Shakespeare's time. In his poems we find approve: love s. and love v.; move: love s. (also in Marlowe's poem PP 20) and v.; prove: love s. (11 times) and v. (twice); remove: love s. (3 times, and once LC, once PP 18) and v.; reprove: love s.; removed pp.: beloved; proved pp.: loved pt. and pp.; moving: loving; removing: loving; reproving g. and p.: loving; approve her: love her; prove me: love thee. Again, there is in love (O. E. u in an open syllable) the possibility of the long vowel [u:], which may, however, have been traditional rather than actually used; it is represented by Smith, whilst Bullokar has once [u], once [o] (perhaps indicating [u]), and Gill only [u] in a great number of cases.— Of course, many more similar rimes are to be found in the plays.

BEFORE DENTALS. There is a general uncertainty as to the vowel-length of words in -ood. Of those occurring in rimes in the poems, brood, food, mood even now have [u:]; the obsolete a. wood ("mad")

wavers between [u:] and [u]; good, -hood (in livelihood), stood (and understood), wood s., present [u]; and blood, flood are pronounced with [ə]. The vowel in all these words is M. E. \bar{g} ; in most cases from O. E. δ (through \bar{g} from O. E. δ in -hood; from O. E. u, lengthened to M. E. \bar{g} in an open syllable, in wood s.). So [u:] is to be expected, and is actually reported, in early Mod. E. in brood, food, mood. It is retained in blood, flood, good by Smith, who, however, in good also gives [u]; in -hood by Gill; in stood by Bullokar and Gill; whilst [u] in blood, flood, good, wood s. seems to be the usual Elizabethan sound. For [u] in wood s. and a. we have the authority of Gill.—As to rimes in the plays see Ellis, III, p. 961.

Foot and root, which rime together RL 664, both have [u:]. In foot it is supported by Bullokar, Gill, and Wallis; in root Bullokar has [o:] (Hauck), which is probably meant for [u:] (the vowel given by Ellis), Bullokar's [u:] being more exactly [o:+] or [u:] (§ 58).—Foot: boot ("profit") H⁸ 4.6.53.

Noon: son S 7.13 is an unquestionable rime in [u:] and [u].

§ 60. Rimes in [u:] and [uw]. Moon: Biron LL 4.3.230, mentioned by Ellis (l. c.) under the heading "Long o with long oo" rather belongs to the present class of rimes, Biron being Berowne in the O and F.

It is the same with Moor: deflour TA 2.3.190 (ib., p. 954).

^{&#}x27; It is doubtful whether Florio's stud in the passage quoted in § 46 is meant for stood or stud.

CHAPTER XVIII.

Vowels.—[u] in UP.

§ 61. General value. M. E. u is generally represented as "w," i. e. [u] (W. w), in the Hymn and by Salesbury. In a number of words, however, the Hymn prefers "y." As in such, trusty, u was possibly [y] (F. u), "y," which is usually "mixed" [i], might be intended to indicate that sound. But this explanation would not do for sun, son, some, love, which the Hymn also writes with "y." A second value of W. y being [a:] or [a], as in dy, yn, Sweet (p. 219) supposes "y" to be meant for an [u]-sound lower in pitch, and nearer the obscure [a], than close [u], i. e. for [u], which is plausible. The [y]-sound seems to be pointed out by Salesbury's "u" (W. u = "mixed" [ü]) in trust, bury, busy, Huberden. The E. orthoepists consider E. u as the short of E. oo. whilst the Fr. authors compare it with their ou = close [u]. Florio, however, identifies E. u in "Bun, Dug, Tun, Flud, Gud" = bun, dug, tun, good, and in "Rud, Stud," which are probably meant for rood, stood, with It. close [o] (cf. § 46), and a Grammaire Angloise of 1625 (Phon. Stud., III, p. 189) even says that it is pronounced "quasi comme les François sonnent leur O. Example: up, upon, upsydowne." We can hardly doubt that E. u in the beginning of the 17th c. was open [u], i. e., more exactly, [u]. An obscure [a] as the general value of E. u is indicated only by Wallis, who compares E. u not only in turn, burn, but also in dull, cut, with F. eu in serviteur, sacrificateur, &c.

No new rimes are to be mentioned.

CHAPTER XIX.

Vowels.—[uw] IN HOW.

§ 62. General value. The diphthongal nature of the sound developed from M. E. ū is recognized earlier than in the case of that developed from M. E. $\bar{\imath}$. The Hymn and Salesbury render it by "ow." which in W. would mean [ou], though ow is not a regular W. diphthong; so we have "now, owr, down, owt" for now, our, down, out in the Hymn, and "now, ddow" for now, thou, but also "dowbyl" for double in Salesbury. The same sign is used in sowl (also "o"), old, sold (Hymn), whilst final [ou] is mostly expressed by "o" (yet Salesbury writes "ow" in low v. "mugire"). Also Cheke and Smith give [ou], which Smith distinguishes from [o:u] in bow "arcus." Hart has [ou:] in tower, flower, but also in fowerth = fourth, and in poure = pour. Gill agrees with Smith in representing ow in bow "arcus" as [o:u], ou in bough as [ou], notwithstanding the fact that he treats M. E. 7 as a simple "i crassa." According to Cotgrave-Sherwood ow in now is almost F. eu, and own in brown almost F. euën. This seems to anticipate Wallis, who says that ou in house is pronounced "sono . . . composito ex δ vel uobscuris, et w," i. e. = [əu]. On the other hand, Palsgrave describes E. ow in cow as "almost" F. ou. Bullokar even considers it as the long of the vowel in son, i. e. of [u], or, more exactly, [v]. Mulcaster finds that o in this "diphthong" sounds "more upon the, u, then upon the, o"; and Mason does not object to transcribing how twice by F. "hou," once also using "haoú" (where "aoú" is possibly F.

- aou = ou in aoust; cf. Brotanek, p. XXXIX). These contradictory statements will best be reconciled by assuming M. E. $\bar{u} = [u:]$ to have passed through the stages [u:], [uu], [üu], and possibly [öu] (both with "mixed" vowels), and [əu] between about 1500 and 1650. I write [uw], which will do for any of the intermediate stages [uu], [üu], and [öu].
- § 63. Rimes. Most of the rimes which deserve notice having been previously examined, I need only allude here to ours: progenitors (progenitours Q) RL 1757. Taking into account such other rimes as orator: singular: publisher, conspirator: ravisher in the same poem (cf. § 30), the pronunciation of the final syllable of progenito(u)rs suggested by the above rime must at first appear strangely archaic. If -o(u)r, on the other hand, was simply [er] with a tendency to [ër] (cf. l. c.), the rime is certainly bad. But the full termination [uwr] is actually recorded in the word empero(u)r by Gill, and its equivalent [u:r] by Bullokar (Hauck). So ours: progenito(u)rs is a perfect rime in [uwr].

CHAPTER XX.

Consonants.—Labials.

§ 64. Stops.—[b], [p]. The rimes of words in -omb, -umb, and in -oom, -ome, seem to show that final [b] after [m] had not unconditionally been dropped in the pronunciation of Shakespeare. Entomb rimes with dumb; tomb with come, dumb (twice), and womb;

womb with tomb; dumb with entomb and tomb (twice). On the other hand, doom rimes with come (3 times), groom, room, and Rome (twice); groom with doom and Rome; Rome with doom (twice), and groom; room with doom. In climb (clime Q): crime: time RL 775 the [b] is, however, neglected; and the same is the case in limb: him R2 3.2.187. Limb (Limbe F) is M. E. lim, and Smith pronounces [lim]; cf. the O spellings lim VA 1067, and nums (for numbs, from M. E. nomen pp.) VA 892 (cf. Würzner, Die Orthographie der ersten Quart-Ausgabe von Venus and Adonis und Lucrece, Wien, 1887, p. 14). But also of climb, dumb, &c. forms without b occur even in M. E., and Gill renders lamb as "lam" = [læm]. The pseudo-etymological b in debt (debtor) and doubt is, of course, mute, although the pedant Holofernes denounces dout, det, instead of doubt, debt (LL 5. 1. 22-4). The rimes are conclusive; besides, debt RL 649 is spelled det, debtors RL 964, 1155, detters in the Q.

The voiceless stop [p] hardly calls for any remarks. Gill retains [p] in *empty*. Whether it was pronounced in initial *pn-*, *ps-*, *pt-*, we have no means of deciding. The *p* in the Q spellings *conceipt*, *deceipt* RL 1423, 1507 was not sounded; cf. § 28.

§ 65. Nasal.—[m]. We find [m] riming with [n] in blemish: replenish RL 1358; remember'd: tender'd S 120.9; temp(e)ring: vent(u)ring VA 565. Then there is empty: plenty T 4.1.111, to pass over the rime in the jingle TS 3.2.84 (cf. p. 45); and even simple rimes occur such as betime: Valentine H 4.5.49 (song); him: win TC 3.3.213; dooms: moons P 3.32 (Gower), and a few similar ones in the same play; and [m] rimes with [n] in come: sung P 1.2

(Gower). In spite of numerous rimes of this kind in other Elizabethan authors, and of Ben Jonson's statement—which looks like a classical reminiscence—that m and n are "much alike" (Van Dam and Stoffel, William Shakespeare, Prosody and Text, Leyden, 1900, p. 108), one need not consider rimes in [m] and [n], and rimes in [m] and [n], as typically different from other assonances, such as open: broken VA 48; S 61.1.1—As to syllabic [,m], cf. § 69.2

§ 66. Continuants.—[w], [hw]. The "semivowel" [w] does not seem to have differed from what it is now.— Initial w before r, as in wrong, was still sounded as [w]. This is a point on which all contemporary authorities agree.—Short [æ] following [w], as in was, war, quash, had, as a rule, not yet been affected by the labio-velar articulation of [w], the rimes being supported by respellings such as Gill's "was" = [wæz], "war" = [wær], "kwash" = [kwæf], &c. A trace of the labio-velar influence of [w] is, however, apparent in the transcription "wâter" = [wa:ter], for water, once used by Gill instead of his more frequent renderings "wäter" = [wæ:ter], and "water" = [wæter] (§ 39).

As unanimously recorded as the sounding of [w] in weris the aspiration of [w] in initial wh, which is

¹ Van Dam and Stoffel (l. c.) explain the strange rime . . . only in: . . . of good women H³ epil. 9, by assuming the pronunciation [wim] for women, with apocope of -en. This is probably better than the expedients mentioned by Ellis (III, p. 954). Perhaps we might even do without the apocope of -en, and read [wimn]. The full form given by Gill is [wimen].

⁵ For -om from [,m] in bosom, blossom, &c. the authorities of the time give [um] and [om].

mostly transcribed as [hw] or [hu]. If Etlis and Sweet are right, Gill, though retaining the digraph "wh," is the first to recognize the sound of wh as a simple consonant. After explaining that the aspiration precedes the [w], and that wheel, e. g., might be written "hwil" or "huil," he proceeds (Jiriczek, p. 27): "Tamen quia nostra experientia docet, w et wh, veras esse simplicesque consonas, in quarum elatione u suggrunnit tantum, non clara vocalis auditur"; therefore, whilst w rightly keeps its ground, wh is "mala tantum consuetudine" admitted in what, &c. Gill's real meaning possibly is that wh was [hw] rather than [hu].—The inorganic h in whole is recognized by Bullokar and Gill, who both pronounce [hwo:1], whilst wholesome, unwholesome have [h] only, according to Gill (cf. the Q spelling unholdsome RL 779, 870).

§ 67. Continuants.—[v], [f]. As to the use of [v], we need only say that the weak [ov], for of, existed by the side of the strong [of], and even was the usual form. Gill mentions it as such together with [fa:t], [ba:m], [ta:k], &c., instead of [fa:lt], [ba:lm], [ta:lk] (fault, balm, talk), &c., the latter being forms affected by the learned, and, indeed, also preferred by Gill. Like the earlier authorities he regularly renders of as [of].

To what extent Shakespeare pronounced gh as [f], it is not easy to determine. As we have seen before (§ 52), nought: oft PP 19.340 is not a probable Shakespearian rime. Daughter rimes with slaughter RL 953, but daughter also with after WT 4.1.27 (Time, as Chorus); TS 1.1.245 (where the rime "may be meant as ludicrous"; Ellis, III, 963); KL 1.4.341, the other riming words being caught her, slaughter,

halter (in a song of the Fool). After seems to establish an [f]-sound in caught, daughter, and slaughter. R. Grant White quotes caught: shaft from Chapman, and man-slaughter: after from Barclay (Ellis, p. 967); Butler and Jones mention occasional pronunciations of daughter as [dæfter] and [da:ftər]; and we still have [f] in laughter, as in laugh and draught (and also in cough, enough, &c.). Yet, if we adopt [f] for gh in all the words concerned, the rime is still spoiled by the riming word halter, which was probably [ha:ter]. Now, arter, i. e. [a:tə], is a well-known vulgar and dialectal pronunciation of after (cf. N. E. D.), other dialectal forms without [f] being [5:tə] (e. g. in Warwick), [atə], [æ:tə], [ætə], &c. (cf. E. D. D.); and the rime hereafter: water is adduced by Van Dam and Stoffel (p. 85) from Sylvester (1621). The most plausible conclusion is that gh in Shakespeare's pronunciation of caught, daughter, slaughter was either a weak [x], or altogether silent, and that f in after with him was likewise, at least occasionally, mute (probably [a:ter], the present [o:tə]).—There is no doubt about [f] in laugh, which rimes with staff CE 3. 1. 50. For draff, riming with laugh MW 4. 2. 109, the F has draugh, but also in this word, M. E. draf, [f] is the etymological sound. Gill, who has [laux], [lauxter], considers [læf] as dialectal.—Enough: rough VA 235 is ambiguous; but cf. enough: Macduff M 5.8.34. Also in enough Gill prefers [x], once writing [f].

CHAPTER XXI.

CONSONANTS.—DENTALS.

- § 68. Stops.—[d], [t]. Nothing need be said about the voiced dental stop [d]. In such words as chasten, thistle, whistle the [t]-sound is retained by Salesbury, Bullokar, and Gill; but brissle, brisling, bussling, for bristle, bristling, bustling, occur in the F, and other examples of the dropping of [t] from the middle or the end of consonantal groups are frequent in spelling, and not wanting in rimes; cf. e. g. wan(t)st O of KL, even(t)s, affects(t), exists(t) F; fleets(t): sweets S 19.5, detects him: checks him R8 1.4.140 (Van Dam and Stoffel, pp. 81, 83).—That [t] was either pronounced or omitted in the combination nch, we see from Gill, who writes "branch," "branchez," but also "branshez," for branch, branches,-It may also be noted that ch in ache s. was [tf], and not [k], as it is at present, the word (O. E. ece) having now completely adapted itself to the v. (O. E. acan).
- § 69. Nasai.—[n]. Syllabic [,n], like syllabic [,m], is indicated by Bullokar by an acute accent, placed over the letter, whilst Gill simply writes "brökn," "īvn," "öpn," for broken, even s. and a., open, &c., the e being once retained in "hevenz" = heavens (beside his usual "hëvn" or "hevn"). Words of this type are promiscuously used as dissyllabic or monosyllabic in Shakespeare; e. g. éven vírtue JC 2. 1. 133; héaven shínes VA 193; but Even ás the sún VA 1; héaven that wére VA 730. The monosyllabic forms were also printed ev'n, heav'n, &c., the contractions

e'en, een being a further development of ev'n.¹—Final [ln] in fallen, swollen, &c. often appears as -lne; e. g. néw falne snów VA 354.

§ 70. Liquids.—[1]. The velar modification of [1] is shown by the frequent insertion of u between a or o and l in such words as ha(u)lf, fo(u)lk, &c. in spelling, and the subsequent loss of [1] in pronunciation. The examples just mentioned were, according to Gill, more frequently pronounced [ha:f], [fo:k], only "docti aliqui viri" reading, and sometimes saying, [ha:lf], [fo:lk]. Balk v. (cf. O. E. balca, balc; M. E. balke s.) rimes with hawk RL 696, and is spelled bauk Q.—In should the l was sounded by Shakespeare, as, e. g., by Bullokar and Gill; cf. should: cool'd VA 385. Various orthoepists testify also to the [1] in could and would.—Alablaster for alabaster is the usual early Mod. E. form; it occurs VA 363 and RL 419 (Würzner, l. c., p. 13).

Syllabic [,l], for which special symbols are used by Bullokar and Hart, rimes with itself in *invisible*: sénsible VA 434, and occurs in the middle of the word disabléd, riming with strúmpetéd, S 66. 8. Other instances, e. g. dássléd TG 2.4.210, fiddlér TS 2.1.158, mostly from the end of a speech, or at least of a line, are to be found in Van Dam and Stoffel, p. 10.

§ 71. Liquids.—[r]. The exact value of Shake-speare's [r], initial, medial, and final, can hardly be determined. Ben Jonson may be correct in stating

¹ I cannot agree with Van Dam and Stoffel (pp. 65, 106, 108) in thinking that *hea'n*, or *heav'*, and *eve*, or rather the corresponding spoken forms, for *heaven*, *even* (a. and av.), were usual modes of shortening in early Mod. E.

(cf. Sweet, p. 264) that r was "sounded firme in the beginning of the words, and more *liquid* in the middle, and ends: as in *rarer*. *viper*"; but, although such rimes as *first*: *must* (Surrey), *scarce*: *case* (Brooke), *behold*: *world* (Golding), are occasionally met with in Shakespeare's time, it is not probable that final r, and r preceding consonants, were vocalized to [a], or dropped altogether. ¹

As may now best be seen from Wright's E. D. Gr. (§§ 259, 260), [r] has remained intact in all positions in the dialects of Scotland, Ireland, and parts of the North Country, whilst in the remaining parts of England medial [r] before a consonant, and final [r] followed by a consonant in the next word, have disappeared, generally with lengthening or diphthon-gization of the preceding vowel. Before a pause, final [r] is still slightly trilled in the Northern and North-Midland dialects, but has become [ə] in the parts of England not mentioned above. The articulation of [r] is mostly dental (or alveolar), a uvular [r] (= [R]) being used in Northumberland, and a reverted [r] in the South and South-west.

It is important to note that no lengthening of the vowel is indicated by the early Mod. E. authorities in such words as far, fir, for, whereas Gill's renderings seem to show that a glide-vowel—[e], [ë], or [ə]—was developed between [i:], or diphthongs ending in [i], [j] or [w], and a following [r]. He writes, e. g., "dier," "dierz" for deer (dear), deers; "aier," "äier" for air (but rarely "faier," "fäier," in-

¹ Van Dam and Stoffel, who record the above rimes, and various "phonetic spellings" with dropping of r (p. 79), are of different opinion.

stead of the frequent "fair," "fair," for fair); "fjer" (but also "fjr") for fire; "ouer" for hour ("our" being used for our), &c. The "ie" in deer, dear, and the "je" in fire, hire, he considers as diphthongs, but remarks that "aeri" = airy is almost trisyllabic. Of course, "er" may really be meant for syllabic [,r], as "en" once stands for [,n] in "hevenz" (cf. § 68). Salesbury indeed writes "lad-dr" for ladder, "thwndr" for thunder, &c., but also "papyr" for paper, "kwarter" for quarter, "tsintsir" for ginger, &c., and Bullokar has no special sign for [,r], as for [,l], [,m], and [,n].

Syllabic -r, -re, whether = [er] or [,r], occurs e. g. T 1.2.5 (fire out), S 6.1 (hours that, spelled howers that Q), &c. (cf. Van Dam and Stoffel, p. 11). There are many rimes such as relier: desire: retire RL 639, flower: devour RL 1254, flower: hour VA 1188, &c.

- § 72. Continuants.—[d], [0]. These sounds were, on the whole, used as at present. With, however, was pronounced [wi0] and [wid], the former being the strong, the latter the weak form (cf. § 67, on of). The strong form is the one suggested by the rime teeth: with VA 269.
- § 73. Continuants.—[z], [s]; [z], [f]. Of the four early Mod. E. sibilants, which in other respects correspond to those in present use, the third existed only in the combination [dz], e. g. in joy, judge. The simple [z] in such words as division, osier, pleasure is not recognized before the second half of the 17th c., earlier orthoepists using [zi] in division, osier, and [z] (before [y:]) in pleasure, instead of the modern [z]; just as they retain [si] for [f] in passion, nation, and [t] for [f] in nature, &c.

There are still traces of strong forms such as "is," "was" = [is], [wæs] for is, was in Gill, who, however, as a rule employs the weak "iz," "waz" = [iz], [wæz].

CHAPTER XXII.

CONSONANTS.—PALATALS AND VELARS, &c.

- § 74. Stops.—[q], [k]. That initial kn-, as in know, was still pronounced [kn], is abundantly proved by phonetic notations. In all probability initial gn-, as in gnat, was treated in the same way and pronounced [gn].—Gill's renderings of benign = "benign" or "beningn," and condign = "codign" or "condingn" i. e. [be'nign] or [be'ninn], [kon'dign] or [kon'dinn], deserve to be noted.
- § 75. Nasal.—[n]. With regard to ng we cannot do better than rely on the transcriptions in Gill's edition of 1619, as explained by Jiriczek, pp. XLII—L. According to these, final ng, as in king, was pronounced [n], as it is now; ng between vowels, as in anger, but also in hanged (dissyllabic), hanging, was [ng]; ng before consonants, as in amongst, but also in England, English, [n], the combination [ng] only being retained in derivatives from words with intervocal [ng], as in angry, from anger.—As to benign, condign, cf. § 74.
- § 76. Continuants.—[j], [c]. As in the case of [w], [j] also appears to have been the same "semivowel" as at present.

E. gh in knight, &c. is rendered by W. "ch," which is [x], both in the Hymn and by Salesbury, who, however, remarks that the English sound their

"gh softly, not in the neck, and we sound ch from the depth of our throats and more harshly" (Sweet, p. 259). This would exclude [x], but not [c], which is the sound to be expected after a palatal vowel. Whilst most of the remaining authorities denote gh by "h," Gill uses an "h" crossed after the manner of "f" or "t." He considers the sound as equal to that of Gr. χ , and distinguishes it from the aspirate. But Smith gives both "liht" = [liht] and "ht" = [lijt] for light, and "fit" = [fijt] for fight.

Whether Shakespeare still pronounced the voicelesscontinuants [c] in light, and [x] in caught, &c., cannot be ascertained with certainty from the rimes. Thereare in the poems many more riming words with original -ight, than with original -ite; and of the latter, delight s. and v., despite (despight), spite (spight), and sprite (spright) must be set aside, because the inorganic gh may have influenced the pronunciation of Shakespeare, as it did that of Bullokar in the word delight. Thus only the following rimes of words in -ite remain: appetite (1 rime in -ite, 2 in -ight, and 1 with delight), convertite (1 rime in -ight), quite (2 rimes in -ite, 1 in -ight), recite (1 rime in -ite), rite (1 rime in -ite), white (1 rime in -ite, 17 in -ight, and 1 with despite), write (1 rime in -ite, 4 in -ight). If Shakespeare did pronounce gh in -ight, the sound of gh was hardly more than a weak [c], and possibly mere [h].

In high (hie Q of VA) and nigh (ny, nye Qq of VA and LC) gh was probably silent (see the rimes) Gill (Jiriczek, pp. 187, 199) mostly writes crossed "h,"

 $^{^{1}}$ Not, in my opinion, = [leit], [feit], as Ellis and Sweet suppose. Cf. \S 18.

but also has "hi" = [hii], and "ni" = [nii]. The forms hy and n(e)y appear also in M. E., and are used by Chaucer. Final M. E. -gh from O. E. -h (héah, néah; héh, néh) was dropped, because medial O. E. h was regularly lost in the inflected forms.—Also in neigh and neighbour the gh seems to have been mute in the pronunciation of Shakespeare. These words are mentioned by Holofernes, LL 5.1.25-26, who complains about their being abbreviated to ne and nebour. Neigh (O. E. négan) belongs to the same class of words as key (cf. § 28), and may have been [ne:], as key was [ke:] (and is, for that reason, at present [ki:]); the -gh is inorganic. In neighbour, neigh- is O. E. néah, néh, followed by the prefix ge of gebúr. If treated in the same way as flea (O. E. fléah), lea (O. E. léah), with loss of -h, O. E. néah- became early Mod. E. [ne:]; whilst the present spelling and pronunciation point to the development of the diphthong ei = [xi] (because interchanging with ai), the retention of the palatal consonant being apparently testified to by the spelling -gh (but cf. gh in neigh). Both phonetic forms are given by Price (1668).

§ 77. Continuants.—[x]. When preceded by velar vowels or diphthongs, gh(t) is treated in a similar way by the orthoepists of the time. There seems to be no example of velar gh in the Hymn and in Salesbury. Bullokar uses his sign for voiceless [w] (or [m]) in transcribing bough = [bum] and bought = [bomt] (Hauck). Gill has his crossed "h" in all the words concerned.—As regards the rimes in the poems, those in -augh, -aughter and in -ough have already been considered in § 67. Words in -ought only rime with each other; except nought : oft, on which see § 52.

No riming words in -out, pronounced [out], being extant, the question as to the phonetic value of gh in -ought is again left undecided. It was possibly a weak [x] or a simple aspirate; but it may also have been mute.

§ 78. The aspirate.—[h]. That h was silent in honest, honesty, honour, we are told by several authorities. Palsgrave and Salesbury add habitation; Salesbury, habit and humble; Gill, hour and hyssop ("isope"), which he writes "jzop" = [ijzop]; in habitation and humbleness, humbless he pronounces the h. Also exhibition and prohibition are included in Salesbury's list. Holofernes's speech, LL 5.1.18-27, which we have repeatedly cited, contains an allusion to a pedantic pronunciation of abominable; but as this word is in the F in both instances printed abhominable, the meaning of this passage is not perfectly clear. In my opinion, which differs from that of Ellis (I, p. 220), the usual explanation, viz. that the pedant blames the omission of the [h]-sound, is the correct one, although the pseudo-etymological h is also found RL 704, 921 (abhomination; Würzner, 1. c., p. 13).—As to [h] for gh, cf. § 77.

CHAPTER XXIII.

STRESS AND RHYTHM.

§ 79. General remarks. In the present chapter it will be sufficient to touch upon such questions only as stand in direct relation to our special subject; all the more so, as Shakespeare's prosody has been thoroughly, though not altogether convincingly treated in Van Dam and Stoffel's work.

STRESS. In words of more than one syllable, in compounds, in groups, and in sentences, one syllable is, as a rule, stronger than the rest; or, in other terms, the stress falls upon that syllable. The remaining syllables are of intermediate force between strong and weak (half-stressed, or weakly stressed), or altogether weak. When two syllables in a word (or group, &c.) are equally strong, they are said to have level or even stress. In present a. and presently, e. g., the first syllable is stressed; in present v. the stress is on the second, and in presentation on the third syllable, leaving the first syllable weak in present v., and half-strong in presentation. An example of a compound (or group, according to the Q spelling) with level stress is present-absent (present absent Q) S 45. 4.

RHYTHM. Verse-stress, or rhythm, on the other hand, is, generally speaking, based on the alternation of strong and weak syllables in the metrical line, or verse. Thus the regular heroic line (and also the blank-verse) consists of five feet, each of which is composed of a weak and a strong syllable, an extra weak syllable being eventually added at the end. We cannot do better than adopt as examples the two lines selected from VA by Van Dam and Stoffel (p. 198):

The séa has bounds, but déep destre has none. VA 389

Nor sún nor wind will éver strive to kiss you. VA 1082.

In these two lines the stressed (and half-stressed) syllables in the words and sentence, and the rhythmically strong (or half-strong) syllables in the verse, and again the unstressed syllables in the words and

sentence, and the rhythmically weak syllables in the verse, coincide.

The relative force of rhythmically strong syllables is regulated by the natural or emphatical word-stress and sentence-stress, i. e. by the sense; e. g. in the first verse quoted above desire being stronger than déep.

§ 80. Shifting of stress and change of rhythm. There are many lines in which stress and rhythm are at variance; e. g.:

And about evening come yourself alone.

CE 3, 1, 96,

The rhythm of the verse demands:

And about évening come yourself alone; but there is a sentence-stress on the word and which begins the line; and, whereas the word-stress in about falls on the second, instead of the first syllable, this word is comparatively unstressed in the sentence. Accordingly we should read:

A'nd about évening come yoursélf alone. This is what Van Dam and Stoffel call the inversion of the first (scil. rhythmical) accent, giving as an instance:

Love is too young to know what conscience is. S 151.1.

Yet whilst admitting inversion of rhythmical accent in a number of cases, they in other cases try to save rhythm by having recourse to a change of syllabic accent, or shifting of stress. In their opinion, the number of deviations from the modern practice in this regard to be found in Shakespeare's works is a "very respectable one." In their long list of examples they give, e. g., such E. words as about, above. &c., bécome, béfore, &c.; ábout being quoted from the identical line mentioned above, CE 3. 1. 96, which Van Dam and Stoffel consequently scan:

And ábout évening côme yoursélf alône.

It is undeniable that, in the time of Shake-speare, "various F. words were in a transition-stage as regards their stress." In A. Schmidt's list of dissyllabic adjectives and participles with variable stress (at the end of vol. II), we find e. g. advérse and adverse, confined and cónfined, corrúpt and córrupt, &c.; and many more examples, also of variable nouns, &c. are pointed out in the body of the work, as e. g. conféssor and cónfessor, revênue and révenue, &c.

Van Dam and Stoffel think that it would "not be wonderful" if the shifting of stress of the numerous words of F. origin belonging to this class had influenced the accentuation of words of native growth also. Within certain limits this may be true. But I am unable to believe that this could have led to such stress-shiftings as *ábout*, *bécome*, &c. To my mind, the only possible explanation in cases of this kind, apart from opposition stress, is the one offered by a change of rhythm, which, of course, also takes place when a word such as *without* becomes, so to say, level-unstressed, by losing its word-stress on account of its having no stress in the sentence.

But there is one class of E. words, not originally F., which forms an exception to the general rule, and indeed lends itself to the same shifting of stress that we find in adverse and adverse, corrupt and corrupt, &c. It comprises compounds, groups, and simple words with level, and, therefore, variable, stress, such as man-monster, everlasting, outlive, unwise, amen, &c. Now in present E., also in prose, we observe a

tendency to avoid equal stress in three consecutive syllables, and even in groups where a weak syllable intervenes, tén-pound note, good-looking mán thus becoming tén-pound nôte, góod-looking mán, &c. In other cases the first stress in a level-stressed word or group is suppressed, e. g. when two or more syllables follow the second stress, or when the second stress is felt to be the more important one; thus we have archbishopric (though archbishop), man-of-war, King Hénry, good mórning (as an exclamation), mankind, and frequently unwise, &c. 1 I see examples of variable, because originally level stress in the following words in Van Dam and Stoffel's list (pp. 178-184), which is not, however, complete: almost, also, amen, cannot, elsewhere, fifteenth, forebend, herein, meantime, meanwhile, misplace, &c., nothing, outlive, &c., o'ergrow, &c., something, &c., thereby, &c., unback'd, &c., uprise, wherefore, &c., also itself, myself, themselves, which are mostly printed in two words in the Oq and Ff. To these may be added the compound particles into, until, &c. as words that virtually belong to this category, though they practically, as a rule, lose both stresses rather than one.

From the preceding remarks it will be clear that A. Schmidt has the laws of modern E. stress on his side if he "keeps repeating" what van Dam and Stoffel call "such foundationless assertions" as "únbid, because placed before the substantive." I cannot help thinking that their own chapter on Syllabic Accent seriously impairs the otherwise excellent work

¹ For a more detailed account of stress in present E. see Sweet's New English Grammar, I, Oxford, 1892, pp. 283-297, whence some of the above examples are taken.

contained in the concluding chapters on the Structure of the Heroic and Blank-verse Lines, and on the History of the Structure of the Blank-verse Line. If

And ábout évening cóme yoursélf alóne

be correct, there is no reason to call on inversion of accent in order to avoid

Love is too young to know what conscience is, &c.

I am fully aware that the principle of "stress before rhythm" will occasionly spoil the rhythmical scansion of the verse. Take e. g.:

Eyes without feeling, feeling without sight.

H 3, 4, 78,

The word without is quoted from this line as without by Van Dam and Stoffel (p. 184). Taken by itself, the word being a compound, such a form is not impossible. But on the same ground that Love is to be stressed in S 151.1, nem. con., eyes must be stressed in the line under discussion; and so must feeling (twice), and sight, for similar reasons. Thus we get four stresses, the double without being left comparatively unstressed:

Éyes without féeling, féeling without sight.

What is lost in rhythm is gained in emphasis, whilst the metrical structure remains. The adoption of Van Dam and Stoffel's without, on the other hand, leads to the rhythmically correct, but hardly logical and Shakespearian

Eyes without féeling, féeling without sight.

§ 81. Influence of stress and rhythm on speechsounds. VOWELS. A stressed vowel may be either long or short. Yet long vowels in certain cases become extra long through the influence of emphatic

stress. Gill's "grëet" = [gre:t] for great = [gre:t] has been mentioned before (p. 38); another instance given by Gill is "monstrus" = [moinstrus], and even "möönstrus" = [moxinstrus], for monstrous = [monstrus] (Jiriczek, p. 48). I have also quoted the same author's remark as to the supposed change from final [i] to [ii]—in reality, rather the retention of the older long sound—e. g. in misery, constancy, destiny, on account of rhythmical stress (§ 10).

Unstressed long vowels and diphthongs are apt to become short vowels; unstressed short vowels further tend to obscurity (§ 6), and even loss. Thus Gill gives [bi], [no], [du] as weak forms for be, no, do, &c. M. E. (Chaucerian) -oun = [u:n] and $-\bar{q}n = [0:n]$, as in proporcio(u)n, through loss of stress become in early Mod. E. -on = [un], [on]. Whilst Salesbury has both [un] and [on], the latter form is the one regularly adopted by the orthoepists from Palsgrave to Wallis (in whose time also [ən] appears), 'and it is 'even retained by Wilkins and Price. No such rimes as Spenser's fashion: anon: gon, occasion: upon: one, passion: -ion: upon: stone, &c. (Bauermeister, 1. c., p. 129) occurring in Shakespeare, we can only say that his -on in nation, &c. was in all probability [on]. The surest test for changes of this kind are variations in spelling, 1 such as have been carried out in -dom1 (M. E. dom), -less (M. E. -les), in the last syllable of battell,

¹ The Shakespearian examples given further on have been collected by Lummert (1. c.) and by Würzner, Die Orthographie der 1. Quarto-Ausgabe von Shakespeare's Venus and Adonis und Lucrece, Wien, 1887, and duly utilized by E. Rudolf, Die englische Orthographie von Caxton bis Shakespeare, Marburg, 1904.

battle (M. E. bataile), &c. Counterfeit = [-fet] (§ 31) belongs to the same category; another instance being the F spelling umper for umpire, or, as the F also writes, umpeere. By this we are reminded of the various rimes in [er], or [er], treated in § 30, and the quotation given there from Gill. To the O spellings. singuler RL, venter and ventring VA may be added begger RL, brier, Caterpillers, conquerers VA, harber RL, for the modern beggar, briar, caterpillars, conquerors, harbour, and, as showing the same levelling of terminations in [r], offendors, lechors RL for offenders, lechers. Other examples of obscured vowels in final syllables are bedred RL for bedrid, manuell for manual, venimd for venom'd VA, musicion for musician, ducket for ducat, cabidge for cabbage F; and there is the rime riot (ryot): quiet VA 1147. Again, -ow is used for ew (= [iu]?) in revenow = revenue F, and sinowie = sinewy VA. Interchange of vowels in medial syllables is also found in stillitory (retained in the Globe) for stillatory, timerous for timorous VA, comprimise for compromise, humerous for humorous, chronocler for chronicler F, &c. As in some of the cases already mentioned, reasons other than phonetic concur when the prefixes de-, in, &c. are substituted for di-, en-, e. g. in devine = divine RL, inchaunt = enchant VA.

Loss of vowel in a medial syllable (syncope) occurs e. g. in flattry: battry for flattery: battery VA; other instances in the interior of the verse being tendrer for tenderer, intrest for interest VA. In past participles in -ed the modern spelling is often in contradiction with that of the old editions; the Globe e. g. writing batter'd, gather'd, feather'd VA for the battred,

gathred, feathred = [bætred], [gædred], [fedred] of the Q.—Loss of an initial vowel (aphæresis), as in gainst, scape, for against, escape, &c., is not rare in M. E., and common in the earlier Mod. E. authors. Similar cases are the familiar 'tis for it is, 'twas for it was, &c., whilst he's, it's, what's, let's for he is, it is, what is, let us, &c., are instances of group syncope (to use this word in a wider sense) rather than of aphæresis. The same may be said as to the apocope of e in the, and of o in to, before the initial vowel of the following word, resulting in synalephe, as in M. E. and early Mod. E. thage for the age, tavenge for to avenge, &c.

CONSONANTS. Also consonants are dropped in unstressed syllables and words; e. g. initially, together with the following vowel, in twixt for betwixt, spite for despite, or, the following vowel being changed to an obscurer sound, in the vulgar a for he; medially in o'er (older spelling, ore) for over, whe'r (where) for whether, or in such groups as he'll (heele, &c.) for he will, the following vowel also being lost; i'the for in the, &c.

§ 82. Irregular number of weak syllables in the verse. There are many apparent and real deviations from the normal number of syllables in Shakespeare's verse. Even the number of strong syllables varies, lines with four or six strong syllables (short lines or alexandrines) occasionally taking the place of the regular blank-verse line, &c. In other, and far more numerous cases one of the regular weak syllables appears to be either wanting, or else replaced by two.

ADDITIONAL SYLLABLES. The question of additional weak syllables has been treated by Van Dam and Stoffel in their Chap. I. Re-arranging the material adduced by these authors, we may say that the additional syllable is due either to the preservation of a syllabic vowel that is now non-syllabic or mute, or to the syllabic function of a liquid consonant. to take two instances from our rime-index first, divination and imagination VA 668-70, owing to the fact that no synizesis takes place in the final -ion, are words of five and six syllables respectively; other examples being conscience (three syllables) KI 4. 2. 77. soldier (three syllables) JC 4.1.28, &c., or, with e instead of i in the current spelling, ocean H⁵ 3.1.14, gorgeous KL 2.4.271, &c. Through non-syncopation of a weak vowel a syllable is supplied in marriage (riming with sage; three syllables) RL 221, business R² 2. 1. 217, or, with e instead of i, Gloucester H⁶ 1.3.4; so also in commandement PP 21.418 (by Barnfield), &c. A modern mute vowel is frequently sounded in the past participles and past tenses in -ed = [ed], e. g. buried (riming with dead; three syllables) S 31.4 (see also battred, gathred, = batter'd, gather'd, &c., § 81); in some cases of the 2nd pers. sg. of the present indicative, as ridest LL 4.3.35, comest R2 1.3.33, &c. The retention of the vowel [e] in the genitive or plural termination -es, though surely an archaism in Shakespeare's time, 1 is still occasionally met with in his verses, as e. g. rope's = [rospez]CE 4. 1. 98, moon's = [mu:nez] (Moons F) MN 2. 1. 7

¹ The authority of Gill is, as Van Dam and Stoffel say (p. 8), indeed above suspicion, but his examples "wundes," "kloudes," "handes" (observe the final "s") for "wundz," "kloudz," "handz" are, as usual, taken from Spenser, whose usage is decidedly archaic.

(both gen. sg.), saints = [sæintez] R³ 4. 4. 75 (if roar is read [ro:,r]; this and other cases of syllabic plural -es are rather doubtful), &c. Also in F. words final -e and -es are syllabic; cf. vive KJ 5. 2. 104, Esperance H⁴ 5. 2. 97, Jaques AY 2. 1. 26, &c.—As to syllabic liquids I may refer to §§ 69 and 70. 1

SUPERFLUOUS SYLLABLES. Excrescent initial syllables that can be got rid of by aphæresis (§ 80) being omitted in early Mod. E. spelling, they may be left out of consideration. Many instances are, however, given by Van Dam and Stoffel (Chap. II) which must certainly be explained otherwise; e. g. like (alike), though (although), prove (approve), lock (belock), mutual (commutual), guard (enguard), on (upon), &c.

Words whose normal number of syllables in Mod. E. is the result of synizesis (non-syllabic [1] being used for i or e, and non-syllabic [ŭ] for u) are e. g. Cynthia VA 728, champion VA 596, Elysium VA 600, piteous VA 504, manual VA 516. The reasons adduced by Van Dam and Stoffel do not, in my opinion, make it probable that in Shakespeare's time most of these words "were shortened in a very different way," viz. by syncope or apocope instead of synizesis. Piteous e. g. certainly was oftener pitous than pitevous, piteous in M. E., and Shakespeare may have employed this form as an archaism, but we should not, I think, suppose this to have been the case unless the present -and eventually M. E.—usage were ruled out of court by contemporary spellings or phonetic notations. Shortenings such as Protë, Cynthi, Elysi, Liby for Proteus, Cyn-

¹ Possibly such cases as *changeling* (three syllables) MN 2.1.23) belong to this group rather than to the group of words with non-syncopated vowel.

thia, Elysium, Libya, of which Van Dam and Stoffel are fully convinced, and contractions such as journing and varing for journeying and varying, which they consider as certain, have even less to recommend them, as far as Shakespeare, and especially Shakespeare's verse, are concerned. A tendency to apocope and syncope seems to have become characteristic of every-day E. a century later; cf. the notations from Jones and others in Ellis's Pronouncing Vocabulary, IV, pp. 1008-18.

Of the cases of syncope adduced from Shakespeare's poems by Van Dam and Stoffel only such as present a liquid, mostly [r], after the syncopated vowel are borne out by the O spellings, the modern apostrophe being generally omitted; e. g. alt'ring, batt'ring S, batt'ry VA, bett'ring, brav'ry S, distemp'ring, flatt'ry, int'rest VA, intrim S, listining VA, &c., beside such non-syncopated forms as adulterate RL, desperate, discovery, every, flattering VA, hovering RL, livery VA, preposterously S, reverend RL, &c. Whilst admitting syncope in such words as these, and e. g. in courtesy (curtsie) VA, I would not, generally speaking, adopt it under other circumstances, as in Van Dam and Stoffel's recr'ant for recreant RL, sin'wy for sinewy (sinowie ()), being for being, spirit for spirit, or variable for variable VA, infl'ence for influence S, &c. Cases in which a medial consonant is implicated in the syncope are e. g. whe'r (where Q) for whether S, ne'er (nere Q) o'er (o're Q), whate'er and where'er (-ere Q) VA, all of them common enough, but not entitling us to extend this mode of syncopation to brother, thither, having, &c., as is done by Van Dam and Stoffel.

As instances of apocope—though not purely phonetic—quoted from Shakespeare's poems by Van Dam

and Stoffel I may mention Dian VA (cf. Diana MN), Lucrece RL (Lucrétia RL), broke S (broken RL), sod RL (sodden H⁵), whilst many other cases are either, to say the least, doubtful (sorr for sorrow PP, heav for heaven VA, &c., and cf. Protë, &c., p. 112), or independent shorter forms (as mead for meadow, just for justly, oft for often, love for lover, hate for hatred, ruin for ruining S, &c.).

Many instances of synalephe and "coalition" in Van Dam and Stoffel (Chap. VII) also seem to me more or less doubtful. In spite of the apostrophe printed after, and sometimes instead of the vowel in question in some Elizabethan prints, especially in the F of Ben Jonson, as e. g. any' employment, glory' enough, onel' allowed = only a. (1. c., pp. 132-3), synizesis may in reality be meant instead of synalephe, the shortness of the vowel being clumsily indicated in the manner described. It may be the same in apparent cases of "coalition," as in Van Dam and Stoffel's Froth' pen' toth' twelve pence, being the Hieroglyphic for Fro' the penny to the t. p. being, &c. (F of Ben Jonson) or in Plain 'ceive I lo(ve) y'. My brother did love Juliet (MM 2.4.141-2, read as one line) for Plainlie conceive I love you, &c. (F).

On the whole it seems best to be guided by the prevailing usage in spelling in the Qq and F, as seen in the light of modern habits of pronunciation. Some enlightenment is also to be obtained from Elizabethan song-books. Campion (Booke of Ayres, London, 1601, &c. 1) gives one musical note e. g. to even, heaven (also in heavens, heavenly; spelled, heavin,

¹ The British Museum copies have been kindly examined for me by Herr O. Weidenmüller.

&c.), (de) sire (and -s), fire (and -s), higher, ne'er (in ne'ertheless), bower (bowre), power (powre), flowers, but also two notes to heaven, golden, (de)sire, flyer, ever (also in ever-during), never; synizesis taking place in Lesbia, mutual, (con)tinual (two notes each), but not in perpetually (five notes); syncope is found in easily (easely), flatteries (flattries), every (and in everywhere; spelled, ev'ry, &c.), whilst synalephe is absent in the excess. From the last example it will be seen that Campion's theoretical statements, however welcome, are not to be taken quite literally when he says (Works, Bullen's ed., London, 1889, pp. 258-9): "The synalæphas or elisions in our tongue are either necessary to avoid the hollowness and gaping in our verse as to, and the, t'enchant, th'enchanter, or may be used at pleasure, as for let us to say let's; for we will, we'll; for every, ev'ry; for they are, th'are; for he is, he's; for admired, admir'd; and such like." Like Ben Jonson and Gill, Campion evidently is under the spell of classical rules; so also in maintaining that "e before d in the last syllable of the first word, and I in the beginning of the second makes led in settled long by position" in settled love, or that "a vowel before a vowel is always short, as in fling, ding, going, unless the accent alter it, as in densing" (l. c., p. 258).

Where synizesis is probable, unstressed [i] and [u] may be written [ĭ] and [ŭ]. Vowels that were either sounded or mute can be indicated by [(e)], [(o)], &c.

RIME-INDEX

TO THE POEMS

AND

PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY.

I.--[i:]-RIMES.

1. Rimes in [i:].

†agree v. [æ'gri:]: 1 me pn. PP 8. 103.
be v. [bi:]: decree v. S 93. 11. + fee s. VA 607.2 +
free a. LC 103.2 + idolatry s. S 105.3. + infamy s. RL 1637. + infirmity s. RL 148. + me
pn. RL 1049, 1194, 1203; S 35. 13, 91. 11,2
&c. (5); LC 223; PP 1 (= S 138). 14. + see v.
VA 937; RL 752, 1085; S 56.9, 137. 4; LC
103,2 185; PP 16. 212. + she pn. PT 62, 64. +
sovereignty s. RL 38. + thee pn. VA 155; RL
1194, 1211; S 1. 13, 3. 13, &c. (13). + three num.
VA 1066; PP 16. 212. + tree s. PP 10. 136; PT 3.
bee s. —: me pn. RL 836.3
constancy s. [konstænsi:]: see v. S 152. 10.4
decree s. [de'kri:]: thee pn. RL 1030.

v. —: be v. S 93. 9.

¹ See the list of abbreviations and signs at the end of the preface, and cf. § 3. ² bee; and twice more, S. ³ Bee. ⁴ constancie, or rather, con/tancie. Of the distinction made between / and s in the Qq, no further notice will be taken.

117

fee s. [fi:]: be v. VA 609. + me pn. S. 120.13. + thee pn. RL 913. + tree s. VA 393.

free a. [fri:]: be v. LC 100. + legacy s. S 4. 4. + me pn. RL 1624; S. 134. 5, 134. 14. + monarchy s. LC 195. + see v. LC 100. + thee pn. S 125. 10.

he pn. [hi:]: me pn. RL 1721. + she pn. VA 715. + thee pn. RL 1632. + tree s. VA 264. 1

thee pn. RL 1632. + tree s. VA 264. hospitality s. [hospi'tæliti:]: thee pn. RL 575. 2

idolatry s. [ij'dolætri:]: be v. S 105. 1.8

inconstancy s. [in'konstænsi:]: see v. PP 18.261.

infamy s. (1) [infæmi:]: be v. RL 1638. + me pn. RL 794.4 ** For (11) see rimes in [ij].

infirmity s. (1) [in'firmiti:]: be v. RL 151.5 ***

For (11) see rimes in [ij].

iniquity s. (i) [in'ikwiti:]: thee pn. RL 626.6 *** For (ii) see rimes in [ij].

legacy s. [legæsi:]: free a. S 4.2.

me pn. [mi:]: †agree v. PP 8. 105. + be v. RL 1050, 1195, 1204; S 35. 14, 91. 9, &c. (5); LC 224; PP 1 (= S 138). 13. + bee s. RL 834. + fee s. S 120. 14. 7 + free a. RL 1623; S 134. 7, 134. 13. + he pn. RL 1722. + infamy s. RL 792. + opportunity s. RL 934. + see v. RL 1307. + she pn. RL 1690, 1701. + subtilty s. VA 673. + thee pn. VA 138, 196, 517; RL 916, 1195, 1307; S 10. 13, 22. 7, &c. (22) 7; PP 3 (from LL 4. 3). 36, 10. 142, *†21. 400.8

melancholy s. [melænkoli:]: thee pn. S. 45.8.9

misery s. (1) [mizeri:]: †thee pn. PP 21. 404. 10 ***
For (11) see rimes in [ii].

monarchy s. [monærki:]: free a. LC 196.

opportunity s. (1) [oportiuniti:]: me pn. RL 932. + thee pn. RL 895, 903. 11 *** For (11) see rimes in [ii].

posterity's. (1) [pos'teriti:]: thee pn. S. 6. 12. *** For (11) see rimes in [ij].

hee. ² Hospitalitie. ² Idolatrie. ⁴ infamie.
 infirmitie. ⁶ iniquitie. ⁷ mee; and once more, S.
 Ll. 399/400 wanting. ⁹ melancholie. ¹⁰ miserie.
 iniquitie. ¹¹ oportunitie.

see v. [si:]: be v. VA 939; RL 750, 1084; S 56. 11, 137.2; LC 102, 183; PP 16.213. + constancy s. S. 152.12. + free a. LC 102. + inconstancy s. PP 18.260. + me pn. RL 1306. + thee pn. VA 437, 952; RL 1306, 1770; S 3. 11, 18. 13, &c. (6). + three num. PP 16.213.

she pn. [siz]: be v. PT 63 (twice). + he VA 717.

+ me pn. RL 1688, 1 1700.1

sovereignty s. [soveræinti:]: be v. RL 36.2

subtilty s. [subtilti:]: me pn. VA 675.8

thee pn. [di:]: be v. VA 156; RL 1192, 1210; S 1. 14, 3. 14, &c. (13). + decree s. RL 1032. + fee s. RL 911. + free a. S 125. 12. + he pn. RL 1634. + hospitality s. RL 577. + iniquity s. RL 624. + me pn. VA 137, 194, 519; RL 917, 1192, 1304; S 10. 14, 22. 5, &c. (22); PP 3 (from LL 4. 3). 34, 10. 141, *†21. 399. * + melancholy s. S 45. 6. + †misery s. PP 21. 403. + opportunity s. RL 896, 902. + posterity s. S 6. 10. + see v. VA 438, 950; RL 1304, 1771; S 3. 9, 18. 14, &c. (6). + usury s. S 6. 7.

three num. [eri:]: be v. VA 1064; PP 16.211. +

see v. ib.

tree s. [tri:]: be v. PP 10. 135; PT 2. + fee s. VA 391. + he pn. VA 263.

usury s. [iuziuri:], [iuzeri:]: thee pn. S 6. 5.5

2. Rimes in ['i: it].

be it v. & pn. ['bi: it]: free it v. & pn. RL 1209. + see it v. & pn. ib.

free it v. & pn. ['fri: it]: be it v. & pn. RL 1208. + see it v. & pn. ib.

see it v. & pn. ['si: it]: be it v. & pn. RL 1206. + free it v. & pn. ib.

¹ shee. ² Sou'raigntie. ³ subtiltie. ⁴ Ll. 399/400 wanting. ⁵ vsery.

3. Rimes in [i:in].

being g. [bi:in]: seeing g. S 121.2. 'greeing p. [grisin]: seeing g. S 114. 11.1 seeing g. [si:in]: being g. S 121. 4. + 'greeing g. Š 114. 9.

4. Rimes in [i:p].

asleep av. [æ'sli:p]: keep v. S 154. 1.2 + steep v. S

creep v. [kri:p]: peep v. RL 1248.3 + sleep v. ib.3 $dee\bar{p}$ a. [di:p]: sleep v. LC 121.4 + weep v. ib.;4 PP 18. 275.4

keep v. [ki:p]: asleep av. S 154.3. + sheep s. VA 687.5 + weep v. S 9.7.5

peep ("look") v. [pi:p]: creep v. RL 1251.6 + sleep v. ib. 6 + weep v. VA 1088.6

sheep s. [si:p]: keep v. VA 685.7

sleep v. [sli:p]: creep v. RL 1250.8 + deep a. LC 123. + peep v. RL 1250. * + weep v. LC 123; †PP 21. 426.

steep v. [sti:p]: asleep av. S 153. 3.9 weep v. [wi:p]: deep a. LC 124; 10 PP 18. 276. 10 + keep v. S 9.5.10 + peep v. VA 1090.10 + sleep v. LC 124; 10 †PP 21. 425. 10

5. Rimes in [i:pin].

peeping ("looking") g. [pi:pin]: sleeping p. RL 1089.

+ weeping p. ib.

— p. —: sleeping p. PP 18.287. + weeping p. ib. sleeping g. [sli:pin]: weeping g. VA 951.

- p. -: peeping g. RL 1090. + - p. PP 18.286.

+ weeping p. RL 1090; PP 18.286. weeping g. [wi:pin]: sleeping g. VA 949.

— p. —: peeping g. RL 1087. + — p. PP 18.285. + sleeping p. RL 1087; PP 18. 285.

¹ greeing. ² a sleepe. ³ creepe. ⁴ deepe. ⁵ keepe. ⁶ peepe. ⁷ sheepe. ⁸ sleepe. ⁹ steepe. ¹⁰ weepe.

6. Rimes in [i:ps].

creeps v. [kri:ps]: sleeps v. RL 1575. sleeps v. [slips]: creeps v. RL 1574.1 + weeps v. RL 904.1

weeps v. [wirps]: sleeps v. RL 906.2

7. Rimes in [i:m].

deem v. [di:m]: seem v. S 54.3.8 esteem s. [es'tim]: seem v. S. 127. 12.4 - v. -: redeem v. S 100.7.4 redeem v. [re'di:m]: esteem v. S 100. 5.5 seem v. [sim]: deem v. S 54.1.6 + esteem s. S 127, 10, 6

8. Rimes in [i:min].

esteeming g. [es'ti:miŋ]: seeming g. S 102. 3. seeming g. [si:miŋ]: esteeming g. S 102. 1.

9. Rimes in [i:m(e)d].

deem'd pp. [di:m(e)d]: esteem'd pp. S 96.8, 121.3.7 esteem'd pp. [es'ti:m(e)d]: deem'd pp. S 96.6, 121.1.8

10. Rimes in [i:mz].

deems v. [di:mz]: extremes s. RL 1336. extremes s. [eks'tri:mz], [eks'tre:mz]: deems v. RL 1337.+ seems v. VA 987. seems v. [simz]: extremes s. VA 985.10

11. Rimes in [i:vil], [i:v,l].

devil s. [dirvil], [dirv,l]: evil s. RL 85, 11 847, 12 &c. (5); S 144. 7; 18 PP 2 (= S 144). 21. 14 evil s. [i:vil], [i:v,l]: devil s. RL 87, 16 846, 15 &c. (5); S 144.5; 15 PP 2 (= S 144).19 15.

2 weepes. ¹ sleepes. ³ deeme. 4 esteeme. ⁶ seeme. ⁷ deemed. ⁸ esteemed. ⁵ redeeme. ⁹ extreames. ¹⁰ seemes. ¹¹ deuill; and once more, S. ¹² Deuill; and twice more, S. 18 diuel. ¹⁴ Diuell. 15 euill; and 3 times more, S.

12. Rime in [i: $ve\theta$].

relieveth v. [re'li:ve0]: || upheaveth v. VA 484.1

13. Rimes in [i:vz].

grieves v. [gri:vz]: thieves s. VA 1024.2 thieves s. [0i:vz]: grieves v. VA 1022.8

14. Rimes in [i:f].

brief a. [bri:f]: grief s. RL 1309.4

chief a. [tʃi:f]: grief s. VA 970; 5 S 42.3.6 grief s. [gri:f]: brief a. RL 1308.7 + chief a. VA 968; 7 S 42.1.7 + relief s. S 34.9.7 + thief s. RL 889; 8 S 40.11.7 48.6.7

relief s. [re'li:f]: grief s. S 34.11. 9 thief s. [0:f]: grief s. RL 888; 10 S 40.9, 10 48.8. 10

15. Rimes in [i:d].

bleed v. [bli:d]: deed s. RL 228, 11 1732. + exceed v. RL 228.11 + indeed av. VA 669. + weed s. ("herb") VA 1056.

breed v. [bri:d]: deed s. RL 499. + feed v. VA 171.

+ speed s. RL 499.

deed s. [di:d]: bleed v. RL 226, 1730. + breed v. RL 502. + exceed v. RL 226. + proceed v. RL 252. 12 + speed s. RL 502. + steed s. LC

111. + weed s. ("herb") RL 195. 12 exceed v. [ek'si:d]: bleed v. RL 229.18 + deed s. ib. 18

+ need v. S 83. 3. + steed s. VA 292.

feed v. [fi:d]: breed v. VA 169.

indeed av. [in'di:d]: bleed v. VA 667. + †need s. PP 21. 423. 14 + read v. S 62. 9.

meed s. [mi:d]: steed s. VA 15.

need s. [ni;d]: †indeed av. PP 21. 424. 15 + speed v. S 51.4.

- v. -: exceed v. S 83. 1.

¹ releeueth. ² greeues. ³ theeues. ⁴ briefe, ⁵ chiefe. ⁶ cheefe. ⁷ griefe. ⁸ greefe. ⁹ reliefe. ¹⁰ theefe. 11 bleede. 12 deede. 13 exceede. 14 indeede. 15 neede.

proceed v. [pro'si:d]: deed s. RL 251.1 + weed s. ("garment") S 76.8.

read v. [ri:d], [re:d]: indeed av. S 62.11.

speed s. [spird]: breed v. RL 501. + deed s. ib.

_ v. —: need s. S 51.2.

steed s. [sti:d]: deed s. LC 112.2 + exceed v. VA 290. + meed s. VA 13.

weed s. ("garment") [wi:d]: proceed v. S 76.6.

— s. ("herb") —: bleed v. VA 1055. + deed s. RL 196.

16. Rimes in [i:din].

bleeding p. [bli:din]: needing p. PP 18.267. + speeding g. PP 18.267.

feeding g. [fi:din]: needing g. S 118.6. needing g. [ni:din]: feeding g. S 118.8.

— p. —: bleeding p. PP 18.268. + speeding g. ib. speeding g. [spi:ding]: bleeding p. PP 18.269. + needing p. ib.

17. Rimes in ['i:d not].

breed not v. & av. ['bri:d not]: feed not v. & av. PP 18.246. + speed not v. & av. ib.

feed not v. & av. ['fi:d not]: breed not v. & av. PP 18.245.8 + speed not v. & av. ib.8

speed not v. & av. ['spi:d not]: breed not v. & av. PP 18.247. + feed not v. & av. ib.

18. Rimes in [i:dz].

bleeds v. [bli:dz]: deeds s. RL 1824. + proceeds v. 1551, 1824. + sheds (sheeds) v. RL 1551.

breeds v. [bri:dz]: deeds s. RL 907; S 111. 4. + feeds v. RL 907.

deeds s. [di:dz]: bleeds v. RL 1822. + breeds v. RL 908; S 111.2. + exceeds v. S 150.6. + feeds v. RL 908. + proceeds v. RL 1822; S 131.13. + sheds (sheeds) v. S 34.14. + weeds s. S 69. 10, 94.13.4

¹ proceede. 2 Steed. 8 feede not. 4 deedes.

19-24.] RIMES IN [ixt], [ixtnes], [ixts], [ixtst], [ixtst], [ixtst], [ixtst]. 123

exceeds v. [ek'si:dz]: deeds s. S 150.8.

feeds v. [fi:dz]: breeds v. RL 905. 1 + deeds s. ib. 1 proceeds v. [pro'si:dz]: bleeds v. RL 1552, 1825. + deeds s. ib.; S 131. 14. + sheds (sheeds) v. RL 1552.

sheds (i. e. sheeds) v. [ʃiːdz]: bleeds v. RL 1549.2 + deeds s. S 34.13.2 + proceeds v. RL 1549.2 weeds s. ("herbs") [wi:dz]: deeds s. S 69.12, 94.14.

19. Rimes in [i:t].

greet v. [gri:t]: sweet a. S 145.8.8

meet v. [mi:t]: sweet a. S 5.13,4 94.11.4

sweet s. [swi:t]: unmeet a. PP 17 (from LL 4.3). 240.

— a. —: greet v. S 145.6. + meet v. S 5.14, 94.9.

unmeet a. [un'mi:t]: sweet s. PP 17 (from LL 4.3).

239.

20. Rimes in [i:tnes].

meetness s. [mi:tnes]: sweetness s. S 118.7.5 sweetness s. [swirtnes]: meetness s. 118.5.6

21. Rimes in [i:ts].

fleet'st (i. e. *fleets) v. [fli:ts]: sweets s. S 19.5. sweets s. [swi:ts]: fleet'st (*fleets) v. S 19.7.

22. Rime in [i:tft].

beseech'd pp. [bi'si:tst]: \parallel enrich'd pp. LC 207. 7 + \parallel impleach'd pp. ib. 7

23. Rime in ['itf di:].

beseech thee v. & pn. [bi'si:tf di:]: || teach thee v. & pn. VA 404.

24. Rimes in [i:n].

been pp. (1) [bi:n]: seen pp. S 97.1.8 + spleen s. PP 6.78.8 *** For (11) see rimes in [in].

¹ feedes. ² sheeds. ⁵ greete. ⁴ meete. ⁵ meet-nesse. ⁵ sweetnesse. ¹ beseecht. ⁵ beene.

green s. [gri:n]: seen pp. VA 146; 1 S 68. 11. 1 - a. -: queen s. PP 4.44.1 + seen pp. S 33.3,1 $63.14.^{1}$ 104. 8. 1 + teen s. VA 806. 1

keen a. [ki:n]: seen pp. LC 161.2 + unseen pp. S 118. 1.²

queen s. [kwi:n]: green a. PP 4.46. + seen pp. VA

503, 3 1193; RL 66; 4 S 96.5; 4 PT 31.4 seen pp. [si:n]: been pp. S 97.3.5 + green s. VA 148; 5 S 68. 9. 5 + — a. S 33. 1, 5 63. 13, 5 104. 6. 5 + keen a. LC 160. + queen s. VA 504, 5 1194; RL 64; 5 S 96. 7; 5 PT 30. 5 + teen s. LC 190. 5

spleen s. [splin]: been pp. PP 6 (an.). 76.6 teen s. [tin]: green a. VA 808; LC 192.7 unseen pp. [un'si:n]: keen a. S 118.3.8

25. Rimes in ['i:n dem].

between them pr. & pn. [be'twi:n dem]: seen them pp. & pn. VA 355.9

seen them pp. & pn. ['si:n dem]: between them pp. & pn. VA 357. 10

26. Rimes in [i:1].

feel v. [fi:1]: steel s. VA 201; 11 RL 756; 11 S 120. 2. 11 steel s. [sti:1]: feel v. VA 199; 12 RL 755; 12 S 120. 4. 12 + wheel s. RL 951.12 wheel s. [hwi:1]: steel s. RL 952.13

27. Rimes in ['i:1 it].

feel it v. & pn. ['fi:l it]: steel it v. & pn. VA 373.14 steel it v. & pn. ['stirl it]: feel it v. & pn. VA 375.15

28. Rimes in [i:ld].

field s. [fi:ld]: gild v. RL 58. + held (*hield) pp. S 2. 2. + $\|kill'd$ pp. RL 72. + shield s. RL 58. + wield

¹ greene. ² keene. ³ queene. ⁴ Queene. ⁵ seene. ⁵ spleene. ⁷ teene. ⁸ vnseene. ⁹ betweene them. 11 feele. 12 steele. 18 wheele.
14 feele it. 15 steele it. seene them.

29-33.] RIMES IN [i:lded], [i:ldz], [i:lz], [i:0], [i:z]. 125

v. RL 1430. + *yield* v. VA 454, 894; RL 72, 1430.

gild v. [qi(:)ld]: field s. RL 60.1 + shield s. ib.1 held (i. e. *hield) pp. [hi:ld]: field s. S 2.4. + stell'd (steeld) pp. S 24.3.

shield s. [fi:ld]: field s. RL 61. + gild v. ib. stell'd (i. e. steel'd) pp. [sti:ld]: held (*hield) S 24. 1.2 wield v. [wi:ld]: field s. RL 1432. + yield v. ib. yield v. [ji:ld]: field s. VA 452, 8 893; 8 RL 75, 8 1433.8 + || kill'd pp. RL 75.8 + wield v. RL 1433.8

29. Rimes in [i:lded].

builded pt. [bi(:)lded]: shielded pt. LC 152. + yielded pt. ib.

shielded pt. [fi:lded]: builded pt. LC 151.4 + yielded pt. ib.4

yielded pt. [ji:lded]: builded pt. LC 149.5 + shielded pt. ib.5

30. Rimes in [i:ldz].

†fields s. [fi:ldz]: yields v. PP 20. 355. †yields v. [ji:ldz]: fields s. PP 20. 356. 6

31. Rimes in [i:lz].

feels v. [fi:lz]: heels s. VA 311.7 + kneels v. VA 352.7 heels s. [hi:lz]: feels v. VA 312.8 kneels v. [kni:lz]: feels v. VA 350.9

32. Rime in $[i:\theta]$.

teeth s. $[ti:\theta]$: || with prp. VA 269.

33. Rimes in [i:z].

agrees v. [æ'gri:z]: sees v. VA 288; RL 1095. sees v. [si:z]: agrees v. VA 287; RL 1093.

¹ guild. ² steeld. ³ yeeld. ⁴ sheelded. ⁵ yeeld (sic). ¹ feeles. ⁸ heeles. ⁹ kneeles.

34. Rimes in [i:s].

Greece s. [gri:s]: piece s. RL 1368. piece s. [pi:s]: Greece s. RL 1366.

35. Rimes in [i:k].

cheek s. [tfi:k]: meek a. RL 708. 2 + seek v. S 67. 5. 2 meek a. [mi:k]: cheek s. RL 710. 8 seek v. [si:k]: cheek s. S 67. 7. 4 + week s. RL 211. 4 week s. [wi:k]: seek v. RL 213. 5

36. Rimes in [i:ks].

cheeks s. [tʃi:ks]: reeks v. S 130. 6. 6 + seeks v. VA 50, 6 475. 6 + weeks s. S 116. 9.
reeks v. [ri:ks]: cheeks s. S 130. 8. 7
seeks v. [si:ks]: cheeks s. VA 52, 8 477. 8
weeks s. [wi:ks]: cheeks s. S 116. 11. 9

II. [i]-RIMES.

37. Rimes in [ip].

lip s. [lip]: slip v. VA 127. slip v. [slip]: lip s. VA 129.

38. Rimes in [ips].

chips s. [tʃips]: lips s. S 128. 10.
hips s. [hips]: lips s. VA 44.
lips s. [lips]: chips s. S 128. 12. + hips s. VA 46. +
+skips v. PP 11. 151. 10 + slips s. VA 516. +
trips v. VA 724.
†skips v. [skips]: lips s. PP 11. 153.
slips s. [slips]: lips s. VA 515.
trips v. [trips]: lips s. VA 722.

¹ peece. ² cheeke. ³ meeke. ⁴ seeke. ⁵ weeke. ⁶ cheekes. ⁷ reekes. ⁸ seekes. ⁹ weekes. ¹⁰ lippes.

39-45.] RIMESIN [im], [imp,l], [imd], [iv], [ivin], [ift], [id]. 127

39. Rimes in [im].

brim s. [brim]: him pn. PP 6 (an.). 80.
grim a. [grim]: him pn. VA 920.
him pn. [him]: brim s. PP 6 (an.). 82. + grim a. VA
922. + trim s. S 98. 4; LC 119. + — a. VA 1080.
trim s. [trim]: him pn. S 98. 2; LC 118. 1
— a. —: him pn. VA 1079.

40. Rimes in [imp,l].

dimple s. [dimp,1]: simple a. VA 242. simple a. [simp,1]: dimple s. VA 244.

41. Rimes in [imd].

dimm'd pp. [dimd]: untrimm'd pp. S 18.6. untrimm'd pp. [un'trimd]: dimm'd pp. S 18.8.2

42. Rimes in [iv].

achieve v. [æ'tʃiv]: live v. S 67.3.3
give v. [giv]: live v. RL 987, 1053; S 4.6, 13.4, &c. (7).
live v. [liv]: achieve v. S 67.1. + give v. RL 986,
1051; S 4.8, 13.2, &c. (7).

43. Rimes in [ivin].

giving g. [givin]: living p. RL 1715. living p. [livin]: giving g. RL 1714.

44. Rime in [ift].

shift s. [fift]: || theft s. RL 920.

45. Rimes in [id].

did pt. [did]: forbid pp. LC 148. forbid v. [for'bid]: hid pp S 65. 12. — pp. —: did pt. LC 150.4 hid pp. [hid]: forbid v. S 65. 10.

¹ trimme. 2 vntrim'd. 3 atchiue. 4 forbidde.

46. Rimes in [it].

hit v. [hit]: it pn. VA 940.

— pp. —: sit v. VA 1033. it pn. [it]: hit v. VA 938. + sit v. S 103. 14. + wit

s. RL 154. + writ pp. RL 1294, 1333.

knit pp. [knit]: wit s. S 26.2.

sit v. [sit]: hit pp. VA 1035. + it pn. S 103.13. + wit s. S 37.7.

wit s. [wit]: it pn. RL 153. + knit pp. S 26.4. + wit s. S 37.5. + writ pp. S 23.14, 184.11. + yet av. VA 1008.

writ pp. [writ]: it pn. RL 1295, 1331. + wit s. S 23. 13, 84. 9.

yet av. [jit], [jet]: wit s. VA 1007.

47. Rimes in [iti].

city s. [siti]: pity s. RL 469, 2 1554; 2 LC 176. 2 ditty s. [diti]: †pity PP 21. 383. 3 + pretty a. PP 15. 199. 4 + witty a. VA 836. 5

pity s. [piti]: city s. RL 468,6 1553;7 LC 178.7 + †ditty s. PP 21. 384.8

pretty a. [priti], [preti]: ditty s. PP 15.201. witty a. [witi]: ditty s. VA 838.9

48. Rimes in [ited].

committed pp. [ko'mited]: fitted pp. S 119. 5. fitted pp. [fited]: committed pp. S 119. 7.

49. Rime in [it,1].

brittle a. [brit,l]: || fickle a. PP 7.87.

50. Rimes in [its].

befits v. [bi'fits]: commits v. S 41. 3. commits v. [ko'mits]: befits v. S 41. 1. + sits v. S 9. 14. fits s. [fits]: sits v. RL 856. + wits s. ib. — v. —: hits v. S 120. 12. + sits v. VA 327.

¹ wiht (misprint). ² Citty. ³ Ditty. ⁴ ditte (sic). ⁵ dittie. ⁶ pittie. ⁷ pitty. ⁸ Pitty. ⁹ wittie.

hits v. [hits]: fits v. S 120. 10.

parasitės (i. e. parasits) s. [pæræsits]: wits s. VA 848.1 pits s. [pits]: wits s. VA 247.

sits v. [sits]: fits s. RL 858. + - v. VA 325. +

wits s. RL 288, 858.

wits s. [wits]: fits s. RL 859. + parasites (parasits). s. VA 850. + pits s. VA 249. + sits v. RL 290, 859.

51. Rime in [itst].

enrich'd pp. [in'ritst]: || beseech'd pp. LC 208.2 + || empleach'd pp. ib.2

52. Rimes in [in].

been (i. e. *bin) pp. (11) [bin]: sin s. RL 210.8 *** For (1) see rimes in [i:n].

begin v. [bi'gin]: chin s. VA 60; RL 470. + sin s.

RL 342; S 114. 14.4

chin s. $[t \sin]$: begin v. VA 59; RL 472. + in av. VA 85. + skin s. RL 420; LC 92.5

in av. [in]: chin s. VA 87.

sin s. [sin]: been (*bin) pp. RL 209. + begin v. RL 343; S 114. 13.6

skin s. [skin]: chin s. RL 419;7 LC 94.

win v. [win]: within av. S 119.4.

within av. [widin]: win v. S 119.2.

53. Rimes in [int].

dint s. [dint]: print s. VA 354. print s. [print]: dint s. VA 353.

54. Rime in [inted].

imprinted pp. [im'printed]: || contented pp. VA 511.

¹ parasits. ² inricht. ³ beene. ⁴ beginne. ⁵ chinne. ⁶ sinne. ⁷ skinne. Viëtor, Shakespeare's Pronunciation. I. 9

55. Rimes in [il].

- fill v. [fil]: ill a. S 112. 1. + kill v. S 56. 5.
- fulfil v. [fulfil]: kill v. RL 628, 1 1635. 1 + Will npr. S 136. 4. 2 + will s. RL 628, 1 1635. 1
- hill s. [hil]: still av. VA 697; S 7.5. + will s. PP 9.121,
- ill s. [il]: kill v. RL 380, 996. + skill s. RL 1244; S 66. 12. + spill v. RL 996. + still av. RL 380, 476; S 147. 3. + will s. RL 304, 1207; S 57. 14. + — v. RL 1244.
- a. —: fill v. S 112. 3. + quill s. RL 1300. + skill
 s. RL 1530; S 91. 3, 150. 5. 3 + still av. RL 1530.
 + will s. RL 1300.
- av. —: still av. S 144. 4; 3 PP 2 (= S 144). 18. + will s. S 89. 5. + — v. S 22. 12.
- kill v. [kil]: fill v. S 56.7. + fulfil v. RL 627, 1636. + ill s. RL 383, 998. + || sentinel s. VA 652. + skill s. S 126.8. + spill v. RL 998. + still a. RL 168. + — av. VA 618; RL 250, 383. + Will npr. S 135.14. + will s. RL 250, 627, 1636.

quill s. [kwil]: ill a. RL 1297. + still a. S 85.3. + will s. RL 1297.

- skill s. [skil]: ill s. RL 1243; S 66. 10. + a. RL 1528; S 91. 1, 150. 7. + kill v. S 126. 7. + still av. RL 1099, 1134, &c. (4); S 16. 14, 24. 5. + will s. LC 125. 4 + v. RL 1243.
- spill v. [spil]: ill s. RL 999. + kill v. ib.
- still a. [stil]: kill v. RL 167. + quill s. S 85. 1.
- v. —: Will npr. S 143.14.
- av. —: hill s. VA 699; S 7.7. + ill s. RL 382, 475; S 147.1. + a. RL 1531. + av. S 144.2; PP 2 (= S 144). 16. + kill v. VA 617; RL 249, 382. + skill s. RL 1098, 1133, &c. (4); S 16.13, 24.7. + Will npr. S 135.3, 135.9, 136.13. + will s. VA 480; RL 249, 727; S 134.4; PP 10.140.

¹ fulfil. ² fullfill. ³ il. ⁴ skil. ⁵ stil.

Will npr. [wil]: fulfil v. S 136.2.1 + kill v. S 135.14.1 $+ still v. S 143. 13.^{1} + - av. S 135. 1,^{1} 135. 11,^{1}$ 136. 14.1

will s. —: fulfil v. RL 625, 1633. + hill s. PP 9. 123. + ill s. RL 302, 1205; S 57. 13. $^2 + -$ a. RL 1299. + - av. S 89. 7. $^3 + kill$ v. RL 247, 625, 1633. + quill s. RL 1299. + skill s. LĆ 126. + still a. VA 479; RL 247, 728; S 134. 2; PP 10.138.

- v. -: ill s. RL 1241. + - av. S 22.10. + skills. RL 1241.

56. Rimes in [ilin].

a-billing g. [æ-bilin]: unwilling a. VA 366.4 filling p. [filin]: spilling p. RL 1234. + willing a. ib. spilling p. [spilin]: filling p. RL 1236. + willing a. ib. unwilling a. [un'wilin]: a-billing g. VA 365. willing a. [wilin]: filling p. RL 1237. + spilling p. ib.

57. Rimes in [ile θ].

filleth v. [file0]: willeth v. VA 548. willeth v. [wileo]: filleth v. VA 550.

58. Rimes in [ild].

distill'd pp. [di'stild]: kill'd pp. S 6.2.5 fill'd pt. [fild]: kill'd pp. RL 1804. 6 + spill'd pp. ib. fulfill'd pp. [ful'fild]: hild pp. RL 1258.7 + kill'd pp. ib. hild pp. [hild]: fulfill'd pp. RL 1257. + kill'd pp. ib. kill'd pp. [kild]: distill'd pp. S 6. 4.8 + || field s. RL

74.9 + fill'd pt. RL 1803.10 + fulfill'd pp. RL 1255.9 + hild pp. ib.9 + spill'd pp. VA 1165; 9 RL 1803. 10 + $\|$ yield v. $\hat{R}L$ 74. 9

spill'd pp. [spild]: fill'd pp. RL 1801. $^{11} + kill'd$ pp. VA 1167; 12 RL 1801, 11

59. Rimes in [ilz].

bills s. ("beaks") [bilz]: gills s. VA 1102. 18 gills s. [gilz]: bills s. VA 1100. 14.

¹ Will (in italics). ² Will. ³ wil. ⁴ a billing. fulfild. 8 kil'd. 6 distil'd. 6 fild. 7 fulfild. 8 kil'd. 10 kil d (sic). 11 spil'd. 12 spild. 18 bils. 9 kild. 14 gils. 9*

60. Rime in [irit].

spirit s. [spirit]: || merit s. S 108.2.

61. Rime in [irdz].

birds s. [birdz]: || herds s. VA 455.

62. Rimes in [irt,1].

†kirtle s. [kirt,l]: myrtle s. PP 20.363.1 †myrtle s. [mirt,l]: kirtle s. PP 20.364.2

63. Rime in [iθ].

with prp. $[wi\theta]$: || teeth s. VA 270.

64. Rimes in [iz], [is].

his pn. [hiz], [his]: is v. RL 1793; S 67. 11, 80. 7.
is v. [iz], [is]: amiss av. S 59. 1, 151. 1. + bliss s. RL 390. + his pn. RL 1795; S 67. 9, 80. 5. + is v. (sic) PP 3 (from LL 4. 3). 37, 39. + kiss s. VA 538; RL 390. + this pn. VA 615; S 72. 11.

65. Rimes in [is].

amiss av. [æ'mis]: is v. S 59. 3, 3 151. 3.3 + this pn. S 35. 7; 3 PP 18. 248.4

bliss s. [blis]: is v. RL $389.^5 + kiss$ s. ib. 5

kiss s. [kis]: bliss s. RL 387.6 + is v. VA 536; RL 387.6 + miss s. VA 54.6 + this pn. VA 207, 7723.7

- v. -: this pn. S 128.14.8

miss s. ("mistake") [mis]: kiss s. VA 53.9

this pn. [dis]: amiss av. S 35.5; PP 18. 252. + is v. VA 613; S 72. 9. + kiss s. VA 205, 721. + — v. S 128. 13.

Kirtle. ² Mirtle. ³ amisse. ⁴ amis. ⁵ blisse. ⁶ kisse. ⁷ kis. ⁸ kisse. ⁹ misse.

66-72.] RIMES IN [isĭon], ['is iu], [isin], [isez], [ist], &c. 133

66. Rimes in [isĭon], [isĭun].

commission s. [ko'mision], [-ĭun]: || impression s. VA

disposition s. [dispo'zision], [-iun]: imposition s. RL 1695.

imposition s. [impo'zision], [-iun]: disposition s. RL 1697.

67. Rimes in ['is in].

hiss you v. & pn. ['his iu]: kiss you v. & pn. VA 1084.1

kiss you v. & pn. ['kis iu]: hiss you v. & pn. VA 1082.2

68. Rimes in [isin].

kissing g. [kisin]: missing p. VA 606. missing p. [misin]: kissing g. VA 605.

69. Rimes in [isez].

hisses v. [hisez]: kisses s. VA 17. kisses s. [kisez]: hisses v. VA 18.

70. Rimes in [ist].

list v. [list]: miss'd pp. RL 1008. miss'd pp. [mist]: list v. RL 1007.8 + subsist v. S 122.8.8

subsist v. [sub'sist]: miss'd pp. S 122.6.

71. Rimes in [iste0].

listeth v. [liste0]: resisteth v. VA 564. resisteth v. [re'ziste0], [re'siste0]: listeth v. VA 563.

72. Rimes in [ift].

diminish'd pp. [di'minish']: unfinish'd pp. VA 417.4 unfinish'd pp. [un'finift]: diminish'd pp. VA 415.5

¹ hisse you. ² kisse you. ⁸ mist. ⁴ diminisht. ⁵ vnfinisht.

73. Rimes in [igor], [iger].

rigour s. [rigor], [-ger]: vigour s. VA 954. vigour s. [vigor], [-ger]: rigour s. VA 953.

74. Rimes in [ik].

heretic s. [heretik]: politic a. S 124. 9. 1
politic a. [politik]: heretic s. S 124. 11. 2
prick s. [prik]: sick a. RL 781. 3 + thick av. ib. 3
sick a. [sik]: prick s. RL 779. 4 + thick av. ib. 4
thick av. [0ik]: prick s. RL 782. 5 + sick a. ib. 5

75. Rimes in [ikt].

contradict v. [kontræ'dikt]: inflict v. RL 1631. inflict v. [in'flikt]: contradict v. RL 1630. interdict v. [inter'dikt]: strict a. PT 9. strict a. [strikt]: interdict v. PT 12.

76. Rime in [ik,1].

fickle a. [fik,l]: || brittle a. PP 5.. 85.

77. Rime in [ikli(j)].

quickly av. [kwikli(j)]: || unlikely av. VA 990.

78. Rimes in [iks].

pricks v. [priks]: sticks v. RL 319. + tricks s. ib. sticks v. [stiks]: pricks v. RL 317. + tricks s. ib. tricks s. [triks]: pricks v. RL 320.8 + sticks v. ib.6

79. Rimes in [iksed], [ikst].

commix'd pp. [ko'mikst]: fix'd pp. LC 28.7 fixed, fix'd pp. [fiksed], [fikst]: commix'd pp. LC 27.8 + intermix'd pp. S 101.6.8 + mixed, mix'd pp. VA 487;8 RL 561.

¹ Heriticke (in italics). ² pollitick. ³ pricke. ⁴ sicke. ⁵ thicke. ⁶ trickes. ⁷ commxit (misprint). ⁸ fixt.

intermix'd pp. [inter'mikst]: fix'd pp. S 101.8.1 mixed, mix'd pp. [miksed], [mikst]: fixed, fix'd pp. VA 489; RL 563.

80. Rimes in [in]. bring v. [brin]: sing v. S 39.3. + spring s. VA 658. + sting s. RL 491. +flattering g. [flæterin]: king s. PP 21.413. honouring g. [onorin], [onerin]: ruining g. S 125. 2.3 king s. [kin]: †flattering g. PP 21. 414. 4 + misgoverning g. RL 652. 4 + spring s. RL 606; 4 S 63.6.4 + sting v. RL 37.4 + thing s. RL 37, 4 601, 4 &c. (4). + wing s. PT 11.4 misgoverning g. [mis'guvernin]: king s. RL 654.5 niggarding g. [nigærdin]: spring s. S 1.12. ordering g. [orderin]: sing v. S 8. 10. prefiguring p. [pre: figiurin], [-gerin]: sing v. S 106.10. ruining g. [riuinin]: honouring g. S 125.4. sing v. [sin]: bring v. S 39.1.6 + ordering g. S 8. 12. + prefiguring p. S 106. 12. + †sorrowing g. PP 21.397. + spring s. RL 333, 871; S 102.7; 6 †PP 21.377. + thing s. RL 333. + wing s. S 78.5.+sorrowing g. [sorouin], [soroin]: sing v. PP 21.398. spring s. [sprin]: bring v. VA 656. + king s. RL 604; S 63.8.7 + niggarding g. S 1.10. + sing v. RL 331, 869: S 102.5; †PP 21.378. + sting s. PP 10.132. + thing s. RL 331, 604; S 98.1. sting s. [stin]: bring v. RL 493. + spring s. PP 10.134. + thing s. RL 364. v. —: king s. RL 40. + thing s. ib.

thing s. [6in]: king s. RL 39, 602, &c. (4). + sing v. RL 334. + spring s. ib., 607; S 98.3. — sting s. RL 363. + — v. RL 39.

wing s. [win]: king s. PT 10. + sing v. S 78.7.

¹ intermixt. ² mixt. ³ honoring. ⁴ King; and twice more, RL. ⁵ mis-governing. ⁶ singe. ⁷ Spring.

81. Rimes in ['in not].

bring not v. & av. ['brin not]: sing not v. & av. PP 18. 283. + spring not v. & av. ib.

sing not v. & av. ['sin not]: bring not v. & av. PP

18.282. + spring not v. & av. ib. spring not v. & av. ['spring not]: bring not v. & av. PP 18. 281. + sing not v. & av. ib.

82. Rimes in [inz].

brings v. [brings]: kings s. S 29.13.

kings s. [kinz]: brings v. S 29.14.1 + things s.

VA 995; RL 939, 1 1812; 1 S 115.6.1 smgs v. [sinz]: wings s. VA 305.

springs s. [sprinz]: things s. RL 950. + wings s. ib. things s. [6inz]: kings s. VA 996; RL 941, 1813; S 115.8. + springs s. RL 947. + wings s. ib. wings s. [winz]: sings v. VA 306. + springs s. RL

949. + things s. ib.

83. Rimes in [ingled], [ing.ld].

mingled pp. [mingled], [-q,ld]: singled pp. VA 691. singled pp. [singled], [-q,ld]: mingled pp. VA 693.

84. Rimes in [ink].

drink v. [drink]: think v. S 111.9.2 think v. [bink]: drink v. S 111.11.3

III. [ij] - RIMES.

85. Rimes in [ij].

advisedly av. [æd'vijzedlij]: by av. RL 1816.4 + eye s. RL 180.4 + fly v. ib. 4 affectedly av. [æ'fektedlij]: secrecy s. LC 48.

¹ Kings. ² drinke. ⁸ thinke. ⁴ aduisedlie.

alchemy s. [ælkemij]: *eye* s. S 33. 4. ¹ + *flattery* s. S 114. 4. ²

amplify v. [æmplifij]: quality s. LC 209.8

antiquity s. [æn'tikwitij]: iniquity s. S 62. 10.4

astronomy s. [æ'stronomij]: quality s. S 14.2.5

andaciously av. [aː'dæːsiuslij]: livery s. RL 1223.6 + modesty s. ib.6

audacity s. [a:'dæsitij]: leisurely av. RL 1346.7 + saucily av. ib.7

authority s. [a:'00ritij]: simplicity s. S 66.9.8

bastardy s. [bæstærdij]: eye s. RL 522.9 + obloquy s. ib.9

beautify v. [beutifij]: modesty s. RL 404. 10 + mortality s. ib. 10

by av. [bij]: advisedly av. RL 1814. + †cry v. PP 21. 386. + espy v. VA 259. + eye s. VA 282; PP 6. 79. + nigh av. LC 59. + remedy s. S 154. 9. + sky s. VA 347.

— prp. —: *lie* v. ("rest") S 73. 12.

canopy s. [kanopij]: eternity s. S 125.1.

chastity s. [tʃæstitij]: eye s. PP 4.50. 11 + infirmity s. PT 61. 12 + luxury s. LC 315. 11 + posterity

s. PT $61.^{12}$ + scarcity s. VA $751.^{11}$

chivalry s. [fivælrij]: Italy npr. RL 109. 18 + victory s. ib. 18

company s. [kumpænij]: eye s. RL 1584. 14 + melody s. RL 1110. 14 + sky s. RL 1584. 14 + society s. RL 1110. 14

cry s. [krij]: lustily av. VA 870.

- v. -: †by av. PP 21.385. + jollity s. S 66.1. + patiently av. RL 1639.

defy v. [de'fij]: lie ("speak falsely") v. S 123. 9. 15 deny v. [de'nij]: lie ("rest") v. S 46. 7.

destiny s. [destinij]: fly v. RL 1729. 16

¹ alcumy. ² Alcumie (in italics). ⁸ amplifie. ⁴ antiquitie. ⁵ Astronomy. ⁶ audaciouslie. ⁷ audacitie. ⁸ authoritie. ⁹ bastardie. ¹⁰ beautifie. ¹¹ chastitie. ¹² Chastitie. ¹³ chiualrie. ¹⁴ companie. ¹⁵ defie. ¹⁶ destinie. dexterity s. [deks'teritij]: majesty s. RL 1389. 17 die v. [dij]: dignity s. S 94. 10. + eye s. RL 274, 1139, 1477; S 9. 3, 25. 8. + fly v. RL 231. + I pn. VA 1017; RL 1139. + infamy s. RL 1052. + iniquity s. RL 1686. + lie v. ("rest") VA 246; S 81. 6, 2 92. 12. + livery s. RL 1052. + memory s. S 1. 2. + thereby av. S 11. 14.

dignity s. [dignitij]: die v. S 94. 12. + eye s. RL 437.8 discovery s. [dis'kuverij]: quality s. RL 1314. + uncertainly av. ib.

dry a. [drij]: high av. VA 552.4 + lie v. ("rest") VA 233.4

- v. - : eye s. VA 964. ⁵

dye s. [dij]: fearfully av. PP 18. 284. 6 + wantonly av. S 54. 5. 6

ecstasy s. [ekstæsij]: fantasy s. VA 895.7

enemy s. [enemij]: impiety s. RL 1171.8 + infamy s. ib.8

enmity s. [enmitij]: infamy s. RL 503. + posterity s. S 55.9.9

espy v. [e'spij]: by av. VA 261.

eternity s. [e:'ternitij]: canopy s. S 125.3. + extremity s. RL 967. 10 + memory s. S 77.8, 11 122.4. extremity s. [eks'tremitij]: eternity s. RL 969. 12

eye s. [ij]: advisedly av. RL 179. + alchemy s. S 33. 2. 18 + bastardy s. RL 520. + by av. VA 281; PP 6.81. 18 + chastity s. PP 4. 48. 18 + company s. RL 1586. + die v. RL 276. 18 1138, 1476; S 9. 1, 25. 6. + dignity s. RL 435. + dry v. VA 962. + eye s. (sic) LC 247, 18 250. + fly v. RL 179, 1015; LC 247, 18 250, 323. + gravity s. S 49. 6. + hie v. RL 1339. + history s. S 93. 5. + I pn. RL 1138. + lie s. S 152. 13. + - v. ("rest") VA 644, 661; RL 1339; S 31. 6. + majesty s. RL 95; S 7. 2. + nigh av. VA 342. + obloquy s. RL 520. + per-

descritie. 2 dye. 3 dignitie. 4 drie. 5 drye. 6 die. 7 extasie. 8 enemie. 9 emnitie (sic). 10 Eternitie. 11 eternitie. 12 extremitie. 13 eie.

jury s. PP 3 (from LL 4.3). $29.^{1} + piety$ s. RL 540. + remedy s. S 62.1.1 + satisfy v. RL 95. + sky s. VA 182, 486, 816; RL 1227, 1586. + stedfastly av. VA 1065. + sympathy s. RL 1227.

fantasy s. [fæntæsij]: ecstasy s. VA 897.2 fearfully av. [fe:rfulij]: dye s. PP 18.288.8 flattery s. [flæterij]: alchemy s. S 114.2.

fly v. [flij]: advisedly av. RL 177.4 + destiny s. RL 1728.4 + die v. RL 230.4 + eye s. RL 177,4 1014; 4 LC 249 (twice), 4 325.5 + majesty s. S 78.6.4 + mutiny s. RL 1150.4 + readily av. ib.4 + sky s. RL 1406.4

fortify v. [fortifij]: memory s. S 63.9.6 gravity s. [grævitij]: eye s. S 49.8.7

hie v. [hij]: eye s. RL 1341. + lie v. ("rest") ib.

high s. —: majesty s. VA 854.8

— av. —: dry a. VA 551.8

history s. [historij]: eye s. S 93.7.

husbandry s. [huzbændrij]: posterity s. S 3. 6.

I pn. [ij]: die v. VA 1015; RL 1136. + eye s. RL 1136. + lie s. S 72.7.

impiety s. [im'pijetij]: enemy s. RL 1174.9 + infamy s. ib. 9 + society s. S 67.2.9

incertainty s. [in'sertæintij]: tyranny s. S 115. 11. 10 infamy s. (11) [infæmij]: die v. RL 1055. 11 + enemy

s. RL 1173. 11 + enmity s. RL 504. + impiety s. RL 1173. 11 + livery s. RL 1055. 11 + nativity s. RL 539. 11 + opportunity s. RL 1025. 11

* * For (1) see rimes in [i:].

infirmity s. (11) [in'firmitij]: chastity s. PT 60. 12 + posterity s. ib. 12 ** For (1) see rimes in [i:]. iniquity s. (11) [in'ikwitij]: antiquity s. S 62. 12. +

die v. RL 1687. 13 *** For (1) see rimes in [i:]. injury s. [indziurij], [-dzerij]: liberty s. S 58.8. + poverty s. S 40.12.

¹ eie, ² fantasie. ³ fearefully. ⁴ flie. ⁵ flye. 6 fortifie. 7 grauitie. 8 hie. 9 impietie. 10 in-certainty. 11 infamie. 12 infirmitie. 18 iniquitie. Italy npr. [itælij]: chivalry s. RL 107. 1 + victory s. ib. 1

jealousy s. [dzelusij]: mutiny s. VA 649. 2 + prophesy v. VA 1137. 2 + pry v. S 61. 8. 3 + spy s. VA 657. 2

jollity s. [dzolitij]: cry v. S 66. 3.4

leisurely av. [le(:)ziurlij], [-zerlij] : audacity s. RL 1349. 5 + saucily av. ib. 5

liberty s. [libertij]: injury s. S 58.6.6

lie s. [lij]: eye s. S 152. 14. + I pn. S 72. 5.7

lie v. ("speak falsely") —: defy v. S 123.11. + why av. S 115.1.

v. ("rest") —: by prp. S 73. 10.7 + deny v. S
46. 5.7 + die v. VA 245; S 81. 8,7 92. 10. + dry a. VA 234. + eye s. VA 646,7 663;7 RL 1342; S 31. 8. + hie v. RL 1342. + qualify v. S 109. 4.7 + rarity s. PT 55. + simplicity s. ib. + sky s. VA 151.

livery s. [liverij]: audaciously av. RL 1222. * + die v. RL 1054. * + infamy s. ib. * + modesty s. RL 1222. *

lustily av. [lustilij]: cry s. VA 869.

luxury s. [luksiurij], [-serij]: chastity s. LC 314.9

majesty s. [mædzesti]: dexterity s. RL 1387. 10 + eye s. RL 93; 10 S 7. 4. + fly v. S 78. 8. 10 + high s. VA 856. 11 + satisfy v. RL 93. 10

masonry s. [mæ:sonrij]: memory s. S 55.6.

melody's, [melodij]: company s. RL 1108. 12 + society s. ib. 12

memory s. [memorij]: die v. S 1.4. + eternity s. S 77.6, 18 122.2. + fortify v. S 63.11. + masonry s. S 55.8. + sky s. S 15.8.

misery s. (ii.) [mizerij]: tyranny s. VA 738.14 ***
For (i.) see rimes in [i:].

¹ Italie. ² iealousie. ³ Ielousie. ⁴ iollitie. ⁵ leysurelie. ⁶ libertie. ⁷ lye. ³ liuerie. ⁹ luxurie. ¹⁰ Maiestie. ¹¹ maiestie. ¹² melodie. ¹³ memorie. ¹⁴ miserie.

modesty s. [modestij]: audaciously av. RL 1220.1 + beautify v. RL 401. 1 + livery s. RL 1220. 1 + mortality s. RL 401.1 + outwardly av. LC 202. mortality s. [mor'tælitij]: beautify v. RL 403.2 +

modesty s. ib.2

mutiny s. [miutinij]: fly v. RL 1153.8 + jealousy s. VA 651.3 + readily av. RL 1153.3

nativity s. [næ'tivitij]: infamy s. RL 538.4

nigh av. [nij]: by av. LC 57.5 + eye s. VA 341.6 obloguv s. [oblokwii]: bastardy s. RL 523.7 + eve s. ib. 7

obscurity s. [ob'skiuritij]: posterity s. VA 760.8 opportunity s. (ii.) [opor'tiunitij]: infamy s. RL 1023.9 + quality s. RL 874. *** For (i.) see rimes

in [i:].

outwardly av. [uwtwærdlij]: modesty s. LC 203. patiently av. [pæ:sientlij]: cry v. RL 1641.

perjury s. [perdziurij], [-dzerij]: eye s. PP 3 (from

LL 4.3).31.10

perpetually av. [per'petĭŭælij]: purify v. RL 686.11 piety s. [pijetij]: eye s. RL 542.12

posterity s. (11) [pos'teritij]: chastity s. PT 59.18 + enmity s. S 55.11. + husbandry s. S 3.8. + infirmity s. PT 59.18 + obscurity s. VA 758.13

** For (1) see rimes in [-it].

poverty s. [povertij]: injury s. S 40. 10. presently av. [prezentlij]: suddenly av. PP 13. 172. prophesy v. [profesij]: jealousy s. VA 1135.14 pry v. [prij]: jealousy s. S 61. 6. 15 purify v. [piurifij]: perpetually av. RL 685.16 qualify v. [kwælifij]: lie v. ("rest") S 109. 2.17 quality s. [kwælitij]: amplify v. LC 210.18 + astro-

nomy s. S 14.4.18 + discovery s. RL 1313. + opportunity s. RL 875. + uncertainly av. RL 1313.

¹ modestie. ² mortalitie. ³ mutinie. 4 nativitie. 8 obscuritie. 9 oportuobloquie. ⁵ ny. ⁶ nye. 11 perpetuallie. 12 pietie. 10 periurie. nitie. 16 purifie. 14 prophecie. 15 prye. 13 posteritie. 17 quallifie. 18 quallity.

rarity s. [ræ:ritij]: lie v. ("rest") PT 53.1 + simplicity s. ib. 1

readily av. [re(:)dilij]: fly v. RL 1152.2 + mutiny s. ib.2 remedy s. [remedij]: by av. S 154.11. + eye s. S 62. 3. ⁸

satisfy v. [sætisfij]: eye s. RL 96.4 + majesty s. ib.4 saucily av. [sa:silij]: audacity s. RL 1348.5 + leisurely av. ib. 5

scarcity s. [skæ:rsitij]: chastity s. VA 753.6 secrecy s. [se:kresij]: affectedly av. LC 49.

simplicity s. [sim'plisitij]: authority s. S 66. 117. + lie v. ("rest") PT 54.8 + rarity s. ib. 8

sky s. [skij]: by av. VA 348.9 + company s. RL 1587. 9 + eye s. VA 184, 9 485, 9 815; 10 RL 1230, 9 1587. 9 + fly v. RL 1407. 9 + lie v. ("rest") VA 153.9 + memory s. S 15.6.9 + sympathy s. RL 1230.9

society s. [so'sijetij]: company s. RL 1111.11 + impiety s. S 67. $4.^{11}$ + melody s. RL 1111. 11 spy s. [spij]: jealousy s. VA 655. 12

stedfastly av. [stedfæstlij]: eye s. VA 1063.

suddenly av. [sudæinlij]: presently av. PP 13. 170.18 sympathy s. $[simpæ\theta ij]: eye$ s. RL 1229. 14 + sky s. ib. 14

thereby av. [de:r'bij]: die v. S 11. 13. 15

tyranny s. [tirænij]: incertainty s. S 115. 9. 16 + misery s. VA 737. 17

uncertainly av. [un'sertæinlij]: discovery s. RL 1311. 18 + quality s. ib. 18

victory s. [viktorij]: chivalry s. RL 110. 19 + Italy npr. ib. 19

wantonly av. [wæntonlij]: dye s. S 54.7. why av. [hwij]: lie v. ("speak falsely") S 115.3.

¹ Raritie. ² readilie. ³ remedie. 4 satisfie. ⁸ saucilie. ⁶ scarcitie. ⁷ Simplicitie. ⁸ simplicitie. 10 skye. 11 societie. 12 spie. 13 sodainly. hie. 15 therby. 16 tiranie. 17 tyrannie. ⁹ skie. 14 simpathie. 18 vncertainely. 19 victorie.

86-93.] RIMES IN [iji], [ijet], [ijeti], [ijail], [ijot], &c. 143

86. Rimes in [ijin].

defying g. [defijin]: denying g. PP 18.250. + renying g. ib.

denying g. [de'nijiŋ]: defying g. PP 18.249.1 + renying g. ib.

renying g. [re'nijin]: defying g. PP 18.251.2 + denying g. ib.

87. Rime in [ijet].

quiet s. [kwijet]: || riot s. VA 1149.

88. Rimes in [ijeti(j)].

satiety s. [sæ'sijeti(j)]: variety s. VA 19.3 variety s. [væ'rijeti(j)]: satiety s. VA 21.4

89. Rimes in [ija:1], [ijæ1].

denial s. [de'nija:l], [-ijæl]: dial s. RL 324.⁵ + trial s. ib.⁵

dial s. [dija:1], [dijæl]: denial s. RL 327.6 + trial s. ib.6 trial s. [trija:1], [-ijæl]: denial s. RL 326.7 + dial s. ib.7

90. Rime in [ijot].

riot s. [rijot]: || quiet s. VA 1147.8

91. Rimes in ['ij him].

by him pr. & pn. ['bij him]: spy him v. & pn. RL 882. spy him v. & pn. ['spij him]: by him pr. & pn. RL 881.9

92. Rimes in ['ij her].

†by her pr. & pn. [bij her]: try her v. & pn. PP 11.143. †try her v. & pn. [trij her]: by her pr. & pn. PP 11.145. 10

93. Rimes in [ijbz].

subscribes v. [sub'skrijbz]: tribes s. S 107.10. tribes s. [trijbz]: subscribes v. S 107.12.

¹ is dying. ² nenying (misprint). ³ sacietie.
⁴ varietie. ⁶ deniall. ⁶ diall. ⁷ triall. ⁸ ryot.
⁹ spie him. ¹⁰ trie her.

94. Rimes in [ijm].

climb v. [klijm]: crime s. RL 775.1 + time s. ib.1 crime s. [krijm]: climb v. RL 772. + time s. ib., 931, 993; S 19.8, 58.12, &c. (4).

prime s. [prijm]: time s. VA 131; RL 332; S 3. 10,

12. 3, &c. (4). rhyme (rime) s. [rijm]: time s. S 16. 4, 2 17. 14, 2 &c. (6). time s. [tijm]: climb v. RL 774. + crime s. ib., 930, 994; S 19. 6, 58. 10, &c. (4). ** + prime s. VA 132; RL 330; S 3. 12, 12. 1, &c. (4). + rhyme (rime) s. S 16.2, 17.13, &c. (6).

95. Rimes in [ijmz].

rhymes (rimes) s. [rijmz]: times s. RL 524.4 times s. [timz]: rhymes (rimes) s. RL 525.

96. Rimes in [ijv].

alive a. [æ'lijv]: hive s. RL 1768. + strive v. S 112.7. + survive v. VA 174; RL 1768. + thrive v. VA 1009.

contrive v. [kon'trijv]: survive v. RL 206.

derive v. [de'rijv]: thrive v. S 14.9.

hive s. [hijv]: alive a. RL 1769. + survive v. ib. strive v. [strijv]: alive a. S 112.5.

survive v. [sur'vijv]: alive a. VA 173; RL 1766. + contrive a. RL 204. + hive s. RL 1766.

thrive v. [orijv]: alive a. VA 1011. + derive v. S 14.11.

97. Rimes in [ijv(e)d].

arrived pt. [æ'rijv(e)d]: strived pt. RL 50.

deprived pp. [de'prijv(e)d]: derived pp. RL 1752. + unlived a. ib.

derived pp. [de'rijv(e)d]: deprived pp. RL 1755. + unlived a. ib.

strived pt. [strijv(e)d]: arrived pt. RL 52.

unlived pp. [un'lijv(e)d]: deprived pp. RL 1754. + derived pp. ib.

¹ clime. 2 rime (always). 3 Time (once). 4 rimes.

98. Rimes in [ijveθ].

reviveth v. [re'vijveθ]: thriveth v. VA 464. thriveth v. [θrijveθ]: reviveth v. VA 466.

99. Rimes in [ijvz].

contrives v. [kon'trijvz]: gyves s. LC 243. + strives v. ib.

gyves s. [dzijvz]: contrives v. LC 242.1 + strives v. ib. 1

strives v. [strijvz]: contrives v. LC 240. + gyves s. ib.

100. Rimes in [ijf].

knife s. [knijf]: life s. RL1047, 1184; S 63. 10, 74. 11, 100. 14. + wife s. RL 1047, 1840.

life s. [lijf]: knife s. RL 1045, 1186; S 63. 12, 74. 9, 100. 13. + strife s. VA 12, 289, 766; RL 141, 233, &c. (5); S 75. 1. + wife s. RL 233, 1045, &c. (5); S 9. 2.

strife s. [strijf]: life s. VA 11, 291, 764; RL 143, 236, &c. (5); S 75. 3. + wife s. RL 236, 1377,

1791.

wife s. [wijf]: knife s. RL 1048, 1841. + life s. RL 235, 1048, &c. (5); S 9. 4. + strife s. RL 235, 1376, 1792.

101. Rimes in [ijd].

abide v. [æ'bijd]: chide v. RL 486. + deified pp. LC 83. + putrified pp. RL 1749. + slide v. S 45. 2. + tide s. RL 647. + wide av. S 27. 5. applied pp. [æ'plijd]: divide v. LC 68. + purified pp.

RL 531. + side s. LC 68.

aside av. [æ'sijd]: bide v. S 139.6. + espied pp. RL 362. + pride s. S 76.3. + wide av. RL 362.

belied pp. [bi'lijd]: spied pt. RL 1533. + wide av. S 140. 13. 2

¹ gives. ² be lyde (sic).

beside av. [bi'sijd]: pride s. S 103.4. + self-applied pp. LC 77. + tide s. VA 981.

_ prp. _: bide v. LC 32. + pride s. ib.

bide v. [bijd]: aside av. S 139.8. + beside prp. LC 33. + pride s. ib.

chide v. [tsijd]: abide v. RL 484. + dyed pp. S 99. 1.

+ pride s. ib. + provide v. S 111. 1. deified pp. [de:fijd]: abide v. LC 84.1

denied pp. [de'nijd]: hide v. S 142.14.2

dignissied pp. [dignissid]: dyed pp. S 101. 4.3 + hide

v. RL 660. + *pride* s. ib. *died* pp. [dijd]: *side* s. RL 379.

divide v. [di'vijd]: applied pp. LC 67.4 + side s. RL 1737; LC 67.4

dyed pp. [dijd]: chide v. S 99. 5. 5 + dignified pp.

S 101. 2.6 + pride s. S 99. 5.5

espied pp. [e'spijd]: aside av. RL 361. + wide av. ib. ey'd pt. [ijd]: pride s. S 104. 2.7

guide s. [gijd]: tried pp. RL 351.

_ v. _: side s. VA 179.

hide s. [hijd]: side s. S 50. 10. + wide a. VA 298. - v. -: denied pp. S 142. 13. + dignified pp. RL

663. + pride s. ib.; S 52.10. + ride v. S 33.7. pride s. [prijd]: aside av. S 76.1. + beside av. S 103.2. + - prp. LC 30. + bide v. ib. + chide

103. 2. + - prp. LC 30. + bide v. ib. + chide v. S 99. 3. + dignified pp. RL 662. + dyed pp. S 99. 3. + ey'd pt. S 104. 4. + hide v. RL 662; S 52. 12. + ride v. S 80. 12. + side s. RL 1809;

*S 144.8, 151.10; PP 2 (= S 144).22. + tide

s. RL 1669. + tried pp. VA 278. provide v. [pro'vijd]: chide v. S 111. 3.

purified pp. [piurifijd]: applied pp. RL 532. putrified pp. [piutrifijd]: abide v. RL 1750.

qualified pp. [kwælifijd]: satisfied pp. RL 424. + side s. ib.

ride v. [rijd]: hide v. S 33.5. + pride s. S 80.10. + tied pp. S 137.6; LC 22.

¹ Deified. ² denide. ³ dignifi'd. ⁴ deuide. ⁵ died. ⁶ di'd. ⁷ eyde.

102-103.] RIMES IN [ijdin], [ijt], AND POSSIBLY [ij(c)t]. 147

satisfied pp. [sætisfijd]: qualified pp. RL 422. + side s. ib.

self-applied pp. ['self-æ'plijd]: beside av. LC 76.1

side s. [sijd]: applied pp. LC 65. + died pp. RL 381. + divide v. RL 1739; LC 65. + guide v. VA 180. + hide s. S 50. 12. + pride s. RL 1807; S 144. 6, 2 151. 12; PP 2 (= $\frac{1}{5}$ 144). 20. + qualified pp. RL 425. + satisfied pp. ib.

slide v. [slijd]: abide v. S 45.4. spied pt. [spijd]: belied pp. RL 1532.

tide s. [tijd]: abide v. RL 645. + beside av. VA 979. + pride s. RL 1667.

tied pp. [tijd]: ride v. S 137.8; LC 24.8

tried pp. [triid]: guide s. RL 353. + pride s. VA 280.4 wide a. [wijd]: hide s. VA 296.

- av. -: abide v. S 27.7. + aside av. RL 359. + belied pp. S 140.14. + espied pp. RL 359.

102. Rimes in [ijdin].

biding g. [bijdin]: dividing g. RL 550. + hiding p. ib. dividing g. [di'vijdin]: biding g. RL 551.5 + hiding p. ib. 5

hiding p. [hijdin]: biding g. RL 548. + dividing g. ib.

103. Rimes in [ijt], and possibly [ij(c)t].

affright v. [x'frij(c)t]: flight s. RL 971. + night s. ib. appetite s. [æpe'tijt]: delight s. RL 9. + might s. S $56.2.^{6} + right$ s. RL 546. + white a. RL 9. aright av. [æ'rij(c)t]: sight s. S 148. 4.

bright a. [brij(c)t]: light s. VA 862; RL 376; S 43.5.

+ might s. S 65. 14. + night s. S 28. 9; 147. 13. + sight s. RL 376. + write v. S 21.11.

convertite s. [konvertijt]: light s. RL 743.

delight s. [de'lij(c)t]: appetite s. RL 12. + light av. ("not heavily") VA 1030. + might s. RL 487.

¹ selfe applyed. ² sight (misprint). ³ tide. ⁴ tride. ⁵ deviding. ⁶ apetite.

+ night s. RL 357, 487, &c. (4); S 102.12; PP 19.314. + sight s. RL 385; S 47.14, 75.11. + spite s. S 36.8, 37.1. + white a. VA 78, 400; RL 12; S 98.11, 130.7.

v. —: flight's. RL 697. + night's. VA 843;

RL 697.

despite s. [de'spi](c)t]: night s. VA 731; 1 RL 1026.1 + right s. ib. 1 + white a. RL 55.1

downright av. ['duwn'rij(c)t]: white a. VA 645.2

fight s. [fij(c)t]: might s. VA 114. + plight s. PP 18.280. + quite av. S 25.9.8 + white a. RL 62.

- v. -: knight s. PP 16.215. + light s. S 60.7. + - a. ("not heavy") S 88.3. + night s. RL 124. + right s. RL 68. + sight s. RL 1402. + spite s. PP 16.215. + spright s. RL 124. + white a. RL 68, 1402. + write v. RL 1298.

flight s. [flij(c)t]: affright v. RL 968. + delight v. RL 695. + might s. LC 244. + night s. RL

695, 968.

knight s. [knij(c)t]: fight v. PP 16.216. + spite s. ib.

light s. [lij(c)t]: bright a. VA 860; RL 375; S 43.7. + convertite s. RL 745. + fight v. S 60.5. + midnight s. RL 1627. + might s. S 100.4. + night s. VA 491, 533, 756, 1039; RL 164, 397, &c. (8). + right s. RL 940. + sight s. RL 105, 375; S 7.1, 38.8. + white a. VA 1051; RL 397.

a. ("not dark") —: spite s. VA 1134.
a. ("not heavy") —: fight v. S 88.1.

— av. ("not heavily") —: delight s. VA 1028. midnight s. ['mid'nij(c)t]: light s. RL 1625.

might s. [mij(c)t]: appetite s. S 56.4. + bright av. S 65.13. + delight s. RL 488. + fight s. VA 113. + flight s. LC 245. + light s. S 100. 2. + night s. \overline{RL} 488. + rite s. \overline{S} 23.8. + sight s. S 123. 2, 139. 7, 150. 1. + spite s. S 90. 12. + || strike v. PP 19. 302. + write v. S 80. 3.

¹ despight. ² downe right. ³ worth (misprint).

night s. [nij(c)t]: affright v. RL 970. + bright a. S 28. 11, 147. 14. + delight s. RL 356, 485, &c. (4); S 102. 10; PP 19. 312. + - v. VA 841; RL 698. + despite's. VA 732; RL 1024. + fight v. RL 123. + flight s. RL 698, 970. + light s. VA 492, 534, 755, 1041; RL 162, 396, &c. (8). + might s. RL 485. + plight s. S 28. 3. + right s. VA 1186; RL 942, 1024. + sight s. VA 122, 821; S 15. 12, 27. 11, &c. (6); PP 15. 200. + spite s. RL 763. + spright s. RL 123, 449. + white a. RL 396; S 12.2. + write v. S 86.7.

plight s. [plij(c)t]: fight s. PP 18.277. + night s. S 28. 1.

quite av. [kwijt]:*fight s. S 25.11. + recite v. S 72. 4. + write v. S 103. 7.

recite v. [re'sijt]: quite av. S 72.1.

right s. [rij(c)t]: appetite s. RL 545. + despite s. RL 1027. + fight v. RL 67. + light s. RL 943. + night s. VA 1184; RL 943, 1027. + sight s. S 46. 4, 117. 6; PT 34. + white a. RL 67; PT 16.

rite s. [rijt], [rij(c)t]: might s. S 23.6.1

sight s. [sij(c)t]: aright av. S 148.2. + bright a. RL 373. + delight s. RL 384; S 47. 13, 75. 9. + fight v. RL 1404. + light s. RL 104, 373; S 7.3, 38.6. + might s. S 123.4, 139.5, 150.3. + night s. VA 124, 822; S 15.10, 27.9, &c. (6); PP 15. 202. + right s. S 46. 2, 117. 8; PT 35. + spright s. VA 183. + white a. VA 1166; RL 1404.

spite s. [spijt], [spij(c)t]: delight s. S 36.6, 2 37.3.2 + fight v. PP 16.217. + knight s. ib. + light a. ("not dark") VA 1133.2 + might s. S 90. 10.2 + night s. RL 762.

spright, sprite s. [sprij(c)t], [sprijt]: fight v. RL 121.3 + night s. ib., 8 451.8 + sight s. VA 181.8

white a. [hwijt]: appetite s. RL 11. + delight s. VA 77, 398; RL 11; S 98.9, 130.5. + despite s.

¹ right. ² spight. ³ sprite.

RL 56. + downright av. VA 643. + fight s. RL 63. + - v. RL 65, 1405. + light s. VA 1053; RL 394. + night s. ib.; S 12. 4. + right s. RL 65; PT 13. + sight s. VA 1168; RL 1405. write v. [wrijt]: bright a. S 21. 9. + fight v. RL 1296. + might s. S 80. 1. + night s. S 86. 5. +

quite av. S 103.5.

104. Rimes in [ij(c)tin].

delighting p. [de'lij(ç)tin]: fighting p. RL 430. fighting p. [fij(c)tin]: delighting p. RL 428.

105. Rimes in [ijted], [ij(c)ted].

delighted pp. [de'lij(c)ted]: invited pp. S 141.5. invited pp. [in'vijted]: delighted pp. S 141.7.

106. Rimes in [ijte θ], [ij(φ)te θ].

lighteth v. [lij(ç)teθ]: smiteth v. RL 178. smiteth v. [smite0]: lighteth v. RL 176.

107. Rimes in [ij(c)ts].

knights s. [knij(c)ts]: wights s. S 106. 4.1 lights s. [lij(c)ts]: nights s. RL 1378. + sights s. RL 461. nights s. [nij(c)ts]: lights s. RL 1379.

sights s. [sij(c)ts]: lights s. RL 462. wights s. [wij(c)ts]: knights s. S 106.2.

108. Rimes in [ijn].

brine s. [brijn]: eyne s. LC 17. + mine pn. RL 796. + pine v. ib.

Collatine npr. [kolætijn]: design s. RL 1689. 2 + divine a. RL 289, ² 1166. ² + incline v. RL 289. ² + line s. RL 819. ² + mine pn. RL 826, ² 1177, ² 1689, ² 1799.² + pine s. RL 1166.²

confine s. [kon'fijn]: thine pn. LC 265.

¹ Knights. ² Colatine (in small capitals).

define v. [de'fijn]: mine pn. S 62.7.

design s. [de'sijn], [de'zijn]: Collatine npr. RL 1692.1 + mine pn. ib.; LC 278.1 + pine v. ib.1

divine a. [di'vijn]: Collatine npr. RL 291,² 1164.² + incline v. RL 291.² + pine s. RL 1164.² + shine s. VA 730. + shrine s. RL 193.² + thine pn. ib.²; S 108. 5.

eyne s. [ijn]: brine s. LC 15. + mine pn. RL 643.8 + thine pn. VA 633.4

groin (i. e. *grine) s. [grijn]: swine s. VA 1116.5 incline v. [in klijn]: Collatine npr. RL 292. + divine a. ib.

line s. [lijn] : Collatine npr. RL 818. + mine pn. S 86. 13.

mine s. [mijn]: shine v. PT 36.

— pn. —: brine s. RL 793. + Collatine npr. RL 825, 1179, 1691, 1798. + define v. S 62. 5. + design s. RL 1691; LC 277. + eyne s. RL 644. + line s. S 86. 14. + pine v. RL 793; LC 277. + shine v. S 33. 11; PP 3 (from LL 4. 3). 40. + thine pn. VA 117, 502; RL 483; S 2. 10, 26. 5, &c. (5).

pine s. [pijn]: Collatine npr. RL 1167.6 + divine a. ib.6 — v. —: brine s. RL 795. + design s. LC 275. + mine pn. RL 795; LC 275.

repine s. [re'pijn]: shine s. VA 490.

shine s. [fijn]: divine a. VA 728. + repine s. VA 488. — v. —: mine s. PT 33. + — pn. S 33. 9; PP 3 (from LL 4. 3). 38. + thine pn. S 135. 8.

shrine s. [frijn]: divine a. RL 194. + thine pn. ib. swine s. [swijn]: groin (*grine) s. VA 1115.

thine pn. [dijn]: confine s. LC 266. + divine a. RL 191; S 108.7. + eyne s. VA 631. + mine pn. VA 115, 500; RL 482; S 2. 12, 26.7, &c. (5). + shine v. S 135.6. + shrine s. RL 191.

109. Rimes in [ijnd].

assign'd pp. [æ'sijnd]: find v. LC 138. + mind s. ib. behind av. [bi'hijnd]: kind a. RL 1425; S 143.10. + mind s. RL 734, 1413, 1425; S 9.6, 50.14.

¹ designe. ² deuine. ³ eien. ⁴ eine. ⁵ groine. ⁶ Pine. ⁷ behinde.

bind v. [bijnd]: kind a. S 134.8.1

blind a. [blijnd]: find v. RL 758; 2 S 148. 13. 2 + mind s. RL 758; 2 S 113. 3, 149. 14.

confined pp. [kon'fijnd]: grind v. S 110.12.3 + kind a. S 105.7.4

find v. [fijnd]: assign'd pp. LC 137. + blind a. RL 760; 5 S 148. 14. 5 + inclined pp. RL 1654. 5 + kind a. LC 187. + mind s. RL 760,5 1539, 1654;5 S 27. 14, ⁵ 77. 11, ⁵ 92. 11; ⁵ LC 88, 137, 187. + wind s. S 14. 8, 5 51. 5; LC 88; PP 17 (from LL 4. 3). 232, †21. 406.

grind v. [grijnd]: confined pp. S 110. 10.6 inclined pp. [in'klijnd]: find v. RL 1657.7 + mind s. ib.7 kind s. [kijnd]: mind s. VA 1018.

a. —: behind av. RL 1423; 8 S 143. 12. + bind v. S 134. 6.8 + confined pp. S 105. 5.8 + find v. LC 186. + mind s. RL 1423; 8 S 10. 11, 69. 11; LC 186.

mind s. [mijnd]: assign'd pp. LC 135. + behind av. RL 735, 91414, 1426; 59.8, 950.13. + blind a. RL 761; 9 S 113. 1, 9 149. 13. 9 + find v. RL 761, 9 1540, 1656; S 27.13, 77.13, 9 92.9; LC 89, 9 135, 184. + inclined pp. RL 1656. + kind s. VA 1016. + - a. RL $14\overline{26}$; S 10.9, 969.9; LC 184.+ unkind a. VA 203,9 308.9 + wind s. VA 340;9 LC 89.9

unkind a. [un'kijnd]: mind s. VA 204, 310.10 + wind s. VA 187. 10

wind s. [wijnd]: find v. S 14.6, 11 51.7; LC 86; PP 17 (from LL 4.3). 231, †21. 405. + mind s. VA 338; 11 LC 86. + unkind a. VA 189. 11

110. Rimes in [iindnes].

blindness s. [blijndnes]: kindness s. S 152. 11. 12 kindness s. [kijndnes]: blindness s. S 152. 9. 18

1 binde. ² blinde. ³ confin'd. ⁴ confin'de ⁷ inclind. ⁸ kinde. ¹¹ winde. ¹² blindnesse. 6 grin'de. 5 finde. ⁹ minde. ¹⁰ vnkinde. 13 kindnesse.

111. Rimes in [ijndz].

finds v. [fijndz]: minds s. S 116.3.1

kinds s. [kijndz]: minds s. RL 1147, 1242.2
minds s. [mijndz]: finds v. S 116. 1.8 + kinds s. RL 1148, 1240.8 + winds s. S 117.5.8

winds s. [wijndz]: minds s. S 117.7.4

112. Rimes in [ijnz].

declines v. [de'klijnz]: shines v. S 18.7. shines v. [sijnz]: declines v. S 18.5.

113. Rimes in [ijl].

beguile v. [bi'qijl]: while s. VA 1144. compile v. [kom'piil]: style s. S 78.9. exile s. [ek'sijl]: smile v. PP 14. 189. guile s. [qijl]: while s. RL 1534. smile v. [smijl]: exile s. PP 14. 187. style s. [stijl]: compile v. S 78. 11.5 while s. [hwiil]: beguile v. VA 1142. + guile s. RL 1536.

114. Rimes in [ijlin].

beguiling g. [bi'qijlin]: defiling g. LC 170. + smiling

defiling g. [de'fijlin]: beguiling g. LC 173. + smiling g. ib.

smiling g. [smijlin]: beguiling g. LC 172. + defiling g. ib.

115. Rimes in [iild].

beguiled pp. [bi'gijld]: child s. RL 957; 6 S 59. 2.6 + defiled pp. RL 1544.6 + mild a. ib.6 + + smiled pt. PP 21. 402.6 + wild a. RL 957.6

child s. [tfijld]: beguiled pp. RL 954; S 59.4. + defiled pp. RL 785. + mild a. VA 1152;7 RL 1094.7 + wild a. RL 954,7 1094.7

¹ findes. 4 windes. ² kindes. ⁸ mindes. ⁵ beguild. ⁷ childe. ⁵ stile.

compiled pp. [kom'pijld]: filed pp. S 85. 2.1

defiled pp. [de'fijld]: beguiled pp. RL 1545.2 + child s. RL $787.^{3} + mild$ a. RL $1545.^{2}$

filed pp. [fijld]: compiled pp. S 85. 4.4

mild a. [mijld]: beguiled pp. RL 1542.5 + child s. VA 1151; ⁵ RL 1096. ⁵ + defiled pp. RL 1542. ⁵ + wild a. RL 1096. ⁵

+smiled pt. [smijld]: beguiled pp. PP 21. 401.6 wild a. [wijld]: beguiled pp. RL 956. + child s. ib., 1097.7 + mild a. ib. 7

116. Rimes in [ijldnes].

mildness s. [mijldnes]: wildness s. RL 979.8 wildness s. [wijldnes]: mildness s. RL 980.9

117. Rimes in [ij(,)r].

admire v. [æd'mij(,)r]: desire s. S 123.5. + fire s. PP 5 (from LL 4.2). 66. 10

aspire v. [æ'spij(,)r]: desire s. RL 5. + fire s. VA 150; RL 5.

conspire v. [kon'spij(,)r]: desire s. S 10.6.

desire s. [de'zij(,)r]: admire v. S 123.7. + aspire v. RL 2. + conspire v. S 10.8. + fire s. VA 36, 11 276, &c. (5); RL 2, 182, 1490, 1606; S 45. 3, 154. 7. + relier's. RL 642. + require v. S 57. 2. + retire s. RL 574. + — v. RL 175, 642. + sire s. VA 1180: RL 234. + tire v. RL 706.

- v. -: fire s. VA 496. + mire s. RL 1011.

expire v. [eks'pij(,)r]: fire s. S 73.11.

fire s. [fij(,)r]: admire v. PP 5 (from LL 4.2). 68. + aspire v. VA 149; RL 4. + desire s. VA 35,12 275, &c. (5); RL 4, 181, 1491, 1604; S 45.1, 154. 5. + v. VA 494. + expire v. S 73. 9. + sire s. VA 1162.

mire ε . [mij(,)r]: desire v. RL 1009.

relier s. [re'lij(,)r]: desire s. RL 639. + retire v. ib.

¹ compil'd. ² defild. ³ defil'd. ⁴ fil'd. ⁵ milde. ⁵ smilde. ³ wilde. ⁵ mildnesse. • wildnesse. 11 desier. 10 admyre.

118-121.] RIMES IN [ijred], [ij(,)rd], ['ij di:], ['ij dem], [ijz]. 155

require v. [re'kwij(,)r]: desire s. S 57.4.

retire s. [re'tij(,)r]: desire s. RL 573.

- v. -: desire s. RL 174, 641. + relier s. ib.

sire s. [sij(,)r]: desire s. VA 1178; RL 232. + fire s. VA 1160.

tire v. [tij(,)r]: desire s. RL 707.

118. Rimes in [ijred], [ij(,)rd].

admired pt. [æd'mijred], [-ij(,)rd]: desired pt. RL 418. + tired pt. ib.

desired pt. [de'zijred], [-ij(,)rd]: admired pt. RL 415. + new-fired pt. S 153.11. + tired pt. RL 415. expired pp. [eks'pijred], [-ij(,)rd]: tired pp. S 27.4. new-fired pt. ['niu-'fijred], [-ij(,)rd]: desired pt. S 153.9.1

new-fired pt. ['niu-'fijred], [-ij(,)rd]: desired pt. S 153. 9. 1
tired pt. [tijred], [-ij(,)rd]: admired pt. RL 417. 2 +
desired pt. ib. 2

-- pp. -: expired pp. S 27.2.

119. Rimes in ['ij đi:].

defy thee v. & pn. [de'fij di:]: hie thee v. & pn. PP 12. 167.3

hie thee v. & pn. ['hij di:]: defy thee v. & pn. ib.

120. Rimes in ['ij dem].

hie them v. & pn. ['hij dem]: overfly them v. & pn. VA 323.

overfly them v. & pn. [over'flij dem]: hie them v. & pn. VA 324.

121. Rimes in [ijz].

arise v. [æ'rijz]: despise v. RL 186. + disguise v. RL 1818. + enterprise s. RL 186. + eyes s. RL 1818; S 55. 13.

cries s. [krijz]: eyes s. RL 165, 445, 1459; S 29.3. + lies v. ("rests") RL 445. + surprise v. RL 165.

1. new fired. 2 tyred. 3 defie thee.

cries v. [krijz]: enemies s. RL 677. + lies v. ("rests") RL 1751. + tyrannize v. RL 677.

despise v. [de'spijz]: arise v. RL 187. + enterprise s. ib. + eyes s. S 141. 3, 1 149. 10. 1

destinies s. [destinijz]: infirmities s. VA 733.

devise v. [de'vijz]: eyes s. S 83.14.

dies v. [dijz]: eyes s. RL 1652. + lies s. VA 803. +
— v. ("rests") RL 508, 1485. + skies s. RL 508.
disguise v. [dis'gijz]: arise v. RL 1815. + eyes s. ib.
enemies s. [enemijz]: cries v. RL 674. + eyes s. RL
1470. + injuries s. S 139. 10. + tyrannize v.
RL 674.

enterprise s. [enterprijz]: arise v. RL 184. + despise v. ib.

eyes s. [ijz] : arise v. RL 1817; ² S 55. 14. ² + cries s. RL 163, 446, 1457; S 29. 1. + despise v. S 141. 1, 149. 12. + devise v. S 83. 13. + dies v. RL 1651. + disguise v. RL 1817. ² + enemies s. RL 1469. + flies v. RL 1213. ² + forgeries s. RL 459. + guise s. VA 1179. ² + hies v. RL 1213. ² + infamies s. RL 637. + lies s. LC 50. ² + v. ("rests") VA 70, 120, 1127; RL 254, 392, &c. (5); S 1. 5, 2. 7, &c. (5); LC 290. ² + v. ("speaks falsely") S 17. 5, 153. 14. ³ + prophecies s. S 106. 11. + rise s. PP 15. 196. ² + v. RL 254. + secrecies s. RL 99. ² + spies s. S 121. 5. + v. RL 1088. + suffice v. RL 1680; PP5 (from LL 4. 2). 61. ² + surmise s. RL 84. + surprise v. VA 1050; ² RL 163. + wise a. RL 1548.

flies v. [flijz]: eyes s. RL 1216. + hies v. ib. + spies v. VA 1027.

forgeries s. [fordzerijz]: eyes s. RL 460. + lies v. ("rests") ib. + — v. ("speaks falsely") PP 1 (= S 138). 4.

guisè s. [gijz]: eyes s. VA 1177.

hies v. [hijz]: eyes s. RL 1215. + flies v. ib. + skies s. VA 1189.

¹ dispise. ² eies. ⁸ eye (misprint).

infamies s. [infæmijz]: eyes s. RL 636.

infirmities s. [in'firmitijz]: destinies s. VA 735.

injuries s. [indziurijz]: enemies s. S 139. 12.

lies s. [lijz]: dies v. VA 804. + eyes s. LC 52.

v. ("rests") —: cries s. RL 443. + — v. RL 1753.
+ dies v. RL 509, 1487. + eyes s. VA 68, 1119, 1128; RL 256, 391, &c. (5); S 1. 7, 2. 5, &c. (5); LC 288. + forgeries s. RL 457. + prise s. RL 280. + rise v. RL 256. + skies s. RL 509. + spies v. RL 318.

v. ("speaks falsely") — : eyes s. S 17. 7, 153. 13. + forgeries s. PP 1 (= S 138). 2. + subtilities s.

S 138. 2. ¹

maladies s. [mælædijz]: qualities s. VA 745. moralise v. [morælijz]: rise v. VA 712.

prize s. [prijz]: lies v. ("rests") RL 279.2

prodigies s. [prodidzijz]: prophecies s. VA 926.

prophecies s. [profesijz]: eyes s. S 106. 9. 8 + prodigies s. VA 928.

qualities s. [kwælitijz]: maladies s. VA 747.

replies v. [re'plijz]: skies s. VA 695.

rise s. [rijz]: eyes s. PP 15. 194.

- v. -: eyes s. RL 257. + lies v. ("rests") ib. + moralise v. VA 710.

secrecies s. [se:kresijz]: eyes s. RL 101.

skies s. [skijz]: dies v. ŘL 506. + hies v. VA 1191. + lies v. ("rests") RL 506. + replies v. VA 696.

spies s. [spijz]: eyes s. S 121.7.

_ v. _: eyes s. RL 1086. + flies v. VA 1029. +

lies v. ("rests") RL 316.

subtilties s. [subtiltijz]: lies v. ("speaks falsely") S 138.4. suffice v. [su'fijz]: eyes s. RL 1679; PP 5. (from LL 4.2).63.

surmise s. [sur'mijz]: eyes s. RL 83.

surprise v. [sur'prijz]: cries s. RL 166. + eyes s. VA 1049; RL 166.

tyrannise v. [tirænijz]: cries v. RL 676. + enemies s. ib.

¹ lyes; and twice more, S. 2 prise. 3 prophesies,

wise a. [wijz]: eyes s. RL 1550. + || paradise s. PP 3 (from LL 4.3). 41.

122. Rimes in [ijzin].

arising p. [æ'rijzin]: despising p. S 29. 11. despising p. [de'spijzin]: arising p. S 29. 9.

123. Rimes in [ijzd].

anatomised pp. [æn'ætomijzd]: disguised pp. RL 1450.¹ disguised pp. [dis'gijzd]: anatomised pp. RL 1452.² despised pp. [de'spijzd]: sufficed pp. S 37.9.³ devised pp. [de'vijzd]: sympathised pp. S 82.9.⁴ sufficed pp. [su'fijzd]: despised pp. S 37.11.⁵ + sympathised pp. RL 1112.6

sympathised pp. [simpæθijzd]: devised pp. S 82. 11. ⁷

+ sufficed pp. RL 1113.8

124. Rimes in [ijs].

advice s. [æd'vijs]: entice v. RL 1409. + nice a. ib. entice v. [in'tijs]: advice s. RL 1411. 9 + nice a. ib. 9 + †vice s. PP 21. 416. 9

nice a. [nijs]: advice s. RL 1412. + entice v. ib. paradise s. [pærædijs]: || wise a. PP 3 (from LL 4.3).

+vice s. [vijs]: entice v. PP 21.415.

125. Rime in [ijk].

strike v. [strijk]: | might s. PP 19.300.

126. Rimes in [ijkin].

liking g. [lijkin]: striking g. VA 248. + — p. RL 434 striking g. [strijkin]: liking g. VA 250. — p. —: liking g. RL 433.

127. Rime in [ijklij].

unlikely a. [un'lijklij]: || quickly av. VA 989.

¹ anathomiz'd. ² disguiz'd. ³ dispis'd. ⁴ deuisde. ⁵ suffic'd. ˚ suffit'd. ¹ simpathiz'd. ⁰ intice. ¹⁰ Paradise

IV. [iu] - RIMES.

128. Rimes in [iu].

adieu av. [æ'diu]: you pn. VA 537; 1 S 57.8.2 anew av. [æ'niu]: hue s. S 82.7. + true a. S 119.11; PP 19, 332.8

blue a. |bliu]: knew pt. RL 407.4

crew s. [kriu]: drew pt. RL 1731. + threw pt. ib. due s. [diu]: review v. S 74.7. + view v. S 69.3.5 ensue v. [in'siu]: view s. RL 1263.6

drew pt. [driu]: crew s. RL 1734. + flew pt. LC 61. + knew pt. VA 541; LC 61. + slew pt. RL 1520. + threw pt. RL 1734; LC 36.

flew pt. [fliu]: drew pt. LC 60. + knew pt. ib.

grew pt. [griu]: hue s. S 98.8. + untrue a. LC 171.

+ you pn. S 84. 4, 86. 4.

hue s. [hiu]: anew av. S 82.5.7 + grew pt. S 98.6.7 + true a. S 67.6.7 + view v. VA 345.7

knew pt. [kniu]: blue a. RL 409. + drew pt. VA 543; LČ 58. + flew pt. LC 58.

new a. [niu]: view s. S 27. 12, 110. 4.

- av. -: true a. S 68. 12, 93. 3. + view s. S 56. 10. + you pn. S 15. 14, 53. 8, 76. 11.

review v. [re'viu]: due s. S 74.5.8 slew pt. [sliu]: drew pt. RL 1522. subdue v. [sub'diu]: true a. LC 248.9

threw pt. [oriu]: crew s. RL 1733. + drew pt. ib.:

LC 38. + you pn. S 145.13.

true a. [triu]: anew av. S 119.9; PP 19.330. + hue s. S 67.8. + new av. S 68.10, 93.1. + subdue v. LC 246. + view s. S 148.9. + - v. RL 455.10 + you pn. S 85.9, 114.3, 118.13.

untrue a. [un'triu]: grew pt. LC 169. + you pn. S

72. 10, 113. 14.

1 aduě. ² adieue. ³ a new. 4 blew. 7 hew. 5 end (misprint). 6 insue. 8 reuew. 9 subdewe. 10 trew.

view s. [viu]: ensue v. RL 1261. + new a. S 27. 10, 110. 2. + — av. S 56. 12. + true a. S 148. 11. + withdrew pt. VA 1031.

- v. -: *due s. S 69.1. + hue s. VA 343. + true

a. RL 454.

withdrew pt. [wio'driu]: view s. VA 1032.

you pn. [iu]: adieu av. VA 535; S 57.6. + grew pt. S 84.2, 86.2. + new av. S 15.13, 53.6, 76.9. + threw pt. S 145.14. + true a. S 85.11, 114.1, 118.14. + untrue a. S 72.12, 113.13.

129. Rimes in [iuin].

ensuing p. [in'siuin]: viewing g. VA 1078. suing g. [siuin]: wooing g. VA 356. viewing g. [viuin]: ensuing p. VA 1076.

130. Rimes in [iuel].

cruel a. [kriuel]: fuel s. S $1.8.^2 + jewel$ s. S $131.2.^2$ fuel s. [fiuel]: cruel a. S $1.6.^3$ jewel s. [dziuel]: cruel a. S $131.4.^4$

131. Rimes in [iuest].

renewest v. [re'niuest]: viewest v. S 3.3. viewest v. [viuest]: renewest v. S 3.1.5

132. Rimes in [ium].

fume s. [fium]: plume s. VA 316. plume s. [plium]: fume s. VA 314.

133. Rimes in [iumz].

consumes v. [kon'siumz]: fumes v. RL 1042. fumes v. [fiumz]: consumes v. RL 1043.

134. Rimes in [iud].

renew'd pp. [re'niud]: subdued pp. S 111.8.6 subdued pp. [sub'diud]: renew'd pp. S 111.6.7

insuing. 2 cruell. 3 fewell. 4 Iewell. 5 vewest. 6 renu'de. 7 subdu'd.

135-139.] RIMES IN [iut], [iuti], [iutiz], [iu(,)r], [iured], &c. 161

135. Rimes in [iut].

absolute a. [æbsoliut]: pollute v. RL 853.

fruit s. [friut]: mute a. \$ 97. 10. 1 + pollute v. RL 1064. 1 impute v. [im'piut]: mute a. \$ 83. 9.

mute a. [miut]: fruit s. S 97. 12. + impute v. S 83. 11.

+ suit s. VA 208, 335.

pollute v. [po'liut]: absolute a. RL 854. + fruit s. RL 1063.

suit s. [siut]: mute a. VA 206, 2 336.2

136. Rime in [iuti].

duty s. [diuti]: || beauty s. VA 168; RL 497.3

137. Rime in [iutiz].

duties s. [diutiz]: || beauties s. RL 14.4

138. Rimes in [iu(,)r].

cure s. [kiu(,)r]: endure v. VA 505; S 153.8. endure v. [in'diu(,)r]: cure s. VA 507; S 153.6.* + pure a. RL 1659.

pure a. [piu(,)r]: endure v. RL 1658.

139. Rimes in [iured], [iu(,)rd].

assured pp. [æ'siured], [-iu(,)rd]: cured pp. S 118. 10. + endured pp. S 107. 7.6 + recured pp. S 45. 11.

cured pt. [kiured], [-iu(,)rd]: endured pp. RL 1581.

— pp. —: assured pp. S 118. 12.

endured pp. [in'diured] [-iu(,)rd]: assured pp. S 107. 5. 7 + cured pt. RL 1582.

*immured pp. [i'miured],[-iu(,)rd]:*procured pp. LC 251.8
*procured pp. [pro'kiured], [-iu(,)rd]:*immured pp.
LC 252.9

recured pp. [re'kiured], [-iu(,)rd]: assured pp. S 45. 9.

¹ fruite. ² sute. ³ duety. ⁴ dueties. ⁵ indure. ⁶ assur'de. ⁷ indur'de. ⁸ enur'd (misprint). ⁹ procure (misprint).

140. Rime in ['iu(,)r mi:].

cure me v. & pn. ['kiu(,)r mi:]: || assure ye v. & pn. S 111. 14. ¹.

141. Rimes in ['iu(,)r di:].

assure thee v. & pn. [æ'siu(,)r đi;]: cure thee v. & pn. VA 371.

cure thee v. & pn. ['kiu(,)r di:]: assure thee v. & pn. VA 372.

142. Rime in ['iu(,)r ji:].

assure ye v. & pn. [æ'siu(,)r ji:]: || cure me v. & pn. S 111. 13.2

143. Rimes in [iuθ].

ruth s. [riu0]: youth s. PP 9. 127.

truth s. [triu0]: youth s. S 37. 4, 41. 12, &c. (6); LC 105; PP 1 (= S 138). 1.

youth s. [jiu0]: ruth s. PP 9. 125. + truth s. S 37. 2, 41. 10, &c. (6); LC 104; PP 1 (= S 138). 3.

144. Rimes in [iuz].

abuse v. [æ'biuz]: use v. S 4.5.

ensues v. [in'siuz]: renews v. RL 1104.3 + views v. ib.3 muse s. [miuz]: || use s. S 78.1.4 + — v. S 21.1,4 82.1.4

renews v. [re'niuz]: ensues v. RL 1103.5 + views v. ib.5

use v. [iuz]: abuse v. S 4.7. + muse s. S 21.3, 82.3. views v. [viuz]: ensues v. RL 1101.6 + renews v. ib.5

145. Rimes in [iuzĭon], [iuzĭun].

conclusion s. [kon'kliuzĭon], [-ĭun]: confusion s. RL 1160. $+ \parallel pollution$ s. ib.

¹ cure mee. 2 assure yee. 3 insewes. 4 Muse. 5 renewes. 6 vewes.

146-152.] RIMES IN ['iuz it], [iuz(e)d], [iuzest], &c. 163

confusion s. [kon'fiuzion], [-ĭun]: conclusion s. RL 1159. + pollution s. ib.

146. Rimes in ['iuz it].

abuse it v. & pn. [æ'biuz it]: use it v. & pn. RL 864. use it v. & pn. [iuz it]: abuse it v. & pn. RL 862.

147. Rimes in [iuz(e)d].

abused pp. [æb'iuz(e)d]: perused pt. RL 1529. 1 + used pp. S 82. 14. 1
perused pt. [per'iuz(e)d]: abused pp. RL 1527. 2
used pp. [iuz(e)d]: abused pp. S 82. 13. 8

148. Rimes in [inzest].

refusest v. [re'fiuzest]: usest v. S 40.8. usest v. [iuzest]: refusest v. S 40.6.

149. Rime in ['iuz mi:].

abuse me v. & pn. [æb'iuz mi:]: || excuse ye v. & pn. S 42.7.

150. Rimes in ['iuz di:].

accuse thee v. & pn. [æ'kiuz đi:]: misuse thee v. & pn. S 152. 5.

misuse thee v. & pn. [mis'iuz di:]: accuse thee v. & pn. S 152.7.

151. Rime in ['iaz ji:].

excuse ye v. & pn. [eks'kiuz ji:]: || abuse me v. & pn. S 42. 5. 4

152. Rimes in [ius].

abuse s. [æb'ius]: excuse s. VA 792; RL 1315, 1655. + use s. VA 166; S 134.12.

excuse s. [eks'kius]: abuse s. VA 791; RL 1316, 1653. + use s. S 2. 11.

¹ abus'd. ² perus'd. ⁸ vs'd, ⁴ yee. 11*

juice s. [dzius]: || voice s. VA 136. 1
use s. [ius]: abuse s. VA 164; S 134. 10. + excuse
s. S 2. 9. + || muse s. S 78. 3.

153. Rimes in [iusion], [iusiun].

absolution s. [æbso'liusĭon], [-ĭun]: dissolution s. RL 354. + resolution s. ib.

dissolution s. [diso'liusion], [-iun]: absolution s. RL

355. + resolution s. ib.

pollution s. [po'liusĭon], [-ĭun]: \parallel conclusion s. RL 1157. 2 + \parallel confusion s. ib. 2

resolution s. [rezo'liusĭon], [-ĭun] : absolution s. RL 352.3 + dissolution s. ib.3

154. Rimes in [iusez].

abuses s. [æb'iusez]: excuses s. RL 269, 1075. + sluices s. ib.

excuses s. [eks'kiusez]: abuses s. RL 267, 1073. + sluices s. ib.

shices s. [sliusez]: abuses s. RL 1076.4 + excuses s. ib.4

V. [eː]-RIMES.

155. Rimes in [e:].

plea s. [ple:]: sea s. S 65. 3. sea s. [se:]: plea s. S 65. 1.

156. Rimes in [e:p].

leap s. [le:p]: reap v. S 128. 5. 5 reap v. [re:p]: leap s. S 128. 7. 6

1 iuyce. 2 pollusion. 3 lu is in resolution the fourth, in the other words the fifth metrically accented syllable in the verse. 4 sluces. 5 leape. 6 reape.

157-164.] RIMES IN [e:ps], [e:m], [e:v], [e:v(e)d], &c. 165

157. Rime in [e(:)ps].

leaps v. [le(:)ps]: steps s. VA 279.

158: Rimes in [e:m].

dream s. [dre:m]: extreme a. S 129. 12. 1 + stream s. RL 1772. 1

extreme a. [eks'tre:m]: dream s. S 129. 10.2

stream s. [stre:m]: dream s. RL 1774.8 + theme s. VA 772.8

theme s. [0e:m]: stream s. VA 770.4

,159. Rimes in [e:v].

deceive v. [de'se;v]: leave s. S 39. 12. + v. S 4. 10. leave s. [le;v]: deceive v. S 39. 10. - v. -: deceive v. S 4. 12. + receive v. LC 239. receive v. [re'se;v]: leave v. LC 241.

160. Rimes in [e:v(e)d].

deceived pp. [de'se;v(e)d]: perceived pp. S 104. 12.6 perceived pp. [per'se;v(e)d]: deceived pp. S 104. 10.7

161. Rimes in [e:ver].

fever s. [fe:ver]: never av. S 119.8. never av. [ne(:)ver]: fever s. S 119.6.

162. Rime in [e:veθ].

upheaveth v. [upherveθ]: | relieveth v. VA 482.

163. Rimes in [e:vest].

deceivest v. [de'se:vest]: receivest v. S 40.7.8 receivest v. [re'se:vest]: deceivest v. S 40.5.

164. Rimes in ['e:v mi:].

deceive me v. & pn. [de'se:v mi:]: || heave thee v. & pn. RL 585. + leave me ib.

¹ dreame. ² extreame. ⁸ streame. ⁴ theame. ⁵ deceaue. ⁶ deceaued. ⁷ perceiu'd. ⁸ deceauest.

leave me v. & pn. [le:v mi:]: deceive me v. & pn. RL 583. + || heave thee v. & pn. ib.

165. Rimes in [e:v,n].

even s. [e:v,n]: heaven s. VA 495; S 28. 12, 1 132. 7.2 heaven s. [he(:)v,n]: even s. VA 493; S 28. 10, 132. 5.8

166. Rime in ['e:v di:].

heave thee v. & pn. ['he:v di:]: \parallel deceive me v. & pn. RL 586. $+ \parallel$ leave me v. & pn. ib.

167. Rimes in [e:vz].

bereaves v. [bi're:vz]: leaves s. VA 797.

deceives v. [de'se:vz]: leaves v. LC 306. + receives v. ib.

leaves s. [le;vz]: bereaves v. VA 798. + sheaves s. S 12.5.

— v. —: deceives v. LC 305. + receives v. ib. receives v. [re'se:vz]: deceives v. LC 303. + leaves v. ib.

sheaves s. [se:vz]: leaves s. S 12.7.

168. Rimes in [e:d].

dread s. [dre(:)d]: bed s. RL 171.4 + mead s. VA 635.

mead s. [me:d]: dread s. VA 636.

o'erread v. [o:r're:d], [-ri:d]: || dead a. S 81. 10.5

169. Rimes in $[e:de\theta]$.

dreadeth v. [dre:deθ]: leadeth v. RL 270. + pleadeth v. ib.

leadeth v. [le:de0]: dreadeth v. RL 271. + pleadeth v. ib.

pleadeth v. [ple:deθ]: dreadeth v. RL 268. + leadeth v. ib.

¹ eauen. ² Eauen. ³ Heauen. ⁴ dred. ⁵ ove-read.

170-177.] RIMES IN [e:t], [e:tiur], [e:ted], [e(:)ter], &c. 167

170. Rimes in [e:t].

defeat v. [de'fe:t]: great a. S 61. 11.

great a. [gre(:)t]: defeat v. S 61. 9. + get v. RL 876. + seat s. RL 69.

heat s. [he(:)t]: get v. VA 91. + sweat v. VA 177.1 seat s. [se:t]: great a. RL 70. sweat v. [sweit]: heat s. VA 175.2

171. Rimes in [e:tiur].

creature s. [kre:tiur]: feature s. S 113. 10. defeature s. [de'fe:tiur]: || nature s. VA 736. feature s. |fe:tiur]: creature s. S 113. 12.

172. Rime in [e:ted].

defeated pt. [de'fe:ted]: || created pp. S 20.11.

173. Rime in [e(:)ter].

greater cp. [gre(:)ter]: better cp. S 119.12.

174. Rime in [e:ts].

entreats v. [in'tre:ts]: || frets v. VA 75.3

175. Rime in [e:tst].

impleach'd pp. [im'ple;tft]: || beseech'd pp. LC 205.4 + || enrich'd pp. ib.4

176. Rime in ['e:tf di:].

teach thee v. & pn. [te:tf di:]: || beseech thee v. & pn. VA 406.

177. Rimes in [e:n].

lean a. [lein]: mean v. VA 931.5 — v. —: mean v. VA 125.5

mean v. [me:n]: lean a. VA 933.6 + - v. VA 126.6

1 heate. 2 sweate. 3 intreats. 4 empleacht. 5 leane. 6 meane.

scene s. [seːn]: threne s. PT 52. 1 threne s. [ore:n]: scene s. PT 49. 2

178. Rimes in [e:1].

appeal v. [æ'pe:l]: repeal s. RL 638.* deal s. [de:l]: || knell s. PP 18.271.* repeal s. [re'pe:l]: appeal v. RL 640.5

179. Rimes in [e:leθ].

healeth v. [he:le0]: stealeth v. RL 731. stealeth v. [ste:le0]: healeth v. RL 729.

180. Rimes in [e:r], [i:(,)r].

appear v. [æ'pe:r], [æ'pi:(,)r]: bear v. S 80. 8. 6 + dear a. LC 93. 6 + fear s. RL 116, 6 1434. 6 + pioneer (i. e. pyoner) s. RL 1382. 6 + tear s. S 31. 7. 6 + there av. RL 116. 6 + wear v. LC 93. 6 + were pt. RL 633. 6 + where av. S 102. 2. 6 + year s. S 53. 11. 6

bear v. [be:r]: appear v. S 80. 6. 7 + dear a. RL 1292. 7 + ear s. RL 1327, 7 1419; 7 S 8. 8. 7 + fear s. RL 612. 7 + hair (heare) s. RL 1132. 7 + hear v. RL 1327. 7 + here av. RL 1292, 7 1474; 7 LC 53. 7 + swear v. RL 1419; 7 S 131. 11. 7 + tear s. RL 1132. 7 + - v. RL 1474; 7 LC 53. 7 + wear v. VA 165; 7 S 77. 3. 7 + were pt. S 13. 8. 7

cheer s. [tfe:r], [tfi:(,)r]: fear s. RL 264.8 + - v. RL 89.8 + hear v. RL 264.8 + near a. S 97.13.9 + worshipper s. RL 89.8

clear a. [kle:r], [kli:(,)r]: where av. S 84. 10. 10 dear a. [de:r], [di:(,)r]: appear v. LC 96. 11 + bear v.

dear a. [de:r], [di:(,)r]: appear v. LC 96. 11 + bear v. RL 1293. 12 + fear v. S 48. 14. 11 + here av. RL 1293. 12 + there av. S 110. 3. 11 + wear v. LC 96. 11

¹ Scene. ² Threne (in italics). ³ appeale. ⁴ deale. ⁵ repeale. ⁶ appeare. ⁷ beare. ⁸ cheere. ¹⁰ cleere. ¹¹ deare. ¹² Deare.

deer s. [de:r], [di:(,)r]: here av. VA $231.^{1}$ + fear s. VA $689.^{1}$

ear (the organ of hearing) s. [e;r]: bear v. RL 1325,² 1416;² S 8.6.² + fear s. VA 889,² 1023;² RL 283.² + — v. VA 659;² PP 19.349.⁸ + hair (heare) s. VA 145.² + hear v. VA 698;² RL 1325.² + swear v. RL 1416.² + there av. VA 779;² PP 4.47,⁴ 19.326.²

elsewhere av. [els'hwe:r]: near a. S 61. 13.

fear s. [fe;r]: appear v. RL 117, ⁵ 1435. ⁵ + bear v. RL 610. ⁵ + cheer s. RL 261. ⁵ + deer s. VA 690. ⁵ + ear s. VA 891, ⁵ 1021; ⁵ RL 281. ⁵ + hear v. RL 261. ⁵ + severe a. VA 998, ⁵ 1153. ⁵ + swear v. RL 1647. ⁵ + tear v. RL 740. ⁵ + there av. VA 320; ⁵ RL 117, ⁵ 308, ⁵ 740, ⁵ 1647. ⁵

v. —: cheer s. RL 88.⁵ + dear a. S 48.13.⁵ + ear s. VA 660; PP 19.347.⁵ + wear v. VA 1083.⁵ + worshipper s. RL 88.⁵

forbear v. [for'be:r]: there av. S 41.9.6

hair (1) (i. e. heare) s. [he:r]: bear v. RL 1129.7 + ear s. VA 147.7 + tear s. RL 1129.7 ** For (11) see rimes in [æi(,)r].

hear v. [he;r]: bear v. RL 1328.7 + cheer s. RL 263.7 + ear s. VA 700; RL 1328.7 + fear s. RL 263.7

here av. [he:r], [hi:(,)r]: bear v. RL 1290, 1475; LC 54. + dear a. RL 1290. + deer s. VA 229. + tear s. LC 292. + - v. RL 1475; LC 54. + uprear v. S 49. 9. + wear v. LC 292.

near a. [ne:r], [ni:(,)r]: cheer s. S 97. 14. 8 + elsewhere av. S 61. 14. + harbinger s. PT 8. 8 + were pt. S 140. 7. 8

- av. -: there av. S 136. 1.8

severe a. [se've:r]: fear s. VA 1000, 9 1155. 10 spear s. [spe:r]: there av. VA 1112; 11 RL 1424. 11

¹ deare. ² eare. ³ are (misprint). ⁴ eares (misprint). ⁵ feare. ⁶ forbeare. ⁷ heare. ⁸ neere. ⁹ feuere (misprint). ¹⁰ seueare. ¹¹ speare.

- swear v. [swe:r]: bear v. RL 1418; ¹ S 131. 9. ¹ + ear s. RL 1418. ¹ + fear s. RL 1650. ¹ + there av. ib. ¹ + were pt. PP 17 (from LL 4. 3). 241. ¹
- tear s. [te:r], [ti:(,)r]: appear v. S 31.5.2 + bear v. RL 1131.2 + hair (heare) s. ib.2 + here av. LC 289.2 + there av. RL 1375.2 + wear v. LC 289.2
- v. [te:r]: bear v. RL 1472; ² LC 51. ² + fear s. RL 739. ² + here av. RL 1472; ² LC 51. ² + there av. RL 739. ²
- there av. [de:r]: appear v. RL 114. + dear a. S 110. 1. + ear s. VA 780; PP 4. 49, 19. 324. + fear s. VA 322; RL 114, 307, 737, 1649. + forbear v. S 41. 11. + near av. S 136. 3. + spear s. VA 1114; RL 1422. + swear v. RL 1649. + tear s. RL 1373. + — v. RL 737. + where av. S 5. 6, 100. 10. uprear v. [up're:r]: here av. S 49. 11. 3

wear v. [weir]: appear v. LC 95.4 + bear v. VA 163; 5 S 77. 1.4 + dear a. LC 95.4 + fear v. VA 1081.5 + here av. LC 291.5 + tear s. ib.5 + year s. VA 506.5

were pt. —: appear v. RL 631. + bear v. S 13.6. + near a. S 140.5.5 + swear v. PP 17 (from LL 4.3). 242.

where av. [hwe:r]: appear v. S 102. 4. + clear a. S 84. 12. + there av. S 5. 8, 100. 12. + year s. S 97. 4. year s. [je:r], [ji:(,)r]: appear v. S 53. 9. 6 + wear v. VA 508. 6 + where av. S 97. 2. 6

181. Rimes in ['e:r it].

bear it v. & pn. ['be:r it]: were it pt. & pn. RL 1158.7 were it pt. & pn. ['we:r it]: bear it v. & pn. RL 1156.

182. Rimes in [e:rin].

bearing g. [be;rin]: hearing g. VA 430. + swearing p. S 152. 4.

1 sweare. 2 teare. 3 vpreare. 4 were. 5 weare. 6 yeare. 1 beare it.

183-187.] RIMES IN [e:rer], [i:rer], ['e:r him], &c. 171

fearing p. [fe:rin]: swearing p. PP 7.94.
hearing g. [he:rin]: bearing g. VA 428.
swearing p. [swe:rin]: bearing g. S 152.2. + fearing
p. PP 7.92.

183. Rimes in [e:rer], [i:rer].

clearer cp. [kle:rer], [kli:rer]: dearer cp. S 115. 4. 1
dearer cp. [de:rer], [di:rer]: clearer cp. S 115. 2. 2 +
nearer cp. RL 1163.
nearer cp. [ne:rer], [ni:rer]: dearer cp. RL 1165.

184. Rimes in ['e:r him].

fear him v. & pn. ['fe:r him]: hear him v. & pn. VA 1094.

hear him v. & pn. ['he:r him]: fear him v. & pn. VA 1096.8

185. Rimes in ['e:r her], ['i:(,)r her].

bear her v. & pn. ['be:r her]: clear her v. & pn. RL 1321. + hear her v. & pn. ib.

clear her v. & pn. ['kle:r her], ['kli:(,)r her]: bear her v. & pn. RL 1320.4 + hear her v. & pn. ib.4 hear her v. & pn. ['he:r her]: bear her v. & pn. RL 1318.5 + clear her v. & pn. ib.5

186. Rimes in [e:rli(j)], [i:(,)rli(j)].

dearly av. [de:rli(j)], [di:(,)rli(j)]: nearly av. S 42. 2.6 nearly av. [ne:rli(j)], [ni:(,)rli(j)]: dearly av. S 42. 4.7

187. Rimes in ['e:r di:], ['i:(,)r di:].

bear thee v. & pn. ['be:r di:]: hear thee v. & pn. RL 670.8 + tear thee v. & pn. ib.8 † cheer thee v. & pn. [tfe:r di:], [tfi:(,)r di:]: hear thee v. & pn. PP 21.394.9

1 cleerer. 4 deerer. 8 heare him. 4 cleare her. 5 heare her. 6 deerely. 7 neerely. 8 beare thee. 9 cheere thee. hear thee v. & pn. ['he;r di:]: bear thee v. & pn. RL 667. 1 + †cheer thee v. & pn. PP 21. 393. 1 + tear thee v. & pn. RL 667. 1

tear thee v. & pn. ['terr dir]: bear thee v. & pn. RL

669.² + hear thee v. & pn. ib.²

188. Rimes in [e:rz], [i:(,)rz].

appears v. [æ'pe:rz], [æ'pi:(,)rz]: fears s. RL 458; LC 299. + tears s. VA 1176; LC 299. 3

bears v. [be:rz]: characters s. LC 19.4 + clears v. RL 1712.4 + fears s. LC 272.4 + tears s. RL 1712; LC 19.4

clears v. [kle:rz], [kli:(,)rz]: bears v. RL 1710.5 + tears s. ib.; 5 S 148. 12.6

ears s, [e:rz]: tears s. RL 1126.7

fears s. [fe:rz]: appears v. RL 456; LC 298.8 + bears v. LC 273.8 + tears s. S 119.3; LC 298.8 forbears v. [for'be:rz]: years s. VA 526.9

hairs (i. e. heares) s. [he:rz]: tears s. VA 51, 10 191.10

swears v. [swe:rz]: tears s. VA 80.11

tears s. [terz], [ti;(,)rz]: appears v. VA 1176; ¹² LC 296. ¹² + bears v. RL 1713; LC 18. ¹² + characters s. ib. ¹² + clears v. RL 1713; S 148. 10. ¹² + ears s. RL 1127. ¹² + fears s. S 119. 1; ¹² LC 296. ¹² + hairs (heares) s. VA 49, ¹² 192. ¹² + swears v. VA 82. ¹² + wears v. RL 682. ¹² + years s. VA 1092. ¹²

wears v. [we:rz]: tears s. RL 680. 18
years s. [je:rz], [ji:(,)rz]: forbears v. VA 524. 14 +
tears s. VA 1091. 14

189. Rime in [e:d].

bequeath y. [bi'kwe:d]: || breath s. RL 1181. + || death s. ib.

1 heare thee. 2 teare thee. 3 appeares. 4 beares. 5 cleares. 6 cleeres. 7 eares. 8 feares. 9 forbeares. 10 heares. 11 sweares. 12 teares. 13 weares. 14 yeares.

190-194.] RIMES IN [e:d(e)d], [e:der], [e(:) θ], [e:z],&c. 173

190. Rimes in [e:d(e)d].

bequeathed pt. [bi'kwe:d(e)d]: breathed pt. RL 1727. + unsheathed pt. ib.

breathed pt. [bre:d(e)d]: bequeathed pt. RL 1726. + unsheathed pt. ib.

unsheathed pt. [un'fed(e)d]: bequeathed pt. RL 1724. + breathed pt. ib.

191. Rimes in [e:der].

neither pn. [ne:der]: | together av. PT 43. + | whether pn. PP 7. 102.

192. Rimes in $[e(:)\theta]$.

breath s. $[bre(i)\theta]$: || bequeath v. RL 1180. + death s. VA 414, 510, &c. (5); RL 400, 1040, 1180, 1777; S 99.11; PP 17 (from LL 4.3). 234. + vanisheth v. RL 1040.

death s. $[de(:)\theta]: || bequeath v. RL 1178. + breath$ s. VA 413, 509, &c. (5); RL 402, 1038, 1178, 1778; S 99.13; PP 17 (from LL 4.3). 233. + vanisheth v. RL 1038.

193. Rimes in [e:z].

disease s. [diz'e:z]: please v. S 147.2. please v. [ple:z]: disease s. S 147. 4.

194. Rimes in [e(:)ziur].

leisure s. [le(:)ziur]: pleasure s. S 58.4.

measure s. [me(:)ziur]: pleasure s. S 91.7. pleasure s. [ple(:)ziur]: leisure s. S 58.2. + measure s. S 91.5. + +seisure s. PP 11.154. + treasure s. S 20. 13, 52. 4, 75. 8. 126. 9.

†seizure s. [se:ziur]: pleasure s. PP 11.152.

treasure s. [tre(:)ziur]: pleasure s. S 20.13, 52.2, 75. **6**, 126. 10. 1

¹ tresure.

195. Rimes in [e(:)ziurz].

measures s. [me(:)ziurz]: treasures s. VA 1148. treasures s. [tre(:)ziurz]: measures s. VA 1150.

196. Rimes in [e:z,n].

reason s. [re:z,n]: season s. RL 880. + treason s. VA 727; RL 880; S 151.8.
season s. [se:z,n]: reason s. RL 879. + treason s. ib. treason s. [treiz,n]: reason s. VA 729; RL 877; S 151.6. + season s. RL 877.

197. Rimes in [e:s].

cease v. [se:s]: increase s. S. 11.7. decease s. [de'se:s]: increase s. S 97.8. + lease s. S 13.7.

— v. —: increase s. S 1.3.

decrease v. [de'kre:s]: increase v. S 15.7.

increase s. [in'kre:s]: cease v. S 11.5. + decease s. S 97.6. + - v. S 1.1.

— v. —: decrease v. S 15.5.

lease s. [le:s] : decease s. S 13. 5. $+ \parallel$ excess s. S 146. 5.

198. Rimes in [e:sin].

increasing p. [in'kre:sin]: releasing g. VA 254. releasing g. [re'le:sin]: increasing p. VA 256. + possessing g. S 87.3.

199. Rimes in [e:st].

beast s. [be:st]: || blest pp. VA 326. + || jest v. VA 999. east s. [e:st]: rest s. ("repose") PP 14. 193. + || west s. S 132. 6.1

feast s. [fe:st]: guest s. VA 450.

— v. —: guest s. S 47.5.

least sup. [lest]: || possess'd pp. S 29.8.

200-205.] RIMES IN [e:k], [e:ks], [ept], [eps], [emif], [emb,l]. 175

200. Rimes in [e:k].

break v. [bre:k] : speak v. VA 222; $^{\rm 1}$ RL 1270, $^{\rm 1}$ 1716; $^{\rm 1}$ S 34. 5. $^{\rm 1}$

speak v. [speik]: break v. VA 221; 2 RL 1268, 2 1718; 2 S 34.7.2 + weak a. VA 1146; 2 RL 1648.2 weak a. [weik]: speak v. VA 1145; 3 RL 1646.3

201. Rimes in [e:ks].

breaks v. [breiks]: speaks v. RL 566.4 speaks v. [speiks]: breaks v. RL 567.5

VI. [e]-RIMES.

202. Rimes in [ept].

crept pp. [krept]: kept pt. RL 839. except v. [ek'sept]: kept pp. S 147.8. kept pt. [kept]: crept pp. RL 840. — pp. —: except v. S 147.6.

203. Rime in [eps].

steps s. [steps]: leaps v. VA 277.

204. Rime in [emis].

blemish s. [blemis]: | replenish v. RL 1358.

205. Rimes in [emb,l].

assemble v. [æ'semb,l]: resemble v. S 114.8. dissemble v. [di'semb,l]: tremble v. VA 641. resemble v. [re'zemb,l]: assemble v. S 114.6. +

resemble v. [re'zemb,l]: assemble v. S 114.6. +
tremble v. RL 1392.

tremble v. [tremb,1]: dissemble v. VA 642. + resemble v. RL 1393.

¹ breake. ² speake. ⁸ weake. ⁴ breakes. ⁵ speakes.

206. Rime in [embred].

remember'd (i. e. rememb'red) pp. [re'membred]: ## tender'd pt. S 120. 9. 1

207. Rime in [empring].

tempering (i. e. temp'ring) g. [tempring]: || venturing (vent'ring) g. VA 565.2

208. Rimes in [emz].

gems s. [dzemz]: hems v. S 21.6. hems v. [hemz]: gems s. S 21.8.

209. Rimes in [evel].

bevel a. [bevel]: level a. S 121. 11. level a. [level]: bevel a. S 121. 9.3

210. Rimes in [eft].

bereft pp. [bi'reft]: left pp. RL 835; S 5.11. + theft s. RL 835.

left a. [left]: theft s. VA 158.

— pp. —: bereft pp. RL 837; S 5. 9. + theft s. RL 837. theft s. [0eft]: bereft pp. RL 838. + left a. VA 160. + — pp. RL 838. + || shift s. RL 918.

211. Rimes in ['eft mi:].

bereft me pp. & pn. [bi'reft mi:]: left me pp. & pn. VA 439.

left me pp. & pn. ['left mi:]: bereft me pp. & pn. VA 441.

212. Rimes in [ed].

astonished pt. [æs'tonised]: dead a. S 86.8.

bed s. [bed]: bred pp. RL 938. + dread s. RL 169. + fed pp. VA 397. + head s. RL 366, 684, 776, 1619; S 27. 1. + imagined pp. RL 1619. + led pp. RL 301. + misled pp. RL 366. + questioned

¹ remembred. ² tempring. ³ leuell.

pt. RL 120. + red a. VA 108. + shed pt. RL 684. + wed v. PP 19. 345.

bred pt. [bred]: honoured pt. RL 411. + unconquered pp. ib.

pp. —: bed s. RL 937. + dead a. VA 214; RL 490, 1188; S 108. 13, 112. 13. + dishonoured pp. RL 1188.

buried pp. [beried]: dead a. S 31.4. + spread v. S 25.7.

dead a. [ded]: astonished pt. S 86. 6. + bred pp. VA 212; RL 489, 1187; S 108. 14, 112. 14. + buried pp. S 31. 2. + dishonoured pp. RL 1187. + fed pp. VA 172; RL 1456. + fled pt. PT 22. + - pp. VA 948; S 71. 1; PP 18. 292. + head s. VA 1060; S 68. 5. + lead s. VA 1070; †PP 21. 395. + \parallel o'erread v. S 81. 12. + red a. VA 467. + remembered pp. S 74. 10. + spread pt. RL 1267. + unbred pp. S 104. 14.

determined pp. [de'termined]: impanneled pp. S 46. 11. disabled pp. [dis'æ:b,led]: strumpeted pp. S 66. 8. dishonoured pp. [dis'onored], [-nered]: bred pp. RL

 $1185.^{1} + dead$ a. ib. 1

fed pp. [fed]: bed s. VA 399. + dead a. VA 170; RL 1455. + fled pp. VA 795.

fled pt. [fled]: dead a. PT 23.

— pp. —: dead a. VA 947; S 71.3; PP 18.291. +
fed pp. VA 793. + head s. VA 1037; S 148.3.
head s. [hed]: bed s. RL 368, 681, 777, 1621; S 27.3.
+ dead a. VA 1058; S 68.7. + fled pp. VA
1038; S 148.1. + imagined pp. RL 1427, 1621.
+ misled pp. RL 368. + red a. VA 118; RL
1415; S 130.4. + shed pt. RL 681. + — pp.
VA 666.2 + unwed pp. PP 19.303.

honoured pt. [onored], [onered]: bred pt. RL 410.8

+ unconquered pp. ib.8

imagined pp. [i'mædzined]: bed s. RL 1622. + head s. RL 1428, 1622.

impanneled pp. [im'pæneled]: determined pp. S 46. 9.4

¹ dishonored. ² hed. ³ honored. ⁴ impannelled. Viëtor, Shakespeare's Pronunciation. I. 12

intituled pp. [in'titiuled]: red a. RL 57.1 lead (the metal) s. [le(:)d]: dead a. VA 1072; †PP 21.396.2

led pp. —: bed s. RL 300.

misled pp. [mis'led]: bed s. RL 369. + head s. ib. questioned pt. [kwestioned]: bed s. RL 122.

red a. [red]: bed s. VA 107. + dead a. VA 468. + head s. VA 116; RL 1417; S 130. 2. + intituled

pp. RL 59. + spread pt. VA 901.

remembered pp. [remembered]: dead a. S 74. 12.3 shed pt. [fed]: bed s. RL 683. + head s. ib.

— pp. —: head s. VA 665.

spread v. [spred]: buried pp. S 25.5.

- pt. -: dead a. RL 1266. + red a. VA 903. strumpeted pp. [strumpeted]: disabled pp. S 66. 6. unbred pp. [un'bred]: dead a. S 104. 13.

unconquered pp. [un'konkered]: bred pt. RL 408. + honoured pt. ib.

unwed pp. [un'wed]: head s. PP 19.304. wed v. [wed]: bed s. PP 19.346.

213. Rimes in [ed₃].

edge s. [edz]: privilege s. S 95.14. privilege s. [priviledz]: edge s. S 95.13.5

214. Rimes in [et].

beset pp. [bi'set]: cabinet s. RL 444. cabinet s. [kæbinet]: beset pp. RL 442.6 carcanet s. [kærkænet]: set pp. S 52.8.7

debt s. [det]: fret v. RL 649.8 + let s. ib. + — v. RL 329. + set pt. S 83.4. + wet a. VA 84. counterfeit s. [kuwnterfet]: set v. S 53.5.9 + unset pp. S 16.8.

fret v. [fret]: debt s. RL 648. + let s. ib. + net s. VA 69. + set pp. VA 621.

¹ entituled. ² Lead. ³ remembred. ⁴ spred. ⁵ priuiledge. ⁶ Cabinet. ⁷ carconet. ⁸ det. ⁹ counterfet.

get v. [get]: || great a. RL 878. + || heat s. VA 93. + set v. LC 134. + threat v. RL 549.

jet s. [dzet]: set pp. LC $37.^2 + wet$ a. ib.²

let s. ("hindrance") [let]: debt s. RL 646. + fret v. ib.
 v. ("hinder;" "omit") —: debt s. RL 328. + set pt. RL 10.

net s. [net]: fret v. VA 67.

set v. [set]: counterfeit s. S 53.7. + get v. LC 136.
pt. —: debt s. S 83.2. + let v. RL 8. + violet s. VA 935.

- pp. -: carcanet s. S 52.6. + fret v. VA 619. + jet s. LC 39. + wet a. ib. + - v. RL 1226.

threat v. [oret]: get v. RL 547.8

unset pp. [un'set]: counterfeit s. S 16.6.

violet s. [vijolet]: set pt. VA 936.

wet a. [wet]: debt s. VA 83. + jet s. LC 40. + set pp. ib.

— v. —: set pp. RL 1228.

215. Rimes in [eter].

better cp. [beter]: debtor s. RL 1154. + greater cp. S 119. 10. + letter s. RL 1323.
debtor s. [detor], [-ter]: better cp. RL 1155. 4
letter s. [leter]: better cp. RL 1322.

216. Rimes in [ets].

begets v. [bi'gets]: frets v. VA 768. frets v. [frets]: begets v. VA 767. + || entreats v. VA 75.

217. Rime in [et∫].

wretch s. [wrets]: || scratch v. VA 703.

218. Rimes in [en].

again av. (1) [æ'gen]: pen s. S 79. 8.5 *** For (11) see rimes in [æin].
amen int. ['æ'men]: pen s. S 85. 6.6

¹ gette. ² Iet. ³ thret. ⁴ detter. ⁵ againe. ⁶ Amen. 12*

men s. [men]: pen s. RL 1291; S 16. 12, 19. 12, 32. 8, 81. 14. + then av. S 146. 13; PP 19. 321, 341.

pen s. [pen]: again av. S 79. 6. + amen int. S 85. 8. + men s. RL 1289; S 16. 10, 19. 10, 32. 6, 81. 13. 1 then av. [den]: men s. S 146. 14; PP 19. 322, 343.

219. Rime in [enis].

replenish v. [re'plenis]: | blemish s. RL 1357.

220. Rimes in [end].

amend v. [æ'mend]: blend v. LC 214. + tend v. ib. attend v. [æ'tend]: end s. VA 1136.

blend v. [blend]: amend v. LC 215. + tend v. ib.

commend v. [ko'mend]: comprehend v. PP 5 (from LL 4.2). 64. + mend v. S 69. 4.2

comprehend v. [kompre'hend]: commend v. PP 5 (from LL 4.2). 62.

contend v. [kon'tend]: end s. S 60.4. + friend s. VA 820.

depend v. [de'pend]: end s. S 92. 8. + extend v. LC 274.

end s. [end]: attend v. VA 1138. + contend v. S 60. 2. + depend v. S 92. 6. + fiend s. S 145. 9; PT 7. + friend s. RL 238, 528; S 50. 2, 110. 9. + send v. VA 272. + spend v. S 9. 11, 146. 8.

- v. -: friend s. RL 899; S 30.14.

extend v. [eks'tend]: depend v. LC 276. + intend v. LC 25. + lend v. ib.

fiend s. [fend]: end s. S 145.11; PT 6. + friend s. S 144.9; PP 2 (= S 144).23.4

friend s. [frend]: contend v. \overrightarrow{VA} 818. + end s. RL 237, 526; S 50. 4, 110. 11. + - v. RL 897; S 30. 13. + fiend s. S 144. 11; PP 2 (= S 144). 25. + lend v. S 82. 12. + spend v. S 149. 5; †PP 21. 407.

intend v. [in'tend]: extend v. LC 23. + lend v. ib.

¹ Pen. ² Commend. ³ finde. ⁴ feend.

lend v. [lend]: extend v. LC 26. + friend s. S 82. 10. + intend v. LC 26. + spend v. S 4. 3. + tend v. S 53. 4.

mend v. [mend]: commend v. S 69.2. + tend v. S 103.9.

send v. [send]: end s. VA 274.

spend v. [spend]: end s. S 9.9, 146.6. + friend s. S 149.7; †PP 21.408. + lend v. S 4.1. + tend v. S 57.3.

tend v. [tend]: amend v. LC 212. + blend v. ib. + lend v. S 53. 2. + mend v. S 103. 11. + spend v. S 57. 1.

221. Rimes in [endin].

amending g. [æ'mendin]: depending p. RL 1614. + ending g. ib.

depending p. [de'pending]: amending g. RL 1615. + ending g. ib.

ending g. [endin]: amending g. RL 1612. + depending p. ib.

222. Rimes in [ended].

amended pp. [æ'mended]: ended pp. RL 578. + pretended pp. ib.

attended pt. [æ'tended]: commended pp. LC 78. + offended pp. VA 809.

commended pp. [ko'mended]: attended pt. LC 80. descended pt. [de'sended]: ended pp. RL 1081.

ended pp. [ended]: amended pp. RL 579. + descended pt. RL 1079. + pretended pp. RL 579.

offended pp. [o'fended]: attended pt. VA 810. pretended pp. [pre'tended]: amended pp. RL 576. + ended pp. ib.

223. Rimes in [ender].

ender s. [ender]: render v. LC 222. + tender s. ib. render v. [render]: ender s. LC 221. + tender s. ib. tender s. ("present") [tender]: ender s. LC 219. + render v. ib.

224. Rimes in [endeθ].

attendeth v. [æ'tendeθ]: lendeth v. RL 1674. lendeth v. [lendeθ]: attendeth v. RL 1676.

225. Rimes in ['end her].

defend her v. & pn. [de'fend her]: reprehend her v. & pn. VA 472.

reprehend her v. & pn. [reprehend her]: defend her v. & pn. VA 470.

226. Rimes in ['end mi:].

attend me v. & pn. [æ'tend mi:]: defend me v. & pn. RL 1682. + lend me v. & pn. ib.

defend me v. & pn. [de'fend mi:]: attend me v. & pn. RL 1684. + lend me v. & pn. ib.

lend me v. & pn. ['lend mi:]: attend me v. & pn. RL 1685. + defend me v. & pn. ib.

227. Rime in [endred].

tender'd (i. e. tend'red) pp. [tendred]: || remember'd (rememb'red) pp. S 120. 11. 1

228. Rimes in [endz].

amends s. [æ'mendz]: depends v. S 101.1. + friends s. RL 961. + lends v. ib.

comprehends v. [kompre'bendz]: defends v. RL 494. + friends s. ib.

defends v. [de'fendz]: comprehends v. RL 492. + friends s. ib.

depends v. [de'pendz]: amends s. S 101. 3.

ends v. [endz]: friends s. VA 716. fiends s. [fendz]: friends s. VA 638.

friends s. [frendz]: amends s. RL 963. + comprehends

v. RL 495. + defends v. ib. + ends v. VA 718. + fiends s. VA 640. + intends v. VA 588. 2 + lends v. RL 963.

intends v. [in'tendz]: friends s. VA 587.

lends v. [lendz]: amends s. RL 964. + friends s. ib.

¹ tendred. 2 frends.

229. Rimes in [ent].

accident s. [æksident]: discontent s. S 124.5.

argument s. [ærgiument]: invent v. S 79. 5. + punishment s. PP 3 (from LL 4, 3), 30. + spent pp.

S 76. 10, 100. 8, 105. 9.

banishment s. [bæni[ment]: consent s. RL 1855.

bent pp. [bent]: †commandement s. PP 21.417. + discontent s. S 143.6. + repent v. PP 19.311. +commandements. [ko'mændement]: bent pp.PP21.418.1

consent s. [kon'sent]: banishment s. RL 1854.

content s. [kon'tent]: lament v. RL 1503. + lent pt. ib. + ornament s. S 1. 11. + precedent s. LC 157.

+ spent pp. S 119.13.

detriment s. [detriment]: discontent s. RL 1579. + spent pp. ib.

discontent's. [diskon'tent]: accident's. S 124.7. + bent pp. S 143.8. + detriment s. RL 1580. + event s. RL 1601. + spent pp. RL 1580, 1601.

element s. [element]: spent pp. RL 1588.2

event s. [e'vent]: discontent s. RL 1598. + spent pp. ib. evident a. [evident]: unprovident a. S 10.4.

excellent a. [ekselent]: invent v. S 38.3.

government s. [quvernment]: lent pt. RL 1400.

instrument s. [instriument]: languishment s. RL 1140. intent s. [in'tent]: prevent v. VA 469; RL 218.

invent v. [in'vent]: argument s. S 79.7. + excellent a. S 38.1.

lament v. [læ'ment]: content s. RL 1500. + lent pt. ib. languishment s. [længwisment]: instrument s. RL 1141. + ravishment s. RL 1130.

lent pt. [lent]: content s. RL 1502. + lament v. ib. + government s. RL 1399. + malcontent s. VA 315.

- pp. -: tent s. RL 17.

malcontent s. [mælkontent]: lent pt. VA 313. monument s. [moniument]: spent pp. S 107. 13.

ornament s. [ornæment]: content s. S 1. 9. + went pt. LC 115.

precedent s. [presedent]: content s. LC 155.

² Element. ¹ Commaundement.

prevent v. [pre'vent]: intent s. VA 471; RL 220. punishment s. [punisment]: argument s. PP 3 (from LL 4.3). 32.

ravishment's. [rævisment]: languishment s. RL 1128. rent s. ("payment") [rent]: spent pp. S 125. 6. repent v. [re'pent]: bent pp. PP 19. 313.

spent pp. [spent]: argument s. S 76. 12, 100. 6, 105. 11. + content s. S 119. 14. + detriment s. RL 1577.

+ discontent s. ib., 1600. + element s. RL 1589. + event s. RL 1600. + monument s. S 107. 14.

+ rent s. S 125.8. + testament s. RL 1182.

tent s. [tent]: lent pp. RL 15.1 testament s. [testæment]: spent pp. RL 1183. unprovident a. [un'provident]: evident a. S 10.2. went pt. [went]: ornament s. LC 113.

230. Rimes in [enti].

plenty s. [plenti]: twenty num. VA 20.2 twenty num. [twenti]: plenty s. VA 22.3

231. Rime in [ented].

contented pp. [kon'tented]: \parallel imprinted pp. VA 513.

232. Rimes in [enter].

enter v. [enter]: venture (venter) v. VA 626. venture (i. e. venter) v. [venter]: enter v. VA 628.4

233. Rimes in [enteθ].

relenteth v. [re'lente0]: tormenteth v. VA 200. tormenteth v. [tor'mente0]: relenteth v. VA. 202.

234. Rimes in ['ent mi:].

lent me pt. & pn. ['lent mi:]: sent me pt. & pn. LC 199. sent me pt. & pn. ['sent mi:]: lent me pt. & pn. LC 197.

¹ Tent. ² plentie. ⁸ twentie. ⁴ venter.

235. Rime in [entrin].

venturing (i. e. vent'ring) g. [ventring]: | tempering (temp'ring) g. VA 567.

236. Rimes in [ents].

accidents s. [æksidents]: intents s. S 115. 5.
contents s. [kon'tents]: monuments s. RL 948; S 55. 3.
+ rents v. LC 56.

discontents s. [diskon'tents]: events s. VA 1161. events s. [e'vents]: discontents s. VA 1159.

intents s. [in'tents]: accidents s. S 115.7.

monuments s. [moniuments]: contents s. RL 946; S 55.1.2

ornaments s. [ornæments]: rents s. S 142.6.
rents s. ("payments") [rents]: ornaments s. S 142.8.
- v. ("rends") -: contents s. LC 55.

237. Rimes in [entst].

drench'd pp. [drentst]: trench'd pp. VA 1054.3 trench'd pp. [trentst]: drench'd pp. VA 1052.4

238. Rimes in [ens].

commence v. [ko'mens]: hence av. PT 21. + sense s. S 35. 11.

defence s. [de'fens]: hence av. S 12.13. + offence s. S 89.4. + †sense s. PP 8.100.

difference s. [diferens]: excellence s. S 105.8.

diligence s. [dilidzens]: offence s. RL 1853. + thence av. ib.

dispense v. [dis'pens]: hence av. RL 1279. 5 + negligence s. ib. + offence s: RL 1070, 5 1704. 5 + sense s. S 112. 12. 5

eloquence s. [elokwens]: recompense s. S 23.9.

excellence s. [ekselens]: difference s. S 105.6. + expense s. S 94.8.

¹ ventring. ² monument (misprint). ³ drēcht. ⁴ trencht. ⁵ dispence.

expense s. [eks'pens]: excellence s. S 94. 6.1

hence av. [hens]: commence v. PT 24. + defence s. S 12.14. + dispense v. RL 1276. + negligence s. ib.

intelligence s. [in'telidzens]: thence av. S 86. 10. negligence s. [neglidzens]: dispense v. RL 1278. +

hence av. ib. + thence av. LC 35.

offence s. [o'fens]: defence s. S 89.2. + diligence s. RL 1852. + dispense v. RL 1071, 1702. + thence av. RL 738, 1852; S 51.1.

recompense s. [rekompens]: eloquence s. S 23. 11.2 sense s. [sens]: commence v. S 35. 9.8 + †defence s.

PP 8. 108. + dispense v. S 112. 10. 3

thence av. [dens]: diligence s. RL 1850. + intelligence s. S 86. 12. + negligence s. LC 34. + offence s. RL 736, 1850; S 51. 3.

239. Rimes in [el].

bell s. [bel]: dwell v. S 71.2. + knell s. RL 1493.4 + tell v. ib.4 + well av. VA 702.

dwell v. [dwel]: bell s. S 71. 4. + excel v. S 5. 2. + hell s. RL 1557. + smell v. VA 1173. + tell v. S 84. 5, 89. 10, 93. 10.

excel v. [ek'sel]: dwell v. S 5.4.5 expel v. [eks'pel]: well av. VA 976.6

fell a. [fel]: hell s. RL 766.

hell s. [hel]: dwell v. RL 1555.7 + fell a. RL 764.7 + tell v. RL 1287; S 144. 12; PP 2 (= S 144).

26. + well av. S 58. 13, 129. 14.

knell s. [knel]: bell s. RL 1495. + || deal s. PP 18. 272. + tell v. RL 1495.

sell v. [sel]: well av. S 21. 14; *PP 19. 310. 9

sentinel s. [sentinel]: || kill v. VA 650.10

smell s. [smel]: tell v. S 98. 5. + yell s. VA 686. - v. -: dwell v. VA 1171. 11 + tell v. PP 19. 307.

¹ expence. ² recompence. ³ sence. ⁴ Bell. ⁵ excell. ⁶ expell. ⁷ Hell. ⁸ hel. ⁹ sale. ¹⁰ centinell. ¹¹ smel.

240-244.] RIMES IN [eliŋ], [elf], [eld], [elt], [elz]. 187

tell v. [tel]: bell s. RL 1496. + dwell v. S 84.7, 89. 12, 93. 12. + hell s. RL 1288; S 144. 10; PP 2 (= S 144). 24. + knell s. RL 1496. + smell s. S 98. 7. + - v. PP 19. 305. + well s. LC 253. + - av. S 14. 5, 103. 12.

well s. [well]: tell v. LC 255.

- av. -: bell s. VA 701. + expel v. VA 974. + hell s. S 58.14, 129.13. + sell v. S 21.13; PP 19.309. + tell v. S 14.7, 103.10. yell s. [jel]: smell s. VA 688.

240. Rimes in [elin].

excelling p. [ek'selin]: smelling g. VA 443. smelling g. [smelin]: excelling p. VA 444.

241. Rimes in [elf].

myself pn. [mij'self]: pelf s. PP 14.191.2 pelf s. [pelf]: myself pn. PP 14.192.3

242. Rimes in [eld].

beheld pt. [bi'held]: dwell'd pt. RL 1447. + excell'd pt. VA 1129. + stell'd pp. RL 1447. dwell'd pt. [dweld]: beheld pt. RL 1446. + stell'd pp. ib. excell'd pt. [ek'seld]: beheld pt. VA 1131. 5 stell'd pp. [steld]: beheld pt. RL 1444. 6 + dwell'd pt. ib.6

243. Rimes in [elt].

felt pp. [felt]: melt v. VA 143. melt v. [melt]: felt pp. VA 144.

244. Rimes in [elz].

bells s. [belz]: tells v. RL 511.7 dwells v. [dwelz]: smells v. S 99.4.

¹ wel. ² my selfe. ³ pelfe. ⁴ dweld. ⁵ exceld. ⁶ steld. ⁷ bels.

smells v. [smelz]: dwells v. S 99. 2. 1 tells v. [telz]: bells s. RL 510. 2

245. Rimes in [er].

character v. [kærækter]: register v. S 108. 1.
harbinger s. [hærbindze(:)r]: near av. PT 5.
pioneer (i. e. *pioner) s. [pijone(:)r]: appear v. RL 1380.³
publisher s. [publifer]: orator s. RL 33. + singular a. ib.
ravisher s. [rævifer]: conspirator s. RL 770.
register v. [redzister]: character v. S 108. 3.
worshipper s. [wurfipe(:)r]: cheer s. RL 86. + fear
v. ib.

246. Rime in [erit].

merit s. [merit]: || spirit s. S 108.4.

247. Rimes in [eriz].

berries s. [beriz]: cherries s. VA 1104. cherries s. [tferiz]: berries s. VA 1103.

248. Rimes in [eris].

cherish v. [tferif]: perish v. S 11. 12.4 perish v. [perif]: cherish v. S 11. 10.5

249. Rimes in [er(e)d].

erred pp. [er(e)d]: transferred pp. S 137. 13. transferred pp. [trænsfer(e)d]: erred pp. S 137. 14.

250. Rimes in [ervin].

deserving g. [de'zervin]: swerving p. S 87.6. swerving p. [swervin]: deserving g. S 87.8.

251. Rimes in [erd].

beard s. [berd]: herd s. S 12.8. herd s. [herd]: beard s. S 12.6.

¹ smels. ² tels. ³ Pyoner. ⁴ cherrish. ⁵ perrish.

252. Rime in [erdz].

herds s. [herdz]: || birds s. VA 456.

253. Rimes in [ern].

discern v. [di'sern]: learn v. RL 619. 1 learn v. [lern]: discern v. RL 617. 2

254. Rimes in [e(:)rθ].

dearth s. $[de(x)r\theta]$: earth s. VA 545; S 146.3. earth s. $[e(x)r\theta]$: dearth s. VA 546; S 146.1.

255. Rimes in [e(:)rz].

characters s. [kærækte(:)rz]: bears v. LC 16.8 + tears s. ib.8

256. Rimes in [ers].

disperse v. [dis'pers]: verse s. S 78.4. inhearse v. [in'hers]: verse s. S 86.3.4

rehearse v. [re'hers]: verse s. S 21. 4, 5 38. 4, 71. 11, 5 81. 11.

verse s. [vers]: disperse v. S 78.2. + inhearse v. S 86.1. + rehearse v. S 21.2, 38.2, 71.9, 81.9.

257. Rimes in [ersed], [erst].

dispersed pp. [dis'persed], [-st]: hearsed pp. RL*658. hearsed pp. [hersed], [-st]: dispersed pp. RL 657.6

258. Rimes in [eder].

feather s. [feder]: whether cj. VA 302.

thither av. [deder], [dider]: weather s. RL 113. + whether pn. PP 14. 190.

together av. [tu'geder], [tu'gider]: neither pn. PT 42. + weather s. VA 971; PP 12. 157. + whither av. VA 902.

weather s. [weder]: thither av. RL 115.8 + together av. VA 972; PP 12.159.

¹ discerne. ² learne. ³ charecters. ⁴ inhearce. ⁵ reherse. ⁶ hersed. ⁷ togither. ⁸ wether.

whether pn. cj. [hweder]: feather s. VA 304. + neither pn. PP 7. 101. + thither av. PP 14. 188.

whither av. [hweder], [hwider]: together av. VA 904.

259. Rimes in $[e\theta]$.

vanisheth v. [vænise0]: breath s. RL 1041. + death s. ib.

260. Rimes in [es].

bless v. [bles]: confess v. VA 1119.1

confess v. [kon'fes]: bless v. VA 1117.2 + decease (*decess) s. VA 1001.2

decease (11) (i. e. *decess) s. [de'ses]: confess v. VA 1002. 3 *** For (1) see rimes in [e:s].

excess s. [ekses]: | lease s. S 146.7.4 + less cp. RL

138.4 + possess v. ib.4

express v. [eks'pres]: heaviness s. RL 1286. 5 + less cp. ib. 5 + press v. S 140.3. 5 + success s. RL 111. 5 heaviness s. [he/lyrines]: express v. RL 1283. 6

heaviness s. [he(:)vines]: express v. RL 1283.6 + less cp. ib.6 + redress v. RL 1602.6

less cp. [les]: express v. RL 1285. 7 + excess s. RL 137. 7 + heaviness s. RL 1285. 7 + possess v.

RL 137.7 + wantonness s. S 96.3.7

possess v. [po'zes]: excess s. RL 135.8 + less cp. ib.8

press v. [pres]: express v. S 140.1.9

redress s. [re'dres]: heaviness s. RL 1603.10
- v. —: | refresh v. PP 13.178.10

success s. [suk'ses]: express v. RL 112.11 wantonness s. [wæntonnes]: less cp. S 96.1.12

261. Rime in [esion], [-iun].

impression s. [im'presion], [-ĭun]: \parallel commission s. VA 566.

262. Rime in [esin].

possessing g. [po'zesin]: | releasing g. S 87.1.

¹ blesse. 2 confesse. 3 decesse. 4 excesse. 5 expresse. 6 heavinesse. 7 lesse. 8 possesse. 9 presse. 10 redresse. 11 successe. 12 wantonesse.

263. Rimes in [est].

arrest s. [æ'rest]: interest s. S 74.1.1 best sup. [best]: breast s. S 110.13. + express'd pp. S 106.5. + indigest a. S 114.7. + nest s. RL 1613. + rest s. ("remainder") S 91. 8; S 115. 10; PP 1 (= S 138). 6. + suppress'd pp. S 138. 6. blest pp. [blest]: || beast s. VA 328. + chest s. S 52. 11. breast s. [brest]: best sup. S 110. 14.2 + chest s. S 48. 11.2 + congest v. LC 259.2 + crest s. VA 396.2 + detest v. RL 1563. + distress'd pp. VA 812;2 RL 463. $^{2} + express'd$ pp. S 23. $10.^{2} + guest$ s. RL 1563; S 153. 10. 2 + nest s. PT 57. 2 + protest v. VA 582. 2 + rest s. ("remainder") RL 1842. + - s. ("repose") VA 648, 2 782, 2 854; 2 RL 759. 2 + - v. PT 57. 2 + unrest s. RL 1723. chest s. [tfest]: blest pp. S 52.9. + breast s. S 48.9. congest v. [kon'dzest]: breast s. LC 258. crest s. [krest]: breast s. VA 395. + jest v. VA 104. detest v. [de'test]: breast s. RL 1566. + guest s. ib. distress'd pp. [dis'trest]: breast s. VA 814; RL 465.3 express'd pt. [eks'prest]: guest s. RL 91.4 - pp. -: best sup. S 106. 7.4 + breast s. S 23. 12.4 + unrest s. S 147. 12.4 guest s. [gest]: breast s. RL 1565; S 153. 12. + detest v. RL 1565. + express'd pt. RL 90. $+ \parallel feast$ s. VA 449. $+ \parallel - v$. S 47. 7. indigest a. [indi'dzest]: best sup. S 114.5. interest s. [interest]: arrest s. S 74.3. jest v. [dzest]: || beast s. VA 997. + crest s. VA 106. nest s. [nest]: best sup. RL 1611. + breast s. PT 56. + rest v. ib. + west s. VA 532.oppress'd pp. [o'prest]: rest s. ("repose") S 28. 4.5 possess'd pp. [po'zest]: || least sup. S 29.6.6 protest v. [pro'test]: breast s. VA 581.
rest s. ("remainder") [rest]: best sup. S 91.6; S 115.12; PP 1 (= S 138).8. + breast s. RL 1844.

¹ arest. 2 brest. 3 distrest. 4 exprest. 5 oprest. 6 possest.

rest s. ("repose") [rest]: breast s. VA 647, 784, 853; RL 757. + || east s. PP 15. 195. + oppress'd pp. S 28. 2. + west s. S 73. 8.

- v. -: breast s. PT 58. + nest s. ib.

suppress'd pp. [su'prest]: best sup. S 138.8.1

unrest s. [un'rest]: breast s. RL 1725. + express'd pp. S 147. 10.

west s. [west]: || east s. S 132. 8. 2 + nest s. VA 530. + rest s. ("repose") S 73. 6. 2

264. Rimes in [estinz].

jestings s. [dzestinz]: protestings s. PP 7. 96.8 protestings s. [pro'testinz]: jestings s. PP 7. 95.

265. Rimes in [ests].

behests s. [bi'hests]: breasts s. RL 852.4 + nests s. ib.4 breasts s. [brests]: behests s. RL 851.5 + guests s.

RL 1122. + nests s. RL 851. 5 + rests s. RL 1122. guests s. [gests]: breasts s. RL 1125. + rests s. ib. nests s. [nests]: behests s. RL 849. + breasts s. ib. rests s. ("pauses") [rests]: breasts s. RL 1124. + guests s. ib.

266. Rime in [ef].

refresh v. [re'fres]: | redress v. PP 13.176.

267. Rimes in [ek].

beck s. ("nod") [bek]: check s. S 58.5. check s. [tfek]: beck s. S 58.7. neck s. [nek]: || back s. VA 593.6

268. Rimes in [ekt].

aspect s. [æ'spekt]: respect s. S 26. 10.
defect s. [de'fekt]: expect v. RL 151. + neglect v. ib.
+ respect s. RL 1345. + — v. S 149. 11. +
suspect a. S 70. 1.

¹ supprest. ² West. ³ ieastings. ⁴ behestes. ⁶ brests. ⁶ necke.

269-273.] RIMES IN [ektin], [ekted], [ekts], [eksĭon], &c. 193

effect s. [e'fekt]: reflect v. VA 1132. + respect s. S 36.7. + -- v. S 85.14.

expect v. [ek'spekt]: defect s. RL 149. + neglect v. ib. neglect v. [ne'glekt]: defect s. RL 152. + expect v. ib. reflect v. [re'flekt]: effect s. VA 1130.

respect s. [re'spekt]: aspect s. S 26.12. + defect s.

RL 1347. + effect s. S 36.5.

— v. —: defect s. S 149. 9. + effect s. S 85. 13. suspect a. [su'spekt]: defect s. S 70. 3.

269. Rimes in [ektin].

effecting p. [e'fektin]: expecting p. RL 429. + respecting p. VA 912; RL 429.

expecting p. [ek'spektin]: effecting p. RL 432. + re-

specting p. ib.

respecting p. [re'spektin]: effecting p. VA 911; RL 431. + expecting p. ib.

270. Rimes in [ekted].

affected pp. [æ'fekted]: rejected pp. VA 157. directed pp. [di'rekted]: unrespected pp. S 43. 4. rejected pp. [re'dzekted]: affected pp. VA 159. unrespected pp. [unre'spekted]: directed pp. S 43. 2.

271. Rimes in [ekts].

defects s. [de'fekts]: respects s. S 49.2. respects s. [re'spekts]: defects s. S 49.4.

272. Rimes in [eksion], [eksiun].

complexion s. [kom'pleksĭon], [-ĭun]: direction s. VA 215. correction s. [ko'reksĭon], [-ĭun]: infection s. S 111. 12. direction s. [di'reksĭon], [-ĭun]: complexion s. VA 216. infection s. [in'feksĭon], [-ĭun]: correction s. S 111. 10. insurrection s. [insu'reksĭon], [-ĭun]: subjections. RL 722. subjection s. [sub'dzeksĭon], [-ĭun]: insurrection s. RL 724.

273. Rimes in [enθ].

length s. [len]: strength s. PP 19.319. strength s. [streng]: length s. PP 19.317.

VII. [eu] - RIMES.

274. Rimes in [eu].

dew s. [deu]: few pn. RL 24. few pn. [feu]: dew s. RL 22.

275. Rimes in [euti].

beauty s. [beuti]: || duty s. VA 167; RL 496.1

276. Rime in [eutiz].

beauties s. [beutiz]: || duties s. RL 13.2

VIII. [æː] - RIMES.

277. Rime in [æ:ps].

grapes s. [græ:ps]: | mishaps s. VA 601.

278. Rimes in [æ:m].

blame s. [blæ:m]: dame s. PP 19.301. + defame s. RL 767. + name s. VA 796; RL 620. + shame s. RL 224, 620, 767, 1343; S 129.3. - v. -: name s. VA 992. + shame s. RL 1259.

- v. —: name s. VA 992. + shame s. RL 1259. came pt. [kæ:m]: dame s. RL 1626. + shame s. ib. + tame a. LC 309.

dame s. [dæ:m]: blame s. PP 19. 299. 3 + came pt. RL 1628. 3 + defame s. RL 1034. 3 + fame s. RL 21, 51. + \parallel remain v. PP 18. 259. + shame s. RL 51, 3 1034, 3 1628. 3

defame s. [deˈfæːm] : blame s. RL 768. + dame s. RL 1033. + name s. RL 817. + shame s. RL 768, 817, 1033.

¹ Beautie. ² Beauties. ³ Dame.

fame s. [fæm]: dame s. RL 20, 53. + inflame v. LC 270. + name s. RL 106; S 80. 4. + shame s. RL 53; LC 270.

frame s. [fræ:m]: same pn. S 59.10.

— v. — same pn. S 5.1.

inflame v. [in'flæ:m]: fame s. LC 268. + shame s. ib.

lame a. [læ:m]: tame a. PP 12.162.

name s. [næ:m]: blame s. VA 794; RL 621. + v. VA 994. + defame s. RL 814. + fame s. RL 108; S 80. 2. + same pn. RL 599; S 76.7, 108.8; PT 39. + shame s. RL 599, 621, 814, 892; Ś 36. 12, 95. 3, 127. 2.

same pn. [sæm]: frame s. S 59. 12. +-v. S 5. 3. +name s. RL 600; S 76. 5, 108. 6; PT 38. + shame

s. RL 600.

shame s. [sæ:m]: blame s. RL 223, 618, 765, 1344; S 129.1. + — v. RL 1260. + came pt. RL 1629. + dame s. RL 54, 1031, 1629. + defame s. RL 765, 816, 1031. + fame s. RL 54; LC 271. + inflame v. ib. + name s. RL 597, 618, 816, 890; S 36. 10, 95. 1, 127. 4. + same pn. RL 597.

tame a. [tæ.m]: came pt. LC 311. + lame a. PP 12. 164.

279. Rime in [æ:min].

framing g. [fræ:min]: || flameth v. PP 7.99.

280. Rime in [æ:meθ].

flameth v. [flæ:me0]: || framing g. PP 7.97.

281. Rimes in [æ:v].

crave v. [kræ;v]: have v. PP 10.139. + rave v. RL 985. + slave s. ib.; S 58.3. + wave s. VA 88. gave pt. [gæ:v]: grave s. VA 1108. + have v. RL 1511. grave s. [græ:v]: gave pt. VA 1106. + have v. VA 757; RL 198; S 81.7. + slave s. RL 198, 661.

have v. [hæ:v]: crave v. PP 10.137. + gave pt. RL 1512. + grave s. VA 759; RL 201; S 81.5. + slave s. VA 102; RL 201, 1000.

rave v. [ræ:v]: crave v. RL 982. + slave s. ib. slave s. [slæ:v]: crave v. RL 984; S 58.1. + grave s. RL 200, 659. + have v. VA 101; RL 200, 1001. + rave v. RL 984. wave s. [wæ:v]: crave v. VA 86.

282. Rimes in ['æ:v it].

grave it v. & pn. ['græ:v it]: have it v. & pn. VA 376. have it v. & pn. ['hæ:v it]: grave it v. & pn. VA 374.

283. Rimes in [æ:vor], [æ:ver].

favour s. [fæ:vor], [fæ:ver]: savour s. S 125.5.1 savour s. [sæ:vor], [sæ.ver]: favour s. S 125.7.2

284. Rimes in [æ:d].

blade s. [blæ:d]: shade s. RL 505.
fade v. [fæ:d]: made pp. S 54. 10. + shade s. S 18. 9.
jade s. [dzæ:d]: made pp. S 51. 12.8
made pt. [mæ:d]: shade s. PP 6. 74, †21. 376.
— pp. —: fade v. S 54. 12. + jade s. S 51. 10.

+ persuade v. RL 31. + shade s. RL 804; S 43.9, 53.1.

persuade v. [per'swæd]: made pp. RL 29.4 shade s. [fæ:d]: blade s. RL 507. + fade v. S 18.11. + made pt. PP 6.72, †21.375. + — pp. RL 805; S 43.11, 53.3.

285. Rimes in [æ:ded].

shaded pp. [fæ;ded]: *vaded pp. PP 10. 133. vaded pp. [væ;ded] (or [fæ,ded]?): shaded pp. PP 10. 131. 5

286. Rimes in [æ:dz].

age s. [æ:dz]: assuage v. LC 70. + equipage s. S 32.10. + gage s. RL 1350. + — v. RL 142. + outrage s. RL 603. + page s. S 108.10. +

¹ favor. ² savor. ³ iade (and so always i for j). ⁴ perswade. ⁵ faded.

pilgrimage s. RL 962; S 7.6. + presage s. S 107.8. + rage s. RL 142; S 17.9, 64.2; LC 14. + sage a. RL 275. + stage s. ib.

ambassage s. [æmbæsæ(:)dz]: vassalage s. S 26.3. assuage v. [æ'swæ:dz]: age s. LC 69.1 + pilgrimage

s. RL 790.¹ + rage s. VA 334.¹ equipage s. [ekwipæ(:)dz]: age s. S 32.12.

gage s. [gædz]: age s. RL 1351.

- v. -: age s. RL 144. + rage s. ib.

marriage s. [mæriæ(:)dz]:rage s. RL 221. + sage a. ib.

outrage s. ['uwt'ræ:dz]: age s. RL 605.

page s. ("boy") [pæidz]: age s. S 108.12.

pilgrimage s. [pilgrimæ(:)dz]: age s. RL 960; 2 S 7. 8.

+ assuage v. RL 791.

presage s. [pre'sæ:dz]: age s. S 107.6.

rage s. [ræ:dz]: age s. RL 145; S 17.11, 64.4; LC

13. + assuage v. VA 332. + gage v. RL 145. + marriage s. RL 219. + sage a. ib. + stage s. S 23. 3.

sage a. [sæ;dz]: age s. RL 277. + marriage s. RL 222. + rage s. ib. + stage s. RL 277.

stage s. [stæ:dz]: age s. RL 278. + rage s. S 23.1. + sage a. RL 278.

vassalage s. [væsælæ(:)dz]: ambassage s. S 26. 1.

287. Rimes in [æ:dzez].

pages s. ("boys") [pæ:dzez]: rages v. RL 910.3 rages v. [ræ:dzez]: pages s. RL 909.

288. Rimes in [æ:dzd].

assuag'd pp. [æ'swæ:dzd]: enrag'd pp. VA 318. 4 enrag'd pp. [in'ræ:dzd]: assuag'd pp. VA 317. 5

289. Rimes in [æ:t].

accumulate v. [æ'kiumiulæ:t]: hate s. S 117. 10.6 advocate s. [advokæ(:)t]: hate s. S 35. 10.7

¹ asswage. ² Pilgrimage. ⁸ Pages. ⁴ asswag'd. ⁶ inrag'd. ⁶ accumilate. ⁷ Aduocate.

anticipate v. [æn'tisipæ:t]: state s. S 118.9. compassionate a. [kom'pæsionæ(:)t]: gate s. RL 594. date s. [dæ:t]: expiate v. S 22.2. + invocate v. S 38. 12. + prognosticate v. S 14. 14. + temperate a. S 18.4. debate s. [de'bæ:t]: hate v. S 89. 13. — v. —: premeditate v. RL 185. degenerate a. [de'dzeneræ(:)t]: hate s. RL 1003. + state s. ib. determinate a. [de'terminæ(;)t]: estimate s. S 87. 4. estate s. [es'tæ:t]: inordinate a. RL 92. estimate s. [estimæ(:)t]: determinate a. S 87. 2. expiate v. [ekspiæ:t]: date s. S 22.4. extenuate v. [eks'teniuæ:t]: insinuate v. VA 1010. fate s. [fæit]: gate s. RL 1069. + state s. ib.; S 29. 4. gait s. [qæ:t]: late a. VA 529.1 + state s. S 128. 11.1 gate s. [qæ:t]: || chat s. VA 424. + compassionate a. RL 595." + fate s. RL 1068. + state s. ib.; S 29, 12, hate s. [hæ:t]: accumulate v. S 117. 12. + advocate s. S 35. 12. + degenerate a. RL 1005. + ruinate v. S 10.5. + state s. RL 668, 1005; S 124.3, 142. 1, 150. 10. — v. —: debate s. S 89.14. + state s. S 145.2. inordinate a. [in'ordinæ(:)t]: estate s. RL 94. insinuate v. [in'siniuæ:t]: extenuate v. VA 1012. instigate v. [instigæ:t]: state s. RL 43. invocate v. [invokæ:t]: date s. S 38. 10. late a. [læ:t]: gait s. VA 531. mate s. [mæ:t]: rate s. RL 18. + state v. ib. premeditate v. [pre'meditæ:t]: debate v. RL 183. prognosticate v. [pro'gnostikæ:t]: date s. S 14.13. rate s. [ræ:t]: mate s. RL 19. + state s. ib. ruinate v. [riuinæ:t]: hate s. S 10.7. ruminate v. [riuminæ:t]: state s. S 64.11. state s. [stæ:t]: anticipate v. S 118.11. + degenerate

a. RL 1006. + fate s. RL 1066; S 29. 2. + gait s. S 128. 9. + gate s. RL 1066; S 29. 10. + hate s.

¹ gate.

290-294.] RIMES IN [ærtiur], [ærted], [ærtorz], &c. 199.

RL 666, 1006; S 124. 1, 142. 3, 150. 12. + - v. S 145. 4. + instigate v. RL 45. + mate s. RL 16. + rate s. ib. + ruminate v. S 64. 9. + translate v. S 96.12.

temperate a. [temperæ(:)t]: date s. S 18.2. translate v. [træns'læ:t]: state s. S 96. 10.

290. Rime in [æ:tiur].

nature s. [næ:tiur]: || defeature s. VA 734.

291. Rime in [æ:ted].

created pp. [kre'æ;ted]: || defeated pt. S 20.9.

292. Rime in [æ:torz], [æ:terz].

arbitrators s. [ærbitræ:torz], [-terz]: debaters s. RL 1017. + mediators s. ib.

debaters (i. e. debators?) s. [de'bæ:torz], [-terz]: arbitrators s. RL 1019.1 + mediators s. ib.1 mediators s. [me:diæ:torz], [-terz]: arbitrators s. RL

1020. + debaters s, ib.

293. Rime in [æ:n].

mane s. [mæ:n]: || again av. VA 271.

294. Rimes in [æ:1].

ashy-pale a. ['æʃi-'pæ:l]: tale s. VA 76.2

dale s. [dæ:1]: pale s. VA 232. + tale s. RL 1077. pale s. [pæ:1]: dale s. VA 230.

_ a. _: scale v. RL 441. + tale s. VA 589, 1123; LC 5. + vale s. LC 5.

scale v. [skæ:1]: pale a. RL 440.

tale s. [tæ:1]: ashy-pale a. VA 74. + dale s. RL 1078.

+ pale a, VA 591, 1125; LC 4. + vale s. ib. vale s. [væ:1]: pale a. LC 2. + tale s. ib.

¹ debators. ² ashie bale.

295. Rimes in [æ:r].

are v. (1) [æ:r]: care s. RL 929; S 48. 5, 112. 11, 147. 11.

+ compare s. VA 10; S 35.8. + prepare v. S 13.1.

+ rare a. S 52.7. + snare s. RL 929. + unaware a. VA 825. $*_*$ * For (11) see rimes in [ær].

bare a. [bæ:r]: care s. PP 12.160.

care s. [kæ:r]: are v. RL 926; S 48.7, 112.9, 147.9.

+ bare a. PP 12.158. + compare v. RL 1100.

+ hare s. VA 681. + mare s. VA 383. + rare a. S 56.13. + share s. PP 14.183. + snare s. RL 926.

compare s. [kom'pæ:r]: are v. VA 8; S 35. 6. + rare a. S 21. 5, 130. 14.

— v. —: care s. RL 1102.

dare v. [dæ:r]: hare s. VA 676.

hare s. [hæ:r]: care s. VA 679. + dare v. VA 674.

mare s. [mæ:r]: care s. VA 384.

prepare v. [pre'pæ:r]: are v. S 13.3.

rare a. [ræir]: are v. S 52.5. + care s. S 56.14. + compare s. S 21.7, 130.13.

share s. [fæ:r]: care s. PP 14. 181.

snare s. [snæ:r]: are v. RL 928. + care s. ib. unaware a. [unæ'wæ:r]: are v. VA 823.

296. Rimes in [æ:ri].

chary a. [tfæ:ri]: wary a. S 22.11. wary a. [wæ:ri]: chary a. S 22.9.

297. Rimes in ['æ:r mi:].

ensnare me v. & pn. [in'snæ:r mi:]: spare me v. & pn. RL 584. 1

spare me v. & pn. ['spæ:r mi:]: ensnare me v. & pn. RL 582.

298. Rimes in [æ:rz].

cares s. [kæ:rz]: fares v. RL 720, 1593. + stares v. ib. fares v. [fæ:rz]: cares s. RL 721, 1594. + stares v. ib. prepares v. [pre'pæ:rz]: stares v. VA 303.

¹ insnare me.

299-304.] RIMES IN [æ:z], [æ:zĭon], [æ:zĭun], &c. 201

stares v. [stæ:rz]: cares s. RL 1591. + fares v. ib. + prepares v. VA 301.

299. Rimes in [æ:z].

gase s. [gæ:z]: mase s. RL 1149. mase s. [mæ:z]: gase s. RL 1151.

300. Rimes in [æ:zĭon], [æ:zĭun].

invasion s. [in'væ:zĭon], [-zĭun] : persuasion s. RL 287. persuasion s. [per'swæ:zĭon], [-zĭun] : invasion s. RL 286. 1

301. Rimes in [æ:z(e)d].

amased pp. [æ'mæ:z(e)d]: blased pt. RL 1356. + gased pt. ib. + - pp. VA 925.

blazed pt. [blæ:z(e)d]: amazed pp. RL 1353. + gased pt. ib.

gased pt. [gæ:z(e)d]: amased pp. RL 1355. + blased pt. ib.

— pp. —: amased pp. VA 927.

rased pp. [ræ:z(e)d]: || defaced pp. S 64. 3.

302. Rimes in [æ:zeθ].

amaseth v. [æ'mæ:zeθ]: gaseth v. S 20. 8. ² gaseth v. [gæ:zeθ]: amaseth v. S 20. 6.

303. Rimes in [æ:zez].

amases v. [æ'mæ:zez]: gases v. VA 634. gases v. [gæ:zez]: amases v. VA 632.

304. Rimes in [æ:s].

apace av. [æ'pæ:s]: embrace s. VA 813. + face s. LC 284.3 + grace s. ib.3

base a. [bæ:s]: face s. RL 202.

case s. [kæ:s]: face s. RL 313. + grace s. RL 711;⁴ LC 116. + pace s. RL 711. + place s. RL 313; S 108.9; LC 116.

¹ perswasion. 2 amaseth. 3 a pace. 4 cace.

chase s. [tʃæ:s]: face s. VA 3; ¹ S 143. 5. ¹ + place s. VA 883; RL 1736.

deface v. [de'fæ:s]: place s. S 6. 1.

disgrace s. [dis'græ:s]: face s. RL 479, 802, 827; S 33. 8, 34. 8, 103. 8, 127. 8. + place s. RL 802. embrace s. [im'bræ:s]: apace av. VA 811. + face s.

VA 539, 2 874.2

face s. [fæ:s]: apace av. LC 282. + base a. RL 203. + case s. RL 312. + chase s. VA 1; S 143.7. + disgrace s. RL 477, 800, 829; S 33.6, 34.6, 103.6, 127.6. + embrace s. VA 540, 872. + grace s. VA 62; RL 562; S 132.9; LC 81, 282. + place s. RL 312, 562, 800, &c. (5); S 93.2, 131.10, 137.12; LC 81. + space s. RL 1775.

grace s. [græ:s]: apace av. LC 285. + case s. RL 712; LC 114. + face s. VA 64; RL 564; S 132.11; LC 79, 285. + pace s. RL 712. + place s. RL 564; S 79.2; LC 79, 114, 261, 316. + space s. LC 261.

pace s. [pæ:s] : case s. RL 709. + grace s. ib. + race s. S 51.9.

place s. [plæ:s]: case s. RL 310; S 108. 11; LC 117. + chase s. VA 885; RL 1735. + deface v. S 6. 3. + disgrace s. RL 803. + face s. RL 310, 565, &c. (5); S 93. 4, 131. 12, 137. 10; LC 82. + grace s. RL 565; S 79. 4; LC 82, 117, 263, 318. + space s. RL 1773; LC 263.

race s. [ræ:s]: pace s. S 51.11.

space s. [spæ:s]: face s. RL 1776. + grace s. LC 264. + place s. RL 1776; LC 264.

305. Rimes in [æ:sĭon], [æ:sĭun].

abomination s. [æbomi'næ:sĭon], [-sĭun] : exclamation s. RL 704.8 + imagination s. ib.8 + inclination s. RL 921.8 + subornation s. ib.8

disputation s. [dispiu'tæ:sĭon], [-sĭun]: reputation s. RL 822.

¹ chace. ² imbrace. ⁸ abhomination.

306-310.] RIMES IN [æISĬONZ], [æISĬUNZ], [æISĬUS], &c. 203

exclamation s. [eksklæ'mæ:sĭon], [-sĭun] : abomination s. RL 705. + imagination s. ib.

imagination s. [imædzi'næ:sĭon], [-sĭun]: abomination

s. RL 702. + exclamation's. ib.

inclination s. [inkli'næ:sĭon], [-sĭun]: abomination s. RL 922. + subornation s. ib.

reputation s. [repiu'tæ:sĭon], [-sĭun]: disputation s. RL 820.

subornation s. [subor'næ:sĭon], [-sĭun]: abomination s. RL 919. + inclination s. ib.

306. Rimes in [æ:sĭonz], [æ:sĭunz].

abominations s. [æbomi'næ:sĭonz], [-sĭunz]: invocations s. RL 1832. 1 + lamentations s. ib. 1

invocations s. [invo'kæ;sĭonz], [-sĭunz]: abominations s. RL 1831. + lamentations s. ib.

lamentations s. [læmen'tæ:sĭonz], [-sĭunz]: abominations s. RL 1829. 2 + invocations s. ib. 2

307. Rimes in [æ:sĭus].

gracious a. [græ:sĭus]: spacious a. S 135.7. spacious a. [spæ:sĭus]: gracious a. S 135.5.3

308. Rimes in ['æ:s it].

chase it v. & pn. ['tsæ:s it]: disgrace it v. & pn. VA 410. disgrace it v. & pn. [dis'græ:s it]: chase it v. & pn. VA 412.

309. Rimes in [æ:siŋ].

chasing g. [tfæ:sin]: embracing g. VA 561. embracing g. [im'bræ:sin]: chasing g. VA 559.4

310. Rimes in [æ:sed], [æ:st].

chased pt. [tfæ:sed], [tfæ:st]: defaced pp. RL 716. + disgraced pp. ib.

- pp. -: disgraced pp. RL 1834.5

defaced pp. [de'fæ:sed], [-fæ:st]: chased pt. RL 719. + disgraced pp. ib. + || rased pp. S 64.1.

¹ abhominations. ² Lamentations. ³ spatious. ⁴ imbracing. ⁵ chaced.

disgraced pp. [dis'græ:sed], [-græ:st]: chased pt. RL 718. + — pp. RL 1833. + defaced pp. RL 718. + misplaced pp. S 66.7.1

misplaced pp. [mis plæ:sed], [-plæ:st]: disgraced pp. S 66. 5. 2

311. Rimes in [æ:sez].

faces s. [fæ:sez]: graces s. RL 1408; S 17.8, 94.7. + interlaces v. RL 1388. + paces s. ib. + places s. RL 1526.

graces s. [græ:sez]: faces s. RL 1410; S 17. 6, 94. 5. interlaces v. [interlæ:sez]: faces s. RL 1390. + paces s. ib.

paces s. [pæ:sez]: faces s. RL 1391. + interlaces v. ib. places s. [plæ:sez]: faces s. RL 1525.

312. Rimes in ['æ:s him].

embrace him v. & pn. [im'bræ:s him]: place him v. & pn. RL 518.3

place him v. & pn. ['plæ:s him]: embrace him v. & pn. RL 517.

313. Rimes in ['æ:s her].

deface her v. & pn. [de'fæ:s her]: grace her v. & pn. PP 7.90.

grace her v. & pn. ['græs her]: deface her v. & pn. PP 7.89.

314. Rimes in [æ(:)st].

chaste a. [tfx(:)st]: haste s. RL 322.4 + waist s. RL 7.4

haste s. [hæ(:)st]: blast s. RL 1332. 5 + chaste a. RL 321. 5 + fast s. VA 57. 5 + — a. RL 1332. 5 1668. 5 + past a. ib.; 5 S 123. 12. 5 + taste s. RL 650. 5

¹ disgrac'd. ² misplast. ³ imbrace him. ⁴ chast. ⁵ hast.

taste s. [tæ(:)st]: fast s. RL 891.1 + haste s. RL 651. 1 + last v. VA 445; 1 RL 891. 1 - v. -: fast av. VA 528. 1 + last sup. S 90. 11;

LC 167. + waste v. S 77. 4.

waist s. [wæ(:)st]: chaste a. RL 6.2 waste s. —: past a. S 30.4.

- v. -: taste v. S 77.2.

315. Rimes in [æ(:)sted].

tasted pp. [tæ(:)sted]: wasted pp. VA 128. wasted pp. [wæ(:)sted]: tasted pp. VA 130.

316. Rimes in ['æ:st mi:].

†embraced me pt. & pn. [im'bræ:st mi:]: unlaced me pt. & pn. PP 11. 147.8 †unlaced me pt. & pn. [un'læ:st mi:]: embraced me pt. & pn. PP 11.149.4

317. Rimes in [æ:k].

ache v. [æ;k]: brake s. VA 875.5 awake a. [æ'wæ:k]: sake s. S 61. 10.

betake v. [bi'tæ:k]: wake v. RL 125.

brake s. ("thicket") [bræ:k]: ache v. VA 876. forsake v. [for'sæk]: make v. RL 157; S 12.11.

make v. [mæ:k]: forsake v. RL 155; S 12.9. + sake s. S 145. 1; LC 321. + shake v. RL 225. + take

v. RL 1198; S 81.1, 91.14. partake v. [pær'tæ:k]: sake s. S 149. 2.6

sake s. [sæːk]: awake a. S 61. 12. + make v. S 145. 3; LC 322. + partake v. S 149. 4. + take Iv. RL

533; S 134. I1.

shake v. [sæ:k]: make v. RL 227.

take v. [tæ:k]: make v. RL 1200; S 81.3, 91.113.1+ sake s. RL 535; S 134.9.

wake v. [wæ;k]: betake v. RL 126.

² wast. ³ embrac't me. ⁴ vnlac't me. 1 tast. s ake. 6 bertake.

318. Rimes in [æ:kin].

a-shaking g. [æ-'ʃæɪkiŋ]: taking g. RL 452. + waking p. ib. 1

making g. [mæ:kin]: mistaking p. S 87.12.

mistaking p. [mis'tæ:kin]: making g. S 87. 10.

taking g. [tæ:kiŋ]: a-shaking g. RL 453. + waking p. ib.

waking p. [wæ:kiŋ]: a-shaking g. RL 450. + taking g. ib.

319. Rimes in [æ:ke0].

awaketh v. [æ'wæ:ke θ] : maketh v. RL 1675. + slaketh v. ib.

maketh v. [mæ:ke0]: awaketh v. RL 1678. + slaketh v. ib.

slaketh v. [slæ:keθ]: awaketh v. RL 1677. + maketh v. ib.

320. Rimes in [æ:k(e)st].

makest v. [mæ:k(e)st]: takest v. PT 18.2 takest v. [tæ:k(e)st]: makest v. PT 19.8

321. Rimes in ['æ:k him].

forsake him v. & pn. [for'sæ:k him]: take him v. & pn. VA 321.

take him v. & pn. [tæ:k him]: forsake him v. & pn. VA 319.

322. Rimes in [æ:k,n].

forsaken pp. [for'sæ:k,n]: taken pp. S 133.7. shaken pp. [fæ:k,n]: taken pp. S 116.6, 120.5. taken pp. [tæ:k,n]: forsaken pp. S 133.5. + taken pp. S 116.8, 120.7.

323. Rimes in [æ:ks].

†betakes v. [bi'tæ:ks]: makes v. PP 8.114. makes v. [mæ:ks]: †betakes v. PP 8.112. + takes v. LC 109 (twice).

¹ a shaking. ² mak'st. ³ tak'st.

324-329.] RIMES IN [æps], [æft], [æd], [æder], &c. 207

quakes v. [kwæ:ks]: shakes v. VA 1045. shakes v. [fæ:ks]: quakes v. VA 1047. takes v. [tæ:ks]: makes v. LC 107, 111. + takes v. ib.

IX. [æ]-RIMES.

324. Rime in [æps].

mishaps s. ['mis'hæps]: || grapes s. VA 603.

325. Rimes in [æft].

craft s. [kræft]: daff'd pt. LC 295. daff'd pt. [dæft]: craft s. LC 297. 1

326. Rimes in [æd].

bad a. [bæd]: had pt. S 67.14. + mad a. RL 995; S 140.11.

glad a. [glæd]: sad a. S 45. 13.

had pt. [hæd]: bad a. S 67.13.

— pp. —: mad a. S 129. 6. + sad a. RL 1385. mad a. [mæd]: bad a. RL 997; S 140. 9. 2 + had pp. S 129. 8.

sad a. [sæd]: glad a. S 45. 14. + had pp. RL 1386.

327. Rime in [æder].

adder s. [æder]: || shudder v. VA 878.

328. Rimes in [ædli(j)].

gladly av. [glædli(j)]: sadly av. S 8.3. sadly av. [sædli(j)]: gladly av. S 8.1.

329. Rimes in [æt].

bat s. ("stick") [bæt]: sat pp. LC 64. chat s. [tʃæt]: || gate s. VA 422.

¹ daft. ² madde.

hat s. [hæt]: plat s. LC 31. + sat pt. VA 351. plat s. ("braid") [plæt]: hat s. LC 29. sat pt. [sæt]: hat s. VA 349.

— pp. —: bat s. LC 66. 1

330. Rimes in [æter].

flatter v. [flæter]: matter s. S 87. 13. + water s. RL 1560.

matter s. [mæter]: flatter v. S 87.14. + water s. LC 302.

water s. [wæter]: flatter v. RL 1561. + matter s. LC 304.

331. Rimes in [æt(e)ri(j)].

battery s. [bæt(e)ri(j)]: flattery s. VA 426.2 flattery s. [flæt(e)ri(j)]: battery s. VA 425.3

332. Rimes in [ætʃ].

catch v. [kæts]: dispatch s. S 143. 1. + latch s. RL 360. + *— v. S 113. 8.
dispatch s. [dis'pæts]: catch v. S 143. 3.
latch s. [læts]: catch v. RL 358.
*— v. —: catch v. S 113. 6. 4
match s. [mæts]: watch v. VA 586.
scratch v. [skræts]: || wretch s. VA 705.
watch v. [wæts]: match s. VA 584.

333. Rimes in [æn].

began pt. [bi'gæn]: man s. VA 7, 367. + ran pt. RL 1439. + than av. ib.

can v. [kæn]: man s. S 141. 9. + swan s. PT 14. man s. [mæn]: began pt. VA 9, 369. + can v. S 141. 11.

ran pt. [ræn]: began pt. RL 1437. + than av. ib. swan s. [swæn]: can v. PT 15. 5 than av. [dæn]: began pt. RL 1440. + ran pt. ib.

¹ satte. ² battry. ³ flattry. ⁴ lack (misprint). ⁵ Swan.

334-339.] RIMES IN [æni], [ænd], [ænder], [ændlin], &c. 209

334. Rimes in [æni].

any pn. [æni]: many pn. VA 708; 1 S 10.1. many pn. [mæni]: any pn. VA 707; 2 S 10.3.

335. Rimes in [ænd].

band s. [bænd]: hand s. VA 225, 363; RL 255. brand s. [brænd]: hand s. S 111, 5, 154, 2, command s. [komænd]: hand s. LC 227. dial-hand s. [dijæl-hænd]: stand v. S 104. 9.8 hand s. [hænd]: band s. VA 223, 361; RL 253. + brand s. S 111.7, 154.4. + command s. LC 225. + land s. RL 436. + stand s. ib. + - v. RL 1235, 1403, 1597; S 60. 14, 99. 6, 128. 6; LC 141. land s. [lænd]: hand s. RL 439. + stand s. ib. + - v. S 44.7.

stand s. [stænd]: hand s. RL 438.

- v. -: dial-hand s. S 104.11. + hand s. RL 1233, 1401, 1599; S 60. 13, 99. 8, 128. 8; LC 143. + land s. S 44.5.

336. Rimes in [ænder].

commander s. [ko'mænder]: slander s. VA 1004.4 slander s. [slænder]: commander s. VA 1006.5

337. Rimes in [ændlin].

dandling g. [dændlin]: handling g. VA 562. handling g. [hændlin]: dandling g. VA 560.

338. Rimes in [ændz].

lands v. [lændz]: sands s. RL 336. sands s. [sændz]: lands v. RL 335.

339. Rimes in [æ(:)ndz].

change s. [tsæ(x)ndz]: strange a. S 76.2, 89.6, 93.6. - v. -: strange a. S 123. 1.

¹ anie. ² manie. ³ Dyall hand. ⁴ commaunder. ⁵ slaunder.

strange a. [stræ(:)ndz]: change s. S 76. 4, 89. 8, 93. 8. + — v. S 123. 3.

340. Rimes in [æ(:)ndz(e)d].

exchanged pp. [eks'tfæ(:)ndz(e)d]: ranged pp. S 109. 7.1 ranged pp. [ræ(:)ndz(e)d]: exchanged pp. S 109. 5.2

341. Rimes in [æ(:)ndzer].

danger s. [dæ(:)ndzer]: stranger s. VA 788. stranger s. [stræ(:)ndzer]: danger s. VA 790.

342. Rimes in [ænt].

†scant a. [skænt]: want s. PP 21. 409. vaunt v. [vænt]: want v. RL 41.8 want s. [wænt]: †scant a. PP 21. 410. — v. —: vaunt v. RL 42.

343. Rimes in [æntin].

granting g. [græntin]: wanting p. S 87.5. wanting p. [wæntin]: granting g. S 87.7.

344. Rimes in [ænted].

enchanted pt. [in'tfænted]: granted pp. LC 128.4 + haunted pt. ib.4

granted pp. [grænted]: enchanted pt. LC 131. + haunted pt. ib.

haunted pt. [hænted]: enchanted pt. LC 130. + granted pp. ib.

345. Rimes in [ænteθ].

granteth v. [græntet]: panteth v. RL 558. + wanteth v. ib.

panteth v. [pænteθ]: granteth v. RL 555. + wanteth v. ib.

wanteth v. [wænteθ]: granteth v. RL 557. + panteth v. ib.

¹ exchang'd. ² rang'd. ³ vant. ⁴ inchanted.

346-350.] RIMES IN [æns], [ænsez], [æli], [æloː], &c. 211

346. Rimes in [æns].

advance v. [æd'væns]: chance s. RL 1705. + circumstance s. ib. + ignorance s. S 78. 13.

chance s. [tʃæns]: advance v. RL 1706. + circumstance s. ib. + trance s. RL 1596.

circumstance s. [sirkumstæns]: advance v. RL 1703. + chance s. ib.

dance v. [dæns]: lance s. VA 105.1 ignorance s. [ignoræns]: advance v. S 78.14. lance s. [læns]: dance v. VA 103.2 trance s. [træns]: chance s. RL 1595.

347. Rimes in [ænsez].

mischances s. [mis'tʃænsez]: trances s. RL 976. trances s. [trænsez]: mischances s. RL 974.

348. Rime in [æli].

dally v. [dæli]: || folly s. RL 554.8

349. Rime in [ælo:].

hallow v. ("shout") [hælor]: || follow v. VA 973.

350. Rimes in [ær].

afar av. [æ'fær]: scar s. RL 830.4 + war s. ib.4
are v. (n) [ær]: car s. S 7.11. *** For (1) see rimes
in [æ:r].
bar v. [bær]: war s. S 46.3.5

car s. [kær]: are v. S 7.9.

jar s. [dzær]: war s. VA 100.6

scar s. [skær]: afar av. RL 828. 7 + war s. ib. 7 singular a. [singiulær], [-ler]: orator s. RL 32. 8 + publisher s. ib. 8

war's. [wær]: afar av. RL 831.9 + bar v. S 46. 1.9 + jar s. VA 98.9 + scar s. RL 831.9

¹ daunce. ² launce. ⁸ dallie. ⁴ a farre. ⁵ barre. ⁸ iarre. ⁷ scarre. ⁸ singuler. ⁹ warre. 14*

351. Rimes in [ærm].

arm s. [ærm]: charm s. RL 170.1 + harm s. ib.1 charm s. [t[ærm]: arm s. RL 173.2 + harm s. ib.2 harm s. [hærm]: arm s. RL 172.8 + charm s. ib.8 + warm a. VA 195.3

warm a. [wærm]: harm s. VA 193.4

352. Rimes in [ærm(e)d].

arm'd pp. [ærm(e)d]: harm'd pp. VA 625.5 charm'd pt. [tsærm(e)d]: harm'd pp. LC 193.6 + warm'd pt. ib. 6

disarm'd pp. [dis'ærm(e)d]: warm'd pp. S 154.8. harm'd pp. [hærm(e)d]: arm'd pp. VA 627. $^{7} + charm'd$ pt. LC 194.7 + warm'd pt. ib.7

warm'd pt. [wærm(e)d]: charm'd pt. LC 191.8 + harm'd pp. ib.8

— pp. —: disarm'd pp. S 154.6.

353. Rimes in [ærmz].

arms s. ("limbs") [ærmz]: †charms s. PP 11.148.9 + harms s. RL 27.9 - s. ("weapons") -: harms s. RL 197, 10 1693.9 charms s. [tʃærmz]: +arms s. ["limbs") PP 11. 150. 11 harms s. [hærmz]: arms s. ("limbs") RL 28.12 + — s. ("weapons") RL 199, 12 1694. 12

354. Rimes in [ærd].

guard s. [qærd]: ward s. S 133. 11. 18 hard a. [hærd]: regard s. LC 211. + — v. VA 378. — av. — : marr'd pt. VA 476. heard pp. [hærd]: regard s. RL 306. + ward s. ib. marr'd pt. [mærd]: hard av. VA 478. 14 regard s. [re'gærd]: hard a. LC 213. + heard pp. RL 305. + ward s. ib.

- v. -: hard a. VA 377.

ward s. [wærd]: guard s. S 133. 9. 15 + heard pp. RL 303. + regard s. ib.

¹ arme. ² charme. ⁸ harme. ⁵ armed. ⁶ Charmed. ⁷ harmed. ⁹ armes. ¹⁰ Armes. ¹¹ charmes. ¹ arme. 4 warme. ⁸ warmed. ⁹ armes. ¹⁰ Armes. ¹⁴ mard. ¹⁵ warde. 12 harmes.

355. Rimes in [ærdz(e)d].

charg'd pp. [tfærdz(e)d]: enlarg'd pp. S 70. 10. enlarg'd pp. [in'lærdz(e)d]: charg'd pp. S 70. 12. 1

356. Rimes in [ært].

art s. [ært]: convert v. S 14. 10. + heart s. RL 1394;² S 24. 4, 24. 13, 125. 11, 139. 4;² LC 145, 174. + part s. LC 145.

- v. -: convert v. RL 593. + depart v. S 6.9. + heart s. RL 593; S 22.8, 41.4, 131.1. + part

v. S 48. 10.

convert v. [kon'vært]: art s. S 14.12. + — v. RL 592. + heart s. ib.

dart s. [dært]: heart s. VA 941.

depart v. [de'pært]: art v. S 6.11. + heart s. VA 578; S 109.3.

desert s. ("merit") [de'zært]: impart v. S 72.6. +

part s. S 49. 10.8

heart s. [hært]: art s. RL 1396; S 24.2, 24.14, 4
125.9, 139.2; LC 142, 175. + — v. RL 590;
S 22.6, 41.2, 131.3.4 + convert v. RL 590. +
dart s. VA 942.4 + depart v. VA 580; 4 S 109.1.
+ part s. VA 890; 4 RL 293, 1137, 1828; 4
S 23.4, 46.10, &c. (9); LC 142; †PP 21.427.4
+ — v. VA 423.4

impart v. [im'pært]: desert s. S 72.8.

part s. [pært]: art s. LC 144. + desert s. S 49. 12. + heart s. VA 892; RL 294, 1135, 1830; S 23. 2, 46. 12, &c. (9); LC 144; +PP 21. 428.

- v. -: art v. \$ 48.12. + heart s. VA 421.

357. Rimes in [ærte0].

imparteth v. [im'pærte0]: starteth v. RL 1039. starteth v. [stærte0]: imparteth v. RL 1037.

¹ inlarged. ² Art. ⁸ desart. ⁴ hart.

358. Rimes in [ærtest].

convertest v. [kon'værtest]: departest v. S 11. 4. departest v. [de'pærtest]: convertest v. S 11. 2.

359. Rimes in [ærts].

deserts s. ("merits") [de'zærts]: parts s. S 17.2. hearts s. [hærts]: parts s. S 31.1. + smarts s. RL 1239.1

parts s. [pærts]: deserts s. S 17. 4. + hearts s. S 31. 3. smarts s. [smærts]: hearts s. RL 1238.

360. Rimes in [ærz].

bars s. [bærz]: stars s. S 25.3. stars s. [stærz]: bars s. S 25.1.

361. Rimes in [ærk].

bark s. ("ship") [bærk]: mark s. S 116.7.2

— v. —: park s. VA 240.
lark s. [lærk]: mark v. PP 15. 198.3

mark s. [mærk]: bark s. S 116.5.4

— v. —: lark s. PP 15. 197.

park s. [pærk]: bark v. VA 239.5

362. Rimes in [ærkeθ].

barketh v. [bærke0]: marketh v. VA 459. marketh v. [mærke0]: barketh v. VA 457.

363. Rimes in [æderd].

gathered pp. [gæðerd]: unfathered pp. S 124. 4.6 unfathered pp. [un'fæðerd]: gathered pp. S 124. 2.

hath v. $[hæ\theta]$: wrath s. LC 294. wrath s. $[wræ\theta]$: hath v. LC 293.

1 harts. 2 barke. 3 larke. 4 marke. 5 parke. 6 gatherd.

365-370.] RIMES IN [æz], [æs], [æsĭon], [æst], &c. 215

365. Rimes in [æz], [æs].

was pt. [wæs]; glass s. RL 1764; S 5. 12. + grass s. RL 393. + *lass s. PP 18. 294. + pass v. S 49. 7.

366: Rimes in [æs].

glass s. [glæs]: pass v. VA $980.^{1}$ + was pt. RL $1763; ^{1}$ S $5.10.^{1}$

grass s. [græs]: was pt. RL 395.2 *lass s. [læs]: was pt. PP 18. 293.3

pass v. [pæs]: glass s. VA 982.4 + was pt. S 49.5.4

367. Rime in [æsĭon], [æsĭun].

passion s. [pæsĭon], [-ĭun]: \parallel fashion s. RL 1317; S 20.2.

368. Rimes in [æst].

blast s. [blæst]: fast av. RL 1335. + haste s. ib. fast s. [fæst]: haste s. VA 55. + last v. RL 891. + taste s. ib.

av. —: blast s. RL 1334. + haste s. ib., 1670. +
 last sup. VA 575. + past a. RL 1670. + taste
 s. VA 527.

last sup. [læst]: fast av. VA 576. + taste v. S 90.9; LC 168.

— v. —: fast s. RL 894. + taste s. VA 447; RL 894. past a. [pæst]: fast av. RL 1671. + haste s. ib.; S 123. 10. + waste s. S 30. 2.

369. Rimes in [æster].

master s. [mæster]: plaster s. VA 914.5 plaster s. [plæster]: master s. VA 916.6

370. Rime in [æfĭon], [æfĭun].

fashion s. [fæʃĭon], [-ĭun]: || passion s. RL 1319; S 20.4.

¹ glasse. ² grasse. ³ love (misprint). ⁴ passe. ⁶ maister. ⁶ plaister.

371. Rimes in [æk].

alack int. [æ'læk]: back av. S 65.9.

back s. [bæk]: lack v. VA 300. + || neck s. VA 594.\[^1 - av. -: alack int. S 65. 11. + black a. RL 1583.\[^1 + slack a. PP 19. 334. + wrack s. VA 557;\[^1 \]

RL 843, 1 965; 1 S 126. 6. 1

black a. [blæk]: back av. RL 1585. + lack v. S 127. 9,2 132. 13.2

lack v. [læk]: back s. VA 299. + black a. S 127. 11, 132. 14. 8

slack a. [slæk]: back av. PP 19. 333. 4

wrack s. [wræk]: back av. VA 558; 5 RL 841, 5 966; 5 S 126. 5.

372. Rimes in [ækt].

act s. [ækt]: fact s. RL 350. fact s. [fækt]: act s. RL 349.

373. Rimes in [ækted].

compacted pp. [kom'pækted]: enacted pp. RL 530. + unacted pp. ib.

enacted pp. [in ækted]: compacted pp. RL 529. + unacted pp. ib.

unacted pp. [un'ækted]: compacted pp. RL 527. + enacted pp. ib.

374. Rimes in [æŋ].

hang v. [hæŋ]: sang pt. S 73. 2.6 sang pt. [sæŋ]: hang v. S 73. 4.

375. Rimes in [æŋk].

bank s. [bæŋk]: rank a. VA 72.7 rank a. [ræŋk]: bank s. VA 71.8

376. Rimes in [æŋks].

banks s. [bæŋks]: ranks s. RL 1442.9 ranks s. [ræŋks]: banks s. RL 1441, 10

¹ backe. ² blacke. ³ lacke. ⁴ slacke. ⁵ wracke. ⁶ hange. ⁷ banke. ⁸ ranke. ⁹ bancks. ¹⁰ ranckes.

X. [æi]-RIMES.

377. Rimes in [æi].

array s. [æ'ræi] : day s. VA 483.

— v. —: gay a. S 146.2.

assay v. [æ'sæi]: stay v. LC 156. + way s. ib.

away av. [æ'wæi]: †bay s. PP 11. 156. + betray v. S 96. 11. + clay s. RL 608. + day s. RL 1010, 1281; S 73. 7, 75. 14, 145. 12; PP 16. 224, 19. 316. + decay s. S 11. 8, 64. 12, 80. 13; PP 14. 182. + v. RL 1169. + gay a. S 68. 6; PP 16. 224. + lay v. RL 259, 1796. + pt. RL 1056. + play v. S 98. 13. + say v. VA 255, 807; RL 1711, 1796. + slay v. VA 763. + stay v. RL 1010; S 74. 2, 92. 1, 143. 2.

bay s. ("close quarters") [bæi]: †away av. PP 11. 155.

+ way s. VA 877.

betray v. [bi'træi]: away av. S 96. 9. + may v. S 151. 5. castaway s. [kæstæwæi]: day s. RL 744. 2 + lay v. ib. 2 clay s. [klæi]: away av. RL 609. + decay v. S 71. 10. day s. [dæi]: array s. VA 481. + away av. RL

day s. [dæi]: array s. VA 481. + away av. RL 1013, 1280; S 73. 5, 75. 13, 145. 10; PP 16. 223, 19. 315. + castaway s. RL 746. + decay s. RL 806; S 13. 11. + display v. RL 119. ** + gay a. PP 16. 223. + lay v. RL 746. + — pt. RL 399. + May s. S 18. 1; PP 17 (from LL 4. 3). 227; †21. 373. ** + prey s. VA 1098. ** + repay v. S 117. 4. + re-survey v. S 32. 1. ** + stay v. RL 1013; S 43. 10. + way s. RL 1142; S 7. 10, 34. 1. decay s. [de'kæi]: away av. S 11. 6, 64. 10, 80. 14;

decay s. [de'kæi]: away av. S 11. 6, 64. 10, 80. 14; PP 14. 184. + day s. RL 808; S 13. 9. + slay v. RL 516. 5 + stay s. S 15. 11. + survey v. S 100. 11. + way s. RL 516; 5 S 16. 3.

- v. -: away av. RL 1168. + clay s. S 71. 12. +

say v. S 23.7.

¹ awaie. ² cast-away. ³ daie. ⁴ Day. ⁵ decaie.

display v. [dis'plæi]: day s. RL 118.1

gay a. [gæi]: array v. S 146. 4. + away av. S 68. 8; PP 16. 225. + day s. ib. + say v. VA 286.

key s. [kæi]: survey v. S 52.1.

lay s. [læi]: obey v. PT 1.

__ v. __: away av. RL 258, 2 1794. + castaway s. RL 747. + day s. ib. + say v. RL 1794; S 101.7.

- pt. -: away av. RL 1057. + day s. RL 398. + say v. RL 1620. + way s. VA 827.

May s. [mæi]: day s. S 18. 3; PP 17 (from LL 4. 3). 228; †21. 374.

may v. —: betray v. S 151.7.

nay av. [næi]: say v. PP 19.318.

obey v. [o'bæi]: lay s. PP 4.4 + prey s. VA 61, 549.4 + say v. LC 133.

pay s. [pæi]: way s. VA 89.

— v. —: say v. S 79. 14.

play v. [plæi]: away av. S 98.14.

prey s. [præi]: day s. VA 1097. 5 + obey v. VA 63,6 547. 6 + stay v. RL 421. 6

repay v. [re'pæi]: day s. S 117.2.

re-survey v. [re:-sur'væi]: day s. S 32.3.7

say v. [sæi]: away av. VA 253, 805; RL 1709, 8
1797. + decay v. S 23.5. + gay a. VA 284. +
lay v. RL 1797; S 101.5.8 + - pt. RL 1618.
+ nay av. PP 19.320. + obey v. LC 132. + pay
v. S 79.13. + sway s. LC 106. + they pn. S
59.9. + way s. RL 629; S 50.3.

slay v. [slæi]: away av. VA 765. + decay s. RL 515. + way s. VA 624; RL 515.

stay s. [stæi]: decay s. S 15.9.

v. —: assay v. LC 159. + away av. RL 1012;
 S 74. 4, 92. 3, 143. 4. + day s. RL 1012; S 43. 12.
 + prey s. RL 423. + way s. VA 706, 873; RL 311, 9 1364; S 44. 4, 48. 3; LC 159.

survey v. [sur'væi]: decay s. S 100. 9. 10 + key s. S 52. 3. 10 sway s. [swæi]: say v. LC 108. 11

¹ displaie. ² laie. ³ Maie. ⁴ obay. ⁵ praie. ⁶ pray. ⁷ re-suruay. ⁸ saie. ⁹ staie. ¹⁰ suruay. ¹¹ swaie.

sway v. [swæi]: day s. S 150. 2. they pn. [dæi]: say v. S 59. 11.

way s. [wæi]: assay v. LC 158. + bay s. VA 879. + day s. RL 1144; S 7. 12, 34. 3. + decay s. RL 513; S 16. 1. 1 + lay pt. VA 828. + pay s. VA 90. + say v. RL 630; S 50. 1. + slay v. VA 623; RL 513. + stay v. VA 704, 871; RL 309, 1365; S 44. 2, 48. 1; LC 158.

378. Rimes in ['æi him].

delay him v. & pn. [de'læi him]: stay him v. & pn. RL 325.

stay him v. & pn. ['stæi him]: delay him v. & pn. RL 323.

379. Rimes in [æim].

aim s. [æim]: exclaim v. LC $310.^2$ + maim v. ib. 2 exclaim v. [eks'klæim]: aim s. LC $313.^3$ + maim v. ib. 3 maim v. [mæim]: aim s. LC $312.^4$ + exclaim v. ib. 4

380. Rimes in [æid].

aid s. [æid]: appaid pp. RL 912.⁵ + bewray'd pp. RL 1696.⁵ + convey'd pp. VA 1190.⁵ + decay'd pp. S 79. 1.⁶ + said pt. RL 1784. + — pp. RL 912, ⁵ 1696.⁵

afraid a. [æ'fræid]: dismay'd pp. VA 898. † + maid s. LC 179. * + play'd pp. PP 18. 274. + said pp. LC 179. *

allay'd pp. [æ'læid]: said pp. S 56.3.9

appaid pp. [æ'pæid]: aid s. RL 914. 10 + said pp. ib. 10 bewray'd pp. [bi'wræid]: aid s. RL 1698. 11 + said pp. ib.; 11 PP 19. 352. 12

convey'd pp. [kon'væid]: aid s. VA 1192. 18 decay'd pp. [de'kæid]: aid s. S 79. 3. 14

dismay'd pp. [dis'mæid]: afraid a. VA 896. 15 + display'd pp. RL 273. 16

 1 waie. 2 ayme. 3 exclaime. 4 maime. 5 aide. 6 ayde. 7 affrayd. 8 affraid. 9 alaied. 10 apaide. 11 bewraide. 12 bewraid. 13 conuaide. 14 decayde. 16 dismaide.

display'd pp. [dis'plæid]: dismay'd pp. RL 272.1 fore-betray'd pp. ['for-bi'træid]: maid s. LC 328.2 laid pp. [læid]: maid s. RL 1212.3

maid s. [mæid]: afraid a. LC 177. + fore-betray'd pp. LC 329. 4 + laid pp. RL 1214. 5 + said pp. LC

177. + stay'd pt. RL 1277.6

obey'd pt. [o'bæid]: oversway'd pt. VA 111.7 oversway'd pt. [over'swæid]: obey'd pt. VA 109.8 play'd pp. [plæid]: afraid a. PP 18. 273.9 said pt. [sæid]: aid s. RL 1785.

pp. —: afraid a. LC 180. + aid s. RL 915, 10 1699. + allay'd pp. S 56. 1. + appaid pp. RL 915. 10 + bewray'd pp. RL 1699; PP 19. 351. + maid s. LC 180. + stay'd pp. VA 333. 11

stay'd pt. [stæid]: maid s. RL 1275. 12 — pp. —: said pp. VA 331. 18

381. Rimes in [æit].

bait s. [bæit]: conceit s. PP 4.53. + straight av. S 129.7.14

conceit s. [kon'sæit]: bait s. PP 4.51. + receipt s. RL 701.

receipt s. [re'sæit]: conceit s. RL 703. straight av. [stræit]: bait s. S 129.5.

382. Rimes in [æin].

again av. (II) [æ'gæin]: brain s. VA 908, 15 1042. 15 + disdain s. VA 499; 15 RL 688. 15 + distain v. RL 788. + entertain v. RL 1359. 15 + \parallel mane s. VA 273. 15 + pain s. VA 1036; 15 RL 688, 15 788. + plain a. VA 408. 15 + rain s. VA 960, 15 966. 15 + slain pp. VA 474, 15 1020, 15 1113; 15 S 22. 14. 15 + stain s. RL 1707; 15 S 109. 6. 15 + twain num. VA 121, 15 209. 15 + vain a. VA 769; 15 RL 1666. ** For (I) see rimes in [en]. a-twain av. [æ-'twæin]: rain s. LC 6. 16

displaide.
 fore-betrayed.
 layd.
 maide.
 obayed.
 ouer-swayed.
 plaid.
 saide.
 sayd.
 staide.
 againe.
 a twaine.

brain s. [bræin]: again av. VA 910, 1 1040. 1 + contain v. S 77. 11. 1 + remain v. S 122. 1. 1

chain s. [t]æin]: disdain s. VA 110.2

complain v. [kom'plæin]: †refrain v. PP 21. 387. 3 + reign s. S 28. 7. 3

contain v. [kon'tæin]: brain s. S 77.9.4

disdain s. [dis'dæin]: again av. VA 501; ⁵ RL 691. ⁵ + chain s. VA 112. ⁵ + gain s. PP 16. 221. ⁵ + pain s. RL 691; ⁵ S 132. 2, ⁵ 140. 2; ⁵ PP 16. 221. ⁵ + rein s. VA 33, ⁵ 394. ⁵ + remain v. RL 521. ⁵ + slain pp. VA 241, ⁵ 761. ⁵

distain v. [dis tæin]: again av. RL 786.6 + pain s.

entertain v. [enter'tæin]: again av. RL 1361.7

feign v. [fæin]: remain v. †PP 8.115.8

gain s. [gæin]: disdain s. PP 16. 220. 9 + pain s. RL 730, 9 860; 9 S 141. 13; 9 PP 16. 220. 9 + remain v. RL 730. 9 + sustain v. RL 140. + twain num. S 42. 9. 9

— v. —: main s. S 64.5.9

main s. [mæin]: gain v. S 64.7.10

maintain v. [mæin'tæin]: reign v. S 121. 13. 11

pain s. [pæin]: again av. VA 1034; ¹² RL 690, ¹² 789. ¹² + disdain s. RL 690; ¹² S 132. 4, ¹² 140. 4; ¹² PP 16. 219. ¹² + distain v. RL 789. ¹² + gain s. RL 733, ¹² 861; ¹² S 141. 14; ¹² PP 16. 219. ¹² + remain v. RL 733. ¹² + slain pp. S 139. 14. ¹² + vain a. +PP 21. 392. ¹²

plain s. [plæin]: rain s. VA 236. 18 + remain v. RL 1247. 18

— a. —: again av. VA 407. 18 + rain v. VA 359.

— av. —: rain s. RL 1786.18

rain s. [ræin]: again av. VA 959, 965. 14 + a-twain av. LC 7. 14 + plain s. VA 238. 14 + - av. RL 1788. + remain v. VA 799. 14

1 braine. 2 chaine. 8 complaine. 4 containe. 5 disdaine. 6 distaine. 7 entertaine. 8 faine. 12 paine. 13 plaine. 14 raine. 12 paine.

rain v. [ræin]: plain a. VA 360.

†refrain v. [refræin]: complain v. PP 21.388.1

reign s. [ræin]: complain v. S 28.5.2. + remain v.

RL $1451.^{8} + vein \text{ s. ib.}^{8}$

_ v. —: maintain v. S 121. 14. 2 + remain v. LC 127. 2

rein s. —: disdain s. VA 31,4 392.4

remain v. [re'mæin]: brain s. S 122. 3.5 + || dame s. PP 18. 262. 5 + disdain s. RL 519. 5 + †feign v. PP 8.116.5 + gain s. RL 732.5 + pain s. ib. 5 + plain s. RL 1249. 5 + rain s. VA 801. 5 + reign s. RL 1453.5 + - v. LC 129.5 + twain num. S 36. 3, 5 39. 14; 5 PT 48. 5 + vein s. RL 1453.5

slain pp. [slæin]: again av. VA 473, 6 1019, 6 1111; 6 S 22. 13. 6 + disdain s. VA 243, 6 762. 6 + pain s. S 139. 13. 6 + twain num. PT 28. 6 + vain a. RL 1046.6

stain s. [stæin]: again av. RL 1708; 7 S 109.8.7 sustain v. [sus'tæin]: gain s. RL 139.8

twain num. [twæin]: again av. VA 123,9 210.9 +

+ gain s. S 42.11.9 + remain v. S 36.1,9

39. 13; 9 PT 45. 9 + slain pp. PT 25. 9

vain a. [væin]: again av. VÅ 771; 10 RL 1665. 10 + †pain s. PP 21. 391. 10 + slain pp. RL 1044. 10 vein s. — : reign s. RL 1454. 10 + remain v. ib. 10

383. Rimes in [æinin].

abstaining g. [æb'stæinin]: gaining g. RL 130. + obtaining g. ib.

complaining g. [kom'plæinin]: raining p. RL 1269.11 + remaining p. RL 1570. 11 + sustaining g. RL 1269, 11 1570, 11

gaining g. [qæinin]: abstaining g. RL 131. + obtaining g. ib.

obtaining g. [ob'tæinin]: abstaining g. RL 128. + gaining g. ib.

¹ refraine. ² raigne. ³ raign. ⁴ raine. ⁵ remaine. ⁶ slaine. ⁷ staine. ⁸ sustaine. ⁹ twaine. ¹⁰ vaine. ¹¹ complayning.

plaining g. [plæinin]: raining g. RL 559. 1 raining g. RL 560. 2

— p. — : complaining g. RL 1271. * + sustaining g. ib. * remaining p. [re'mæinin] : complaining g. RL 1572. *

+ sustaining g. ib. 4

sustaining g. [sus'tæining]: complaining g. RL 1272, 1573. 5 + raining p. RL 1272. + remaining p. RL 1573. 5

384. Rimes in [æin(e)d].

chain'd pp. [tʃæin(e)d]: obtain'd pp. RL 900. 6 + pain'd pp. ib. 6

complain'd pt. [kom'plæin(e)d]: maintain'd pp. RL 1839. † + stain'd pp. ib. †

maintain'd pp. [mæin'tæin(e)d]: complain'd pt. RL 1838.8 + stain'd pp. ib.8

obtain'd pp. [ob'tæin(e)d]: chain'd pp. RL 898.9 + pain'd pp. ib.9

pain'd pp. [pæin(e)d]: chain'd pp. RL 901.10 + obtain'd pp. ib. 10

reign'd pt. [ræin(e)d]: stain'd pp. S 109. 9. 11 remain'd pt. [re'mæin(e)d]: stain'd pt. RL 1742. stain'd pt. [stæin(e)d]: remain'd pt. RL 1743.

— pp. — : complain'd pt. RL 1836. 12 + maintain'd pp. ib. 12 + reign'd pt. S 109. 11.

385. Rimes in [æine0].

disdaineth v. [dis'dæine0]: staineth v. S 33. 13.
raineth v. [ræine0]: staineth v. VA 458.
staineth v. [stæine0]: disdaineth v. S 33. 14. 18 +
raineth v. VA 460.

386. Rimes in ['æin him].

complain him v. & pn. [kom'plæin him]: disdain him v. & pn. RL 845.¹⁴ + entertain him v. & pn. ib.¹⁴

¹ playning. ² rayning. ³ raigning. ⁴ remayning. ⁵ sustayning. ⁶ chained. ⁷ complained. ⁸ maintained. ⁹ obtained. ¹⁰ pained. ¹¹ raign'd. ¹² stained. ¹³ stainteh (misprint). ¹⁴ complaine him.

detain him v. & pn. [de'tæin him]: restrain him v. & pn. VA 577. 1

disdain him v. & pn. [dis'dæin him]: complain im v. & pn. RL 844.2 + entertai him v. & p. ib.2

entertain him v. & pn. [enter'tæin him]: complai i him v. & pn. RL 842.8 + disdain him v. & pn. ib 8 restrain him v. & pn. [re'stræin him]: detain him

v. & pn. VA 579.4

387. Rime in ['æin mi:].

complain me v. & pn. [kom'plæin mi:] : \parallel entertain thee v. & pn. RL 598.

388. Rimes in [æint].

attaint s. [æ'tæint]: faint a. VA 741.+paint v. RL 1072.

— v. —: saint v. PP 19. 344.
faint a. [fæint]: attaint s. VA 739.
paint v. [pæint]: attaint s. RL 1074.
saint v. [sæint]: attaint v. PP 19. 342.

389. Rimes in [æinted].

ucquainted pp. [æ'kwæinted]: attainted pp. S 88.5. + painted pp. S 20.3. attainted pp. [æ'tæinted]: acquainted pp. S 88.7. fainted pp. [fæinted]: painted pp. RL 1543. painted pp. [pæinted]: acquainted pp. S 20.1. + fainted pp. RL 1541.

390. Rime in ['æin di:].

entertain thee v. & pn. [enter'tæin điː] : || complain me v. & pn. RL 596.6

391. Rimes in [æinz].

contains v. [kon'tæinz]: remains v. S74. 13; ⁷ LC 189. ⁷ gains s. [gæinz]: veins s. S 67. 12. ⁸

¹ detaine him. ² disdaine him. ³ entertaine him. ⁴ restraine him. ⁵ complaine me. ⁶ entertaine thee. ⁷ containes. ⁸ gaines. 392-395.] RIMES IN [æil], [æil(e)d], [æilz], [æi(,)r]. 225

plains s. [plæinz]: swains s. PP 18. 290.1 remains v. [re'mæinz]: contains v. S 74. 14; 2 LC 188.2 restrains v. [re'stræinz]: veins s. RL 426.8 swains s. [swæinz]: plains s. PP 18. 289.4 veins s. [væinz]: gains s. S 67. 10.5 + restrains v. RL 427.5

392. Rimes in [æil].

bail v. [bæil]: jail s. S 133. 10.6 jail s. [dzæil]: bail v. S 133. 12.7

393. Rimes in [æil(e)d].

assailed pp. [æ'sæil(e)d]: prevailed pp. S 41.6. prevailed pp. [pre'væil(e)d]: assailed pp. S 41.8.

394. Rimes in [æilz].

assails v. [æ'sæilz]: nails s. RL 1562.8 nails s. [næilz]: assails v. RL 1564.9

395. Rimes in [æi(,)r].

air s. [&i(,)r]: fair a. VA 1085; 10 RL 778; 10 S 21. 12, 11 70. 4; 12 PP 17 (from LL 4. 3). 230. 12 despair s. [dis'p&i(,)r]: fair a. VA 743, 18 955; 18 S

 $144.1^{18} = PP'2.15.^{14} + hair s. S'99.9.^{18}$

v. —: hair s. RL 983.18

fair a. (s.) [fæi(,)r]: air s. VA 1086; 15 RL 780; 15 S 21. 10, 15 70. 2; 15 PP 17 (from LL 4. 3). 229. + despair s. VA 744, 15 957; 15 S 144. $3^{15} = PP$ 2. $17.^{15}$ + hair s. LC 206. 15 + heir s. S 6. 13, 15127. 1. 15 + prayer s. RL 346; 15 PT 66. 15 + repair v. S 16. 11; 15 PT 66. 15

hair s. (II) [hæi(,)r]: despair s. S 99.7. 16 + - v. RL 981. 16 + fair a. LC 204. 17 ** For (1) see rimes in [e:r].

¹ plaines. ² remaines. ³ restraines. ⁴ swaines. ⁵ vaines. ⁶ bale. ⁷ Iaile. ⁸ assailes. ⁹ nailes. ¹⁰ aire. ¹¹ ayer. ¹² ayre. ¹³ dispaire. ¹⁴ Despaire. 15 faire. 16 haire. 17 heir.

heir s. —: fair a. S 6.14, 127.3, 1prayer s. [præi(,)r]: fair a. RL 344; PT 67. + repair repair v. [re'pæi(,)r]: fair a. S 16.9; 2 PT 65.2 +

praver s. ib. 2

396. Rimes in [æiz].

assays s. [æ'sæiz]: delays s. RL 1720.3 + says v. ib.3 betrays v. [bi'træiz]: days s. RL 160.4 days s. [dæiz]: betrays v. RL 161.5 + decays v. S

 $65.6.^{6} + lays$ s. S $102.8.^{5} + praise$ s. S $2.6.^{5}$

38. 13, 5 &c. (6). + — v. S 62. 14, 5 106. 13. 6 decays v. [de'kæiz]: days s. S 65.8.7 + prays v. RL 713.8

delays s. [de'læiz]: assays s. RL 1719.9 + says v. ib.9 + ways s. VA 909.10

- v. -: plays v. RL 552. 10

lays s. [læiz]: days s. S 102.6.11

obeys v. [o'bæiz]: praise s. LC 229. 12 + raise v. ib. 12 plays v. [plæiz]: delays v. RL 553.18

praise s. [præiz]: days s. S 2.8, 38.14, &c. (6) + obeys v. LC 226. + raise v. ib. + ways s. PP 19, 325,

— v. —: days s. S 62.13, 106.14. prays v. —: decays v. RL 714.14

raise v. [ræiz]: obeys v. LC 228. + praise s. ib. says v. [sæiz]: assays s. RL 1717. 15 + delays s. ib. 15 ways s. [wæiz]: delays s. VA 907. 16 + praise s. PP 19. 323. ¹⁷

397. Rimes in [æist].

play'st v. [plæist]: sway'st v. S 128. 1. 18 sway'st v. [swæist]: play'st v. S 128. 3. 19

¹ heire. ² repaire. ³ assaies. 4 betraies. ⁵ daies. ⁶ dayes. ⁷ decayes. ⁸ decaies. ⁹ delaies. ¹⁰ delayes. ¹¹ laies. ¹² obaies. ¹³ playes. ¹⁴ praies. ¹⁵ saies. ¹⁶ wayes. ¹⁷ waies. ¹⁸ playst. ¹⁹ swayst. 19 swayst.

XI. [a:] - RIMES.

398. Rimes in [a:].

awe s. [a:]: saw s. ("saying") RL 245.
draw v. [dra:]: saw s. (the instrument) RL 1673.
maw s. [ma:]: saw pt. VA 602.
raw a. [ra:]: saw pt. RL 1592.
saw s. (the instrument) [sa:]: draw v. RL 1672.
— s. ("saying") —: awe s. RL 244.
— pt. —: maw s. VA 604. + raw a. RL 1590. +
straw s. LC 10.
straw s. [stra:]: saw pt. LC 8.

399. Rimes in [a:m].

balm s. [ba:m]: palm s. VA 27.1 palm s. [pa:m]: balm s. VA 25.2

400. Rimes in [a:d].

bawd s. [ba:d]: laud s. RL 623, 886. + thaw'd pp. ib. fraud s. [fra:d]: o'erstraw'd pp. VA 1141. laud s. [la:d]: bawd s. RL 622, 887. 3 + thaw'd pp. ib. o'erstraw'd pp. [o:r'stra:d]: fraud s. VA 1143. 4 thaw'd pp. [0a:d]: bawd s. RL 884. 5 + laud s. ib. 5

401. Rimes in [a:ter], or possibly [a:xter].

daughter s. [da:(x)ter]: slaughter s. RL 953. slaughter s. [sla:(x)ter]: daughter s. RL 955.

402. Rimes in [a:n].

drawn pp. [drain]: sawn pp. LC 90.6 sawn pp. [sain]: drawn pp. LC 91.7

¹ balme. ² palme. ³ lawd. ⁴ ore-strawd. ⁵ thawd. ⁶ drawne. ⁷ sawne.

403. Rimes in [a:1].

all pn. [a:1]: call v. S 40. 1, 109. 14, 117. 1. + fall v. VA 720; LC 42.

call s. [ka:1]: withal prp. VA 849.

v. -: all pn. S 40.3, 109.13, 117.3. + fall v.

S 151. 13. + †prodigal a. PP 21. 412. fall v. [fa:l]: all pn. VA 719; LC 41. + call v. S 151.14. + general a. RL 1483. + wall s. RL 466. + withal av. ib.

gall s. [qa:l]: thrall s. PP 18.270.

general a. [dzenera:1]: fall v. RL 1484.1

perpetual a. [per'petiua:1]: thrall s. S 154. 10.2 + a. RL $726.^{2} + wall$ s. ib. 2

†prodigal a. [prodiga:1]: call v. PP 21.411.3

thrall s. [\text{\text{grail}}: gall s. PP 18. 266. + perpetual a. S 154. 12.

- a. -: perpetual a. RL 725. + wall s. ib.

wall s. [wa:1]: fall v. RL 464. + perpetual a. RL 723. + thrall a. ib. + withal av. RL 464.

withal av. [wida:1], [wioa:1]: fall v. RL 467.4 + wall s. ib. 4

— prp. —: call s, VA 847.4

404. Rimes in [a:1(e)d].

appalled pp. [æ'pa:l(e)d]: called pp. PT 37. called pp. [ka:l(e)d]: appalled pp. PT 40.

405. Rimes in [a:(1)t].

fault s. [fa:(1)t]: halt v. S 89. 1.5 halt a. [ha:(1)t]: || talk s. PP 19.308. — v. —: fault s. S 89. 3.

406. Rimes in [a:lz].

calls v. [ka:lz]: falls v. S 124.8. †falls s. [fa:lz]: madrigals s. PP 20.360.6

¹ generall. ² perpetuall. ³ prodigall. ⁴ withall. ⁶ fals.

falls v. [fa:lz]: calls v. S 124.6. †madrigals s. [mædriga:lz]: falls s. PP 20.359.

407. Rimes in [a:z].

cause s. [ka:z]: laws s. S 49. 14. + pause s. VA 220. claws s. [kla:z]: laws s. RL 543. 1 + pause s. ib. 1 jaws s. [dza:z]: paws s. S 19. 3. 2 laws s. [la:z]: cause s. S 49. 13. 3 + claws s. RL 544. 8 + pause s. ib. 3 pause s. [pa:z]: cause s. VA 218. + claws s. RL 541. + laws s. ib. paws s. —: jaws s. S 19. 1. 4

408. Rimes in [a:k].

balk v. ("neglect") [balk]: hawk s. RL 696.5 hawk s. [halk]: balk v. RL 694.6 talk s. [talk]: || halt a. PP 19.306.7

409. Rimes in [a:ks].

stalks v. [sta:ks]: walks v. RL 365.8 walks v. [wa:ks]: stalks v. RL 367.9

XII. [o:] - RIMES.

410. Rimes in [o:], and possibly [o:u] (i. e. [ou]).

below av. [bi'lo:(u)]: go v. VA 923. blow s. [blo:(u)]: woe s. RL 1823.

- v. -: so av. RL 1663; PP 17 (from LL 4.3). 235.10

+ woe s. RL 1663.
bow s. (the weapon) [bo:(u)]: doe s. RL 580.
crow s. [kro:(u)]: go v. PT 17. 11
doe s. [do:]: bow s. (the weapon) RL 581. 12

¹ clawes. ² yawes (sic). ⁸ lawes. ⁴ pawes. ⁵ bauk. ⁶ Hawke. ⁷ talke. ⁸ stalkes. ⁹ walkes. ¹⁰ blowe. ¹¹ Crow. ¹² Doe.

flow v. [flo:(u)]: woe s. S 30.5. foe s. [foi]: go v. RL 77. + know v. RL 471, 1608;1 †PP 21. 430. + show v. RL 471. + snow s. VA 364.² + so av. RL 1035, ⁸ 1196, ² 1683, ¹ 1827. ¹ + woe s. RL 1608.1 glow v. [glo:(u)]: || brow s. VA 337. go v. [go:]: below av. VA 924. + crow s. PT 20. + foe s. RL 76.4 + grow v. S 12.10.4 + know v. S 130.11.4 + slow a. S 51.14.4 + so av. VA 379. grow v. $[gro:(u)]: \parallel brow$ s. VA 141. + go v. S 12. 12. + owe v. RL 298. + show s. ib.; S 69. 14, 93. 13. + - v. S 83. 8. + so av. S 115. 14. know v. [kno:(u)]: foe s. RL 473, 1607; †PP 21. 429. + go v. S 130.9. + saddle-bow's. VA 16. + show s. PP 19.338. + - v. RL 473; S 53.12, 77.7. + slow a. S 51.8. + so av. VA 1109; RL 1058; S 13.13, 140.8. + woe s. RL 1312, 1607; S 50.7; LC 62. low a. [lo:(u)]: LC 21. - av. -: no av. RL 1338.5 + woe s. VA 1139.5 moe cp. [mo:]: so av. RL 1479. + woe s. ib. mow v. [mor(u)]: || brow s. S 60.12. no av. [no:]: low av. RL 1340. + so av. VA 852; S 148.8. overthrow s. [o(:)ver@ro:(u)]: woe s. S 90.8.6 owe v. [o:(u)]: grow v. RL 299. + show s. ib.; S 70. 14. + – v. RL 82. + so av. ib. saddle-bow s. [sæd,1-bo:(u)]: know v. VA 14.7 show s. [[o:(u)]: grow v. RL 296; S 69. 13, 93. 14. + know v. PP 19. 336. 3 + owe v. RL 296; S 70. 13. + so av. RL 1507, 1810; S 43.6, 54.9. + woe

s. RL 1507, 1810.

v. —: foe s. RL 474. + grow v. S 83. 6. + know v. RL 474; S 53. 10, 77. 5. + owe v. RL 81. + slow a. S 94. 2. 9 + so av. RL 81; S 105. 2.

¹ Foe. ² fo. ³ Fo. ⁴ goe. ⁵ lo. ⁶ ouer-throw. ⁷ saddle bow. ⁸ shew. ⁹ showe.

slow a. [slo:(u)]: go v. S 51. 13. + know v. S 51. 6. + show v. S 94. 4. + woe s. S 44. 13. 1 snow s. [sno:(u)]: foe s. VA 362. + so av. RI 1218.

snow s. [sno:(u)]: foe s. VA 362. + so av. RL 1218. so av. [so:]: blow v. RL 1664; PP 17 (from LL 4.3). 236. + foe s. RL 1036, 1197, 1681, 1826. + go v. VA 381. + grow v. S 115. 13. + know v. VA 1110; RL 1060; S 13. 14, 140. 6. + moe cp. RL 1481. + no av. VA 851; S 148. 6. + owe v. RL 79. + show s. RL 1510, 1811; S 43. 8, 54. 11. + - v. RL 79; S 105. 4. + snow s. RL 1217. + woe s. VA 713, 840, 969; RL 1224, 1481, &c. (5); S 90. 14, 127. 14, 129. 9. + - a. S 71. 6. + - int. VA 834.

woe s. [wo:]: blow s. RL 1821. + — v. RL 1661. + flow v. S 30. 7. + foe s. RL 1605. + know v. RL 1310, 1605; S 50. 5; LC 63. 2 + low a. LC 20. 2 + — av. VA 1140. 2 + moe cp. RL 1482. + overthrow s. S 90. 6. + show s. RL 1509, 2 1808. + slow a. S 44. 14. + so av. VA 714, 2 839, 2 967; 2 RL 1225, 1482, &c. (5); S 90. 13, 127. 13, 129. 11. 2

- a. -: so av. S' 71.8.

- int. -: so av. VA 833.2

411. Rimes in [o:p].

hope s. [ho:p]: scope s. S 29.5. scope s. [sko:p]: hope s. S 29.7.8

412. Rime in [o:p,n].

open a. [o:p,n]: || broken pp. VA 48; S 61.1.

413. Rime in [o:pn,d].

open'd pt. [o:p,nd]: || betoken'd pt. VA 451.4

414. Rime in [o:ment].

moment s. [mo;ment]: || comment v. S 15.2.

¹ sloe. ² wo; and twice more, RL. ³ skope. ⁴ opend.

415. Rimes in [o(:)wærd].

froward a. [fro(:)wærd]: || coward s. VA 570. + toward a. PP 4.56.

toward a. [to(:)wærd]: \parallel coward s. VA 1157. + froward a. PP 4.55.

416. Rimes in [o:v].

grove s. [gro:v]: || love s. VA 865. Jove npr. [dzorv]": || love s. RL 568; PP 17 (from LL 4.3). 243.

417. Rime in [o(:)ver].

over av. [o(:)ver]: || lover s. VA 571.

418. Rimes in [o:t].

afloat av. [æ'flo:t]: boat s. S 80.9.1 boat s. [boxt]: afloat av. S 80.11.2

coat s. [ko:t]: dote v. RL 205; LC 236.4 + note s. RL 205; LC 236.4

denote v. [de'no:t]: dote v. S 148.7. dote v. [do:t]: coat s. RL 207; LC 235. + denote v. S 148.5. + note s. VA 837; RL 207; LC 235.

+ - v. S 141.4.

note s. [no:t]: coat s. RL 208; LC 233. + dote v. VA 835; RL 208; LC 233.

— v. —: dote v. S 141.2.

419. Rime in [o:tin].

a-doting g. [æ'do:tin]: || nothing pn. S 20. 10. 5

420. Rimes in [o:ted].

doted pt. [do:ted]: noted pt. RL 416. noted pt. [no:ted]: doted pt. RL 414.

¹ a floate. ² bote. ⁸ coate. ⁴ cote. ⁵ a dotinge.

421. Rimes in $[o:te\theta]$.

doteth v. [do:te0]: noteth v. VA 1059. noteth v. [no:te0]: doteth v. VA 1057.

422. Rimes in [o:n], and partly [o(:)n].

alone a. [x'lo:n]: || anon av. S 75.7. + || Corydon npr. PP 18.297. + gone pp. VA 382; S 4.9, 31. 12, 45. 7, 66. 14. + groan v. VA 786; S 131. 8, 133.3. + †moan s. PP 21.380. + one num. RL 1480; S 36. 4, 39. 8, 42. 14, 105. 13; PP 9. 130. + prone a. S 141.8. + stone s. VA 213.

bone s. [boin]: gone pp. VA 56. + one num. VA 294;

LC 45.

foregone pp. [forr'go(:)n]: moan s. S 30.9.1

gone pp. [go(:)n]: alone a. VA 380; S 4.11, 31.10,2 45.5, 66.13. + bone s. VA 58. + groan v. RL 1360. + moan s. ib.; S 44.10, 71.14.2 + none pn. VA 390. + on av. VA 1089; 2 S 5.7.2 + one num. VA 227, 520, 1071. + || sun s. VA 188.2 groan s. [groin]: || on av. S 50.11. + throne s. VA 1044.8

- v. -: alone a. VA 785; S 131.6, 133.1.4 + gone pp. RL 1362.3 + moan s. ib.3

loan s. [loin]: one num. S 6.6.5

moan s. [moin]: †alone a. PP 21.379.6 + foregone pp. S 30. 11.6 + gone pp. RL 1363; 6 S 44. 12,6 71. 13. 5 + groan v. RL 1363. 6 + none pn. *PP 18. 295. 7 + stone s. LC 217. 6 + || upon av. S 149. 8. 6

none pn. [no:n]: gone pp. VA 389. + *moan s. PP 18. 298. + one num. RL 1162; S 8. 14, 136. 8;

PT 27, 47. + stone s. S 94.1.

one num. (pn.) [o:n]: alone a. RL 1478; S 36. 2, 39. 6, 42. 13, 105. 14; PP 9. 129. + bone s. VA 293; LC 43. + gone pp. VA 228, 518, 1069. + loan s. S 6. 8. + none pn. RL 1161; S 8. 13, 136. 6; PT 26, 46.

1 for-gon. 2 gon. ⁸ grone. 4 groane. ^b lone. ⁷ woe (misprint). ^в топе.

prone a. [pro:n]: alone a. S 141.6. stone s. [sto:n]: alone a. VA 211. + moan s. LC

216. + none pn. S 94. 3.

throne s. [oro:n]: groan s. VA 1043.

423. Rimes in [o:nz].

groans s. [gro:nz]: moans s. RL 588, 1 797, 1 975. 1 + stones s. ib. 1

- v. -: moans s. VA 829.1

moans s. [mo:nz]: groans s. RL 587, 2 798, 2 977. 2 + - v. VA 831. 2 + stones s. RL 977. 2 stones s. [sto:nz]: groans s. RL 978. + moans s. ib.

424. Rime in [o:1].

hole s. [ho:l]: || soul s. RL 1175.

425. Rimes in [o:r].

adore v. [æ'doːr]: store s. RL 1835.

before av. [bi'fo:r]: door s. RL 1302. + more cp. S 40.2, 85.12; †PP 21.421. + o'er av. S 30.12. + shore s. S 60.3. + store s. RL 693. + swore pt. RL 1847.

boar's. [bo:r]: gore v. VA 614.3 + more cp. VA 711,4 900.3 + sore s. PP 9.126.5 + wore pt. VA 1105.5

bore pt. —: restore v. LC 300.

door s. [do:r]: before av. RL 1301.6 + || four num. VA 448.6 + more cp. RL 337.6

gore v. [gor]: boar s. VA 616.7

more cp. [mo:r]: || abhor v. S 150. 9. + before av. S 40. 4, 85. 10; †PP 21. 422. + boar s. VA 709, 899. + door s. RL 339. + o'er av. RL 1789. + score v. S 122. 12. + shore s. VA 819; RL 1116. + store s. RL 98; S 11. 11, 37. 6, &c. (5) + tore pt. RL 1789.

¹ grones. ² mones. ⁸ boare. ⁴ bore. ⁵ Boare. ⁶ dore. ⁷ goare.

426-429.] RIMES IN [OITI], [OITIZ], ['OIT dil], [OΙθ]. 235

o'er av. [o:r]: before av. S 30. 10. 1 + more cp. RL 1790. 1 + sore a. RL 1567. 1 + tore pt. RL. 1790. 1 restore v. [re'sto:r]: bore pt. LC 301.

score v. [sko:r]: more cp. S 122. 10.2

shore s. [for]: before av. S 60. 1. + more cp. VA 817; RL 1114. + store s. S 64. 6.3

sore s. [soir]: boar s. PP 9.128.

— a. —: o'er av. RL 1568.

store s. [sto:r]: adore v. RL 1837. + before av. RL 692. + more cp. RL 97; S 11.9, 37.8, &c. (5). + shore s. S 64.8.

- v. -: yore av. S 68.13.

swore pt. [swo:r]: before av. RL 1848.

tore pt. [to:r]: more cp. RL 1787. + o'er av. ib. wore pt. [wo:r]: boar s. VA 1107.

yore av. [jox]: store v. S 68.14.

426. Rimes in [o:ri].

glory s. [glo:ri]: sorry a. RL 1523.4 + story s. ib.; S 84.6, 88.8.

oratory s. [oræto:ri]: story s. RL 815.5
sorry a. [so:ri]: glory s. RL 1524.6 + story s. ib.6
story s. [sto:ri]: glory s. RL 1521; 7 S 84.8, 88.6. +
oratory s. RL 813.7 + sorry a. RL 1521.7

427. Rimes in [o:riz].

glories s. [glo;riz]: stories s. VA 1014. stories s. [sto;riz]: glories s. VA 1013.

428. Rime in ['orr di:].

adore thee v. & pn. [æ'dor dir]: || abhor thee v. & pn. PP 12.165.

429. Rimes in $[o:\theta]$, and in $[o:(u)\theta]$.

both pn. [bo: θ]: growth s. S 99.10. + oath s. RL 572. + troth s. ib.

¹ ore. ² skore. ³ shoare. ⁴ glorie. ⁵ oratorie. ⁶ sorie. ⁷ storie.

- growth s. $[gro:(u)\theta]$: both pn. S 99.12. + oath s. RL 1062. + troth s. ib.
- oath s. [0:0]: both pn. RL 569. 1 + growth s. RL 1061. + troth s. RL 569, 1883, 1061; LC 279. 1 troth s. [tro:0]: both pn. RL 571. + growth s. RL 1059. + oath s. RL 571, 885, 1059; LC 280.

430. Rimes in [o:z], and in [o:(u)z].

blows s. [blo:(u)z]: knows v. RL 832.2 enclose v. [in'klo:z]: rose s. S 95. 4.3

foes s. [fo:z]: goes v. VA 620, 684; RL 988. +
knows v. S 139.11. + repose v. RL 936. +
shows v. S 40.14. + those pn. RL 1460.4 +
woes s. RL 936, 1460.4

glows v. [glo:(u)z]: goes s. RL 47. 5 + those pn. ib. 5 goes v. [go:z]: foes s. VA 622, 683; RL 990. + glows v. RL 46. + shows v. RL 1745. + those pn. RL 46. + woes s. RL 1494, 1504, 1745.

grows v. [gro;(u)z]: shows s. S 15.1.6 + those pn. S 142.11.6

knows v. [kno:(u)z]: blows s. RL 833. 7 + foes s. S 139.9. 7 + o'erflows v. RL 1120. 7

o'erflows v. [o:r'flo:(u)z]: knows v. RL 1119.8 repose v. [re'po:z]: foes s. RL 933. + woes s. ib.

rose s. [ro:z]: enclose v. S 95.2.9 + those pn. S 98.10.9 + throws v. VA 590.

shows s. [$\int_0^{\infty} (u)z$] : grows v. S 15. 3. $\int_0^{\infty} 10^{-4} + woes$ s. LC 308. $\int_0^{\infty} 10^{-4} + woes$ s. LC

- v. -: foes s. S 40. 13. 10 + goes v. RL 1748. 10 + woes s. ib. 10

suppose v. [su'poiz]: those pn. S 57.10.

those pn. [do:z]: foes s. RL 1461. + glows v. RL 44. + goes v. ib. + grows v. S 142. 9. + rose s. S 98. 12. + suppose v. S 57. 12. + woes s. RL 1461.

¹ oth. ² blowes. ³ inclose. ⁴ Foes. ⁶ glowes. ⁶ growes. ⁹ Rose. ¹⁰ showes.

431-436.] RIMES IN [OISĬæn], [OISĬON], [OISĬUN], [OISŤUN], [OISŤUN], 237

throws v. [\text{\text{0ro:}}(u)z]: rose s. VA 592.\text{\text{1}}
woes s. [\text{wo:}z]: foes s. RL 935, 1458. + goes v. RL
1492, 1505, 1747. + repose v. RL 935. + shows
s. LC 307. + - v. RL 1747. + those pn. RL
1458.

431. Rime in [o:sĭæn].

ocean s. [o:siæn]: || motion s. RL 589.2

432. Rime in [o:sĭon], [o:sĭun].

motion s. [mo:sion], [-iun]: | ocean s. RL 591.

433. Rimes in [o:st], and in [o(:)st].

boast s. [bo(:)st]: lost pp. RL 1193.3

— v. —: cost s. S 91.12. + ghost s. S 86.11. + lost pp. VA 1077. + most sup. S 25.2.3
ghost s. [go:st]: boast v. S 86.9.
host s. [ho:st]: post s. RL 3.
most sup. [mo:st]: boast v. S 25.4. + || lost pp. S 152.6.
post s. ("haste") [po:st]: host s. RL 1.

434. Rimes in [o:k].

cloak s. [klo:k]: smoke s. RL 801; ⁴ S 34. 2. ⁵ smoke s. [smo:k]: cloak s. RL 799; S 34. 4. spoke pp. [spo:k]: stroke s. VA 943. stroke s. [stro:k]: spoke pp. VA 945.

435. Rime in [o:k,n].

broken pp. [broːk,n]: || open a. VA 47; S 61.3.

436. Rime in [o:k,nd].

betoken'd pt. [bi'to:k,nd]: || open'd pt. VA 453.6

¹ throwes. ² Ocean. ³ bost. ⁴ cloke. ⁵ cloake. ⁶ betokend.

XIII. [o] - RIMES.

437. Rimes in [opt].

dropt pt. [dropt]: stopt pt. VA 958. stopt pt. [stopt]: dropt pt. VA 956.

438. Rimes in [ops].

crops s. [krops]: water-drops s. RL 958. water-drops s. [wæter-drops]: crops s. RL 959. 1

439. Rime in [oment].

comment v. [koment]: || moment s. S 15.4.

440. Rimes in [ofer].

offer s. [ofer]: proffer s. PP 4.54. proffer s. [profer]: offer s. PP 4.52.

441. Rimes in [oft].

oft av. [oft]: nought pn. PP 19.339.
nought (1) pn. [noft]: oft av. PP 19.340. *** For (11)
see rimes in [out], [ou(x)t].

442. Rimes in [ot].

blot s. [blot]: forgot pp. RL 537. + got pp. S 95. 11. + lot s. RL 537. + not av. S 92. 13. - v. -: not av. RL 192.

forgot pp. [for'got]: blot s. RL 536. + lot s. ib. + not av. S 71.7, 149.3. + wot v. PP 18.253.

got pp. [got]: blot s. S 95.9. hot a. [hot]: not av. LC 218.

lot s. [lot]: blot s. RL 534. + forgot pp. ib.

not av. [not]: blot s. S 92.14. + — v. RL 190. + forgot pp. S 71.5, 149.1. + hot a. LC 220. + plot s. S 137.11.

¹ water drops.

443-447.] RIMES IN [oted], [ot,n], [on], [ond], [oli]. 239

plot s. [plot]: not av. S 137.9. wot v. [wot]: forgot pp. PP 18.254.

443. Rimes in [oted].

allotted pp. [æ'loted]: rotted pp. RL 824. 1 + unspotted pp. ib. 1

rotted pp. [roted]: allotted pp. RL 823. + unspotted pp. ib.

unspotted pp. [un'spoted]: allotted pp. RL 821. + rotted pp. ib.

444. Rimes in [ot,n].

forgotten pp. [for'got,n]: rotten pp. S 81.4. rotten pp. [rot,n]: forgotten pp. S 81.2.

445. Rimes in [on], or partly in [un].

anon av. [æ'non]: || alone a. S 75.5.

Corydon npr. [koridon]: || alone a. PP 18.296.

dispensation s. [dispen'sæ:sĭon], [-ĭun]: disputation s.

RL 248.

disputation s. [dispiu'tæːsĭon], [-ĭun]: dispensation s. RL 246.

divination s. [divi'næ:sĭon], [-ĭun]: imagination s. VA 670.

imagination s. [imædzi'næ:sĭon], [-ĭun]: divination s. VA 668.

on av. [on]: gone pp. VA 1087; S 5.5. + || groan s. S 50.9.

upon av. [u'pon]: ||moan| s. S 149.6.

446. Rimes in [ond].

bond s. [bond]: fond a. RL 136. fond a. [fond]: bond s. RL 134.

447. Rime in [oli].

folly s. [foli]: || dally v. RL 556.2

¹ alotted. ² follie.

448. Rimes in [olo:].

follow v. [folo:]: || hallow v. VA 975.

449. Rimes in [olvin].

resolving p. [re'zolvin]: revolving p. RL 129. revolving p. [re'volvin]: resolving p. RL 127.

450. Rimes in [or], and partly in [er].

abhor v. [æb'hor]: || more cp. S 150.11.
conspirator s. [kon'spirætor], [-ter]: ravisher s. RL 769.
orator s. [orætor], [-ter]: publisher s. RL 30.1 +
singular a. ib.1

451. Rime in [oræ(:)dz].

forage v. [foræ(:)dz]: || courage s. VA 554.2

452. Rimes in [oro:].

borrow v. [boro:]: good-morrow s. VA 861. + morrow s. RL 1083. + sorrow s. VA 961; RL 1083, 1498. + to-morrow av. PP 15.209.

good-morrow s. [gud-moro:]:borrow v. VA 859.3

+ sorrow s. RL 1219.3

morrow s. [moro:]: borrow v. RL 1082. + sorrow s. ib., 1571; S 90.7.

sorrow s. [soro:]: borrow v. VA 963; RL 1080, 1497. + good-morrow s. RL 1221. + morrow s. RL 1080, 1569; S 90. 5. + to-morrow av. VA 583, 671; PP 14.186, 15.203.

to-morrow av. [tu-moro:]: borrow v. PP 15.210. + sorrow s. VA 585, 4 672; 4 PP 14.185, 4 15.204.4

¹ Orator. ² forrage. ³ good morrow. ⁴ to morrow.

453. Rimes in [o(:)rm].

form s. [fo(1)rm]: storm s. LC 99.1 storm s. [storm]: form s. LC 101.2

454. Rimes in [o(:)rmz].

forms s. [fo(:)rmz]: storms s. RL 1519. storms s. [stormz]: forms s. RL 1518.

455. Rimes in [o(:)rd], or partly in [u(:)rd].

afford v. [æ'fo(:)rd], [æ'fu(:)rd]: lord s. RL 1305. + word s. S 79.11.8

lord s. [lord]: afford v. RL 1303.4

record s. [re'kord]: sword s. RL 1643. + word s. ib.
sword s. [swo(:)rd], [swu(:)rd]: record s. RL 1640. +
word s. ib.

word s. [wo(:)rd], [wu(:)rd] : afford v. S 79. 9. + record s. RL 1642. + sword s. ib.

456. Rimes in [o(:)rded], [u(:)rded].

accorded pt. [æ'korded] : reworded pt. LC 3.
reworded pt. [re'wo(:)rded], [-wu(:)rded] : accorded pt.
LC 1.

457. Rimes in [o(:)rdz], [u(:)rdz].

affords v. [æ'fo(:)rdz], [æ'fu(:)rdz]: words s. RL 1106; S 85. 7, 105. 12.

fords s. [fo(:)rdz], [fu(:)rdz]: words s. RL 1329.5 lords s. [lordz]: words s. RL 1609.6

swords s. [swo(:)rdz], [swu(:)rdz]: words s. RL 1421. words s. [wo(:)rdz], [wu(:)rdz]: affords v. RL 1105;

S 85.5, 105.10. + fords s. RL 1330. + lords

s. RL 1610. + swords s. RL 1420.

458. Rimes in [ort].

report s. [re'port]: short a. S 83. 5. + sort s. S 36. 14, 96. 14. + sport s. S 95. 8.

resort v. [re'zort]: short a. RL 989. + sport s. ib.; S 96. 4.

¹ forme. ² storme. ⁸ affoord. ⁴ Lord. ⁵ foords. ⁶ Lords. ⁷ wordes.

Viëtor, Shakespeare's Pronunciation. I.

16

short a. [fort]: report s. S 83.7. + resort v. RL 991. + sport s. VA 23, 842; RL 991; PP 12.161.

sort s. [sort]: report s. S 36.13, 96.13.

242

sport s. [sport]: report s. S 95.6. + resort v. RL 992;
 S 96.2. + short a. VA 24, 844;
 RL 992;
 PP 12.161.

459. Rimes in ['ort mi:].

sport me v. & pn. [sport mi:]: support me v. & pn. VA 154.

support me v. & pn. [su'port mix]: sport me v. & pn. VA 152.

460. Rimes in [orts].

scorch v. [skortf]: torch s. RL 314. torch s. [tortf]: scorch v. RL 315.

461. Rimes in [orn].

born pp. [born]: forsworn pp. S 66. 2. 1 + outworn pp. RL 1759; 1 S 68. 3. 1 + torn pp. RL 1759. 1

forlorn pp. [for'lorn]: forsworn pp. VA 725.2 + horn s. VA 1026.2 + scorn s. VA 251.2 + †thorn s. PP 21.381.2

forsworn pp. [for'sworn]: born pp. S 66. 4.3 + forlorn pp. VA 726.3 + scorn s. S 88. 4.3 + torn pp. S 152. 1.3

horn s. [horn]: forlorn pp. VA 1025.4 + o'erworn pp. VA 868.4

morn s. [morn]: forlorn pp. PP 6.71.5 + o'erworn pp. S 63.4.2 + scorn s. VA 2.5

new-born pp. ['niu-'born]: scorn s. RL 1190.6

o'erworn pp. ['o:r'worn]: horn s. VA 866. + morn s. S 63. 2. +

outworn pp. ['uwt'worn]: born pp. RL 1761; 8 S 68. 1.8 + torn pp. RL 1761.8

scorn s. [skorn]: forlorn pp. VA 252. 9 + forsworn pp. S 88. 2. 10 + morn s. VA 4. 9 + new-born pp. RL 1189. 9

¹ borne. ² forlorne. ³ forsworne. ⁴ horne. ⁵ morne. ⁶ new borne. ⁷ ore-worne. ⁸ out-worne. ⁹ scorne. ¹⁰ skorne.

462-466.] RIMES IN ['orn ij], ['orn mit], ['or dit], &c. 243

sworn pp. [sworn]: thorn s. PP 17 (from LL 4. 3). 237. thorn s. [θorn]: †forlorn pp. PP 21. 382. 2 + sworn pp. PP 17 (from LL 4. 3). 238. 3

torn pp. [torn]: born pp. RL 1762.4 + forsworn pp. S 152.3.4 + outworn pp. RL 1762.4

462. Rime in ['orn ij].

scorn I v. & pn. ['skorn ij]: \parallel forlorn me pp. & pn. PP 18. 264. $^5 + \parallel$ mourn I v. & pn. ib. 5

463. Rime in ['orn mi:].

forlorn me pp. & pn. [forlorn mi:]: \parallel mourn I v. & pn. PP 18. 265. $6 + \parallel$ scorn I v. & pn. ib. 6

464. Rime in ['or di:].

abhor thee v. & pn. [æb'hor di:]: || adore thee v. & pn. PP 12.165.

465. Rimes in [ors].

force s. [fors]: horse s. VA 29; S 91.2. horse s. [hors]: force s. VA 30; S 91.4.7 + remorse s. VA 258. remorse s. [re'mors]: horse s. VA 257.

466. Rimes in [os].

across av. [æ'kros]: loss s. RL 1662.8
after-loss s. [æfter-los]: cross v. S 90. 4.9
cross s. [kros]: loss s. S 34.12, 10 42.12; 11 PP
18.257.11

— v. —: after-loss s. S 90.2.11
dross s. [dros]: loss s. S 146.11.12

dross s. [dros]: *loss* s. S 146. 11. ¹² *loss* s. [los]: *across* av. RL 1660. ¹⁸ + *cross* s. S 34. 10, ¹⁸
42. 10; ¹³ PP 18. 258. ¹³ + *dross* s. S 146. 9. ¹⁸

 $^{^1}$ sworne. 2 thorne. 3 throne (misprint). 4 torne. 5 scorne I. 6 forlorne me. 7 Horse. 8 acrosse. 9 after losse. 10 losse (misprint). 11 crosse. 12 drosse. 13 losse.

467. Rimes in [osed], [ost].

crossed pp. [krosed], [-ost]: engrossed pp. S 133.8. engrossed pp. [in'grosed], [-ost]: crossed pp. S 133.6.1

468. Rimes in [ost].

cost s. [kost]: boast v. S 91. 10. + lost pp. PP 13. 180. — v. —: lost pp. RL 146. lost pp. [lost]: boast s. RL 1191. + — v. VA 1075. + cost s. PP 13. 179. + — v. RL 147. + || most sup. S 152. 8.

469. Rimes in [okt].

lock'd pp. [lokt]: rock'd pt. RL 260.2 rock'd pt. [rokt]: lock'd pp. RL 262.3

470. Rimes in [oks].

†flocks s. [floks]: rocks s. PP 20.358. †rocks s. [roks]: flocks s. PP 20.357.4

471. Rimes in [on].

along av. [æ'loŋ]: || sung pp. VA 1093. among prp. [æ'moŋ]: belong v. LC 256. 5 + strong a. ib. 5

belong v. [bi'lon]: among prp. LC 254. + strong a. RL 1265; S 58.11; LC 254. + wrong s. RL 1265; S 88.13.

long a. [lon]: song s. PP 19. 350. + strong a. VA 295.

— av. —: song s. S 100. 1. + strong a. RL 866;
S 73. 14. + throng v. RL 1782. + || tongue s.
RL 1468, 1616, 1782. + wrong s. RL 1468. + || young a. RL 866; PP 12. 168.

song s. [soŋ]: long a. PP 19. 348. + — av. S 100. 3. 6 + || tongue s. S 17. 12, 102. 14. 6

¹ ingrossed. ² lockt. ³ rockt. ⁴ Rocks. ⁶ songe.

strong a. [stron]: among prp. LC 257. + belong v. RL 1262; S 58.9; LC 257. + long a. VA 297. + — av. RL 865; S 73.13. + || tongue s. LC 122. + wrong s. RL 1262. + || young a. VA420; RL 865.

throng v. [@ron]: long av. RL 1783. + || tongue s. ib. wrong s. [wron]: belong v. RL 1264; S 88. 14. + long av. RL 1467. + strong a. RL 1264. + || tongue s. VA 219, 329, 429, 1005; RL 80, 1462, 1467; S 89. 11, 1112. 8, 139. 1; PP 5 (from LL 4. 2). 69. + || young a. S 19. 13.

472. Rimes in [onz].

belongs v. [bi'lonz]: wrongs s. S 92.7. songs s. [sonz]: || tongues s. VA 777. wrongs s. [wronz]: belongs v. S 92.5.

473. Rimes in [onger].

longer cp. [longer]: stronger cp. RL 1765; S 28.13. stronger cp. [stronger]: longer cp. RL 1767; S 28.14.

XIV. [oi] - RIMES.

474. Rimes in [oi], or partly in [ui].

annoy s. [æ'noi]: destroy v. RL 1370. + joy s. VA 497, 599; RL 1109; S 8. 4. + Troy npr. RL 1370. boy s. [boi], [bui]: coy a. VA 95. + destroy v. VA 344. + joy s. VA 403. + toy v. VA 32. coy a. [koi]: boy s. VA 96.

destroy v. [de'stroi]: annoy s. RL 1369. + boy s. VA 346. + enjoy v. VA 1163. + joy s. RL 215. + toy s. ib. + Troy npr. RL 1369.

enjoy v. [in'dzoi]: destroy v. VA 1164.

¹ wronge.

joy s. [dzoi]: annoy s. VA 498, 600; RL 1107; S 8.2. + boy s. VA 405. + destroy v. RL 212. + toy s. ib. + Troy npr. RL 1431.

toy s. [toi], [tui]: destroy v. RL 214. + joy s. ib.

— v. —: boy s. VA 34.

Troy npr. [troi]: annoy s. RL 1367. + destroy v. ib. + joy s. RL 1429. 1

475. Rimes in [oin(e)d], [uin(e)d].

coined pp. [koin(e)d, [kuin(e)d]: joined pp. PP 7.93.2 joined pp. [dzoin(e)d], [dzuin(e)d]: coined pp. PP 7.91.3

476. Rimes in [oil], [uil].

boil v. [boil], [buil]: spoil s. VA 555.4

foil s. [foil], [fuil]: spoil s. LC 153.5

spoil s. [spoil], [spuil]: boil v. VA 553.6 + foil s.

LC 154.6

477. Rimes in [oild], [uild].

foil'd pp. [foild], [fuild]: toil'd pt. S 25. 10.7 toil'd pt. [toild], [tuild]: foil'd pp. S 25. 12.8

478. Rimes in ['oi di:].

destroy thee v. & pn. [de'stroi di:]: enjoy thee v. & pn. RL 514.9

enjoy thee v. & pn. [in'dzoi di:]: destroy thee v. & pn. RL 512.

479. Rime in [oiz].

noise s. [noiz]: || voice s. VA 919.

480. Rimes in ['oiz it].

destroys it v. & pn. [de'stroiz it]: enjoys it v. & pn. S 9. 12. 10

enjoys it v. & pn. [in'dzoiz it]: destroys it v. & pn. S 9. 10. 11

¹ Troy (in small capitals). ² coyned. ³ ioyned. ⁴ boile. ⁵ foile. ⁶ spoile. ⁷ foild. ⁸ toild. ⁹ destroie thee. ¹⁰ destroyes it. ¹¹ inioyes it.

481-485.] RIMES IN [ois], ['ou it], [ouin], ['ou mix], &c. 247

481. Rimes in [ois].

rejoice v. [re'dzois]: voice s. VA 977. ¹
voice s. [vois]: || juice s. VA 134. + || noise s. VA
921. + rejoice v. VA 978. ²

XV. [ou]-RIMES.

482. Rimes in ['ou it], or possibly ['o: it].

bestow it v. & pn. [bi'stou it], [-'sto: it]: show it v. & pn. S 26. 8.

know it v. & pn. ['knou it], ['kno: it]: owe it v. & pn. VA 409.

owe it v. & pn. ['ou it], ['o: it]: know it v. & pn. VA 411.

show it v. & pn. ['fou it], ['fo: it]: bestow it v. & pn. S 26.6.8

483. Rimes in [ouin], or [o:in].

growing p. [grouin], [groin]: knowing p. S 87.11. knowing p. [knouin], [knoin]: growing p. S 87.9.

484. Rimes in ['ou mi:], or ['o: mi:].

know me v. & pn. ['knou mir], ['knor mir]: owe me v. & pn. VA 525.

owe me v. & pn. ['ou mir], ['or mir]: know me v. & pn. VA 523.

485. Rimes in [oud].

bestow'd pt. [bi'stoud]: glow'd pt. LC 326.4 + ow'd pp. ib.4
glow'd pt. [gloud]: bestow'd pt. LC 324.5 + ow'd pp. ib.5
ow'd pp. [oud]: bestow'd pt. LC 327.6 + glow'd pt. ib.6

¹ reioyce. ² voyce. ³ shew it. ⁴ bestowed. ⁶ owed.

486. Rimes in [oun].

blown pp. [bloun]: own a. VA 778.1 known pp. [knoun]: own a. RL 239.2

own a. [oun]: blown pp. VA 776.3 + known pp. RL 241.3 + shown pp. S 69.6,3 121.10;3 †PP 21.390.3 + unknown pp. RL 35.3 shown pp. [[oun]: own a. S 69.8,4 121.12; †PP 21.389.4

unknown pp. [un'knoun]: own a. RL 34.

487. Rimes in [out], or possibly [ouxt].

bought pp. [bou(x)t]: thought s. RL 1067. brought pp. [brou(x)t]: thought s. RL 1578; S 32.11, 44. 3.

fought pt. [fou(x)t]: sought pt. RL 1436.

nought pn. (11) [nou(x)t]: thought s. S 57.11. + wrought pp. VA 993. ** For (1) see rimes in [oft]. sought pt. [sou(x)t]: fought pt. RL 1438. + thought s. RL 340; S 30.3. + wrought pp. RL 340.

thought s. $[\theta ou(x)t]$: bought pp. RL 1065. + brought pp. RL 1576; S 32. 9, 44. 1. + nought pn. S 57. 9. + sought pt. RL 338; S 30.1. + wrought pp. RL 338; S 44.9.

wrought pp. [wrou(x)t]: nought pn. VA 991. + sought pt. RL 341. + thought s. ib., S 44. 11.

488. Rimes in [oul].

control s. [kon'troul]: soul s. S 125.14.5 — v. —: soul s. RL 500, 6 1781; 7 S 107. 3.5 soul s. [soul]: control s. S 125. 13.8 + — v. RL 498,8 1779; 8 \$ 107. 1.8 + || hole s. RL 1176.8

489. Rimes in [oulin].

controlling g. [kon'troulin]: rolling g. S 20.7.9 rolling g. [roulin]: controlling g. S 20.5.10

¹ blowne. ² knowne. ⁸ owne. ⁴ showne. ⁵ controule. ⁶ controull. ⁷ controll. ⁸ soule. ⁹ controwling. ¹⁰ rowling.

490. Rimes in [ould].

behold v. [bi'hould]: bold a. S 131.5. + cold s. RL 1143; S 73.1. + controll'd pp. RL 447. + gold s. VA 857; RL 857. + old a. RL 1758; S 22.3; 1 LC 71. + roll'd pt. RL 1395. + told pt. ib. + - pp. RL 1326. + unfold v. RL 751, 1143. + untôld pp. RL 751.

bold a. [bould]: behold v. S 131.7. + cold s. RL 1559. + - a. VA 401; PP 12.163. + hold v. RL 1559;

S 122.11. + told pp. RL 1282.

cold s. [kould]: behold v. RL 1145; S 73. 3.2 + bold a. RL 1556. + hold v. ib. + old a. RL 48. + unfold v. RL 1145. + uphold v. S 13.12. - a. -: bold a. VA 402; PP 12.163. + old a. VA

135; S 2.14, 2 104. 3. 8 + told pt. VA 1124.

controll'd pp. [kon'trould]: behold v. RL 448.4 + fold s. RL 678.4

fold s. (a pen for sheep) [fould]: controll'd pp. RL 679. gold s. [gould]: behold v. VA 858; RL 855.

hold v. [hould]: bold a. RL 1558; S 122.9. + cold

s. RL 1558. + untold pp. S 136.11.

old a. [ould]: behold v. RL 1760; S 22.1; 5 LC 73. + cold s. RL 49. + - a. VA 133; S 2. 13, 5 104. 1.

+ told pp. S 76.13, 123.6, 5 138.10 = PP 1.10. roll'd pt. [rould]: behold v. RL 1398.6 + told pt. ib.6 told pt. [tould]: behold v. RL 1397. + cold a. VA 1126. + roll'd pt. RL 1397.

pp. —: behold v. RL 1324. + bold a. RL 1284.

+ old a. S 76. 14, 123. 8, 7 138. 12 = PP 1. 12. unfold v. [un'fould]: behold v. RL 754, 1146. + cold s. ib. + *untold* pp. RL 754.

untold pp. [un'tould]: behold v. RL 753. + hold v. S 136.9. + unfold v. RL 753.

uphold v. [up'hould]: cold s. S 13. 10.

491. Rime in [ou(,)r].

four num. [fou(,)r]: || door s. VA 446.8

² could. ³ cota ⁶ vold. ⁷ tould. ¹ behould. 3 colde. 4 controld. 6 rold. 5 ould.

492. Rimes in ['on dem], or ['o: dem].

bestow them v. & pn. [bi'stou dem], [-'sto: dem]: owe them v. & pn. LC 139. owe them v. & pn. ['ou dem], ['or dem]: bestow them v. & pn. LC 140.

493. Rimes in [oust].

bestow'st v. [bi'stoust]: grow'st v. S 11.3. grow'st v. [groust]: bestow'st v. S 11. 1. + ow'st v. S 18. 12. + show'st v. S 126. 4. ow'st v. [oust]: grow'st v. S 18.10. show'st v. [foust]: grow'st v. S 126.3.1

XVI. [ux] - RIMES.

494. Rimes in [n:].

do v. [du:]: too av. S 88.11.2 too av. [tu:]: do v. S 88.9. unto prp. [un'tux]: *woo v. LC 181. *woo v. [wu:]: unto prp. LC 182.8

495. Rime in [uxin].

wooing g. [wuin]: | suing p. VA 358.

496. Rimes in ['uː him].

†to him prp. & pn. ['tu: him]: woo him v. & pn. PP 11. 146.

unto him prp. & pn. [un'tu: him]: woo him v. & pn. VA 5.

woo him v. & pn. ['wu: him]: to him prp. & pn. PP 11. 144.4 + unto him prp. & pn. VA 6.

¹ shou'st. ³ vovv (i. e. vow, misprint). 2 doe. 4 wooe him.

497-500.] RIMES IN ['u: her], [u:m], [u:v], u:vin]. 251

497. Rimes in ['u: her].

unto her prp. & pn. [un'tu: her]: woo her v. & pn. VA 307.

woo her v. & pn. ['wu: her]: unto her prp. & pn. VA 309.

498. Rimes in [u:m].

doom s. [du:m]: come v. S 107. 4, 1116. 12, 1145. 7. 2 + groom s. RL 672. 1 + Rome npr. RL 717, 11849. 1 + room s. S 55. 12. 1

entomb v. [in'tu:m]: || dumb a. RL 1121.8

groom s. [gru:m]: doom s. RL 671.4 + Rome npr. RL 1645.5

Rome npr. [ru:m]: doom s. RL 715, 1851.6 + groom s. RL 1644.6

room s. —: doom s. S 55.10.7

tomb s. [tu:m]: come v. S 17.3.8 + \parallel dumb a. S 83.12,8 101.11.8 + womb s. S 3.7.8 womb s. [wu:m]: tomb s. S 3.5.9

499. Rimes in [u:v].

approve v. [æ'pru:v]: love s. S 147. 7. 10 + — v. S 70. 5. move v. [mu:v]: love s. S 47. 11; †PP 20. 367, 20. 371. + — v. VA 435.

prove v. [pru:v]: love s. VA 40, 597; RL 613; S 10. 12, 32. 13, &c. (8); PP 3 (from LL 4. 3). 33, 5 (from LL 4. 2). 59, †20. 354. + - v. S 72. 4, 117. 13. 11 + remove v. RL 613.

remove s. [re'mu;v]: love s. PP 18. 256.

- v. -: love s. VA 186; RL 614; S 116.4; LC 237. + - v. VA 81. + prove v. RL 614.

reprove v. [re'pru:v]: love s. VA 787.

500. Rimes in [u:vin].

moving g. [mu:viŋ]:loving g. S 26.9.

removing g. [re'mu:viŋ]:loving g. RL 243. 12 + re
proving g. ib. 12

¹ doome. ² dome. ³ intombe. ⁴ groome. ⁵ Groome. ⁶ Roome. ⁷ roome. ⁸ tombe. ⁹ wombe. ¹⁰ approoue. ¹¹ prooue; and once more, S. ¹² remoouing.

reproving g. [re'pru:vin]: loving g. RL 242; 1 S 142. 4.1 + removing g. RL 242.

501. Rimes in [u:v(e)d].

removed pp. [re'mu:v(e)d]: beloved pp. S 25.14. *proved* pp. [pru:v(e)d]: *loved* pt. S 116. 13. + — pp. VA 608.2

502. Rime in ['uzv her].

approve her v. & pn. [æ'pru:v her]: love her v. & pn. S 42.8,8

503. Rime in ['u:v mi:].

prove me v. & pn. ['pru:v mi:]: || love thee v. & pn. S 26, 14,

504. Rimes in [u:f].

aloof av. [æ'lu:f]: behoof s. LC 166.4 + proof s. ib.4 behoof s. [bi'hu:f]: aloof av. LC 165.5 + proof s. ib.5 proof s. [pru:f]: aloof av. LC 163.6 + behoof s. ib.6

505. Rimes in [u:d], and partly [u(:)d].

brood s. [bruid]: blood s. S 19.2. food s. [fuid]: flood s. RL 1115. + good s. ib. livelihood s. [lijvlihu(:)d]: good s. VA 26.7 mood s. [mu:d]: blood s. LC 201. +good s. RL 1273. + understood pp. LC 201. stood pt. [stu(:)d]: blood s. VA 1121, 1170; RL 1740.

+ flood s. RL 265, 1740; PP 6.83.

understood pp. [under'stu(:)d]: blood s. LC 200. + mood s. ib.

506. Rimes in [u:t].

foot s. [fu:t]: root s. RL 664.8 root s. [ruit]: foot s. RL 665.9

¹ reproouing. ² prou'd. ³ approoue her. ⁴ aloofe. ⁵ behoofe. ⁶ proofe. ⁷ livelyhood. ⁸ foote. ⁹ roote.

507. Rimes in [u:n].

moon s. [mu:n]: soon av. RL 371; *PP 15.207. 2 noon s. [nu:n]: || son s. S 7.13. soon av. [su:n]: moon s. RL 370; PP 15.205. 3

508. Rimes in [u:1].

fool s. [fu:l]: school s. RL 1819.4 school s. [sku:l]: fool s. RL 1820.5

509. Rimes in [u:ld].

cool'd pp. [ku:ld]: should pt. VA 387.6 should pt. [fu:ld]: cool'd pp. VA 385.

510. Rimes in [u:lz].

fools s. [fu:lz]: schools s. RL 1016.7 schools s. [sku:lz]: fools s. RL 1018.8

511. Rimes in [u:z].

choose v. [tʃuːz]: lose v. S 64. 13. lose v. [luːz]: choose v. S 64. 14. 9

XVII. [u]-RIMES.

512. Rimes in [ub,1].

double v. [dub,1]: trouble s. VA 521. trouble s. [trub,1]: double v. VA 522.

513. Rimes in [ubled], [ub,ld].

doubled pp. [dubled], [dub,ld]: troubled pp. VA 1067. redoubled pp. [re'dubled], [-'dub,ld]: troubled pp. VA 832.

¹ Moon. ² an houre, for a moon (misprint). ⁸ soone. ⁴ foole. ⁵ schoole. ⁶ coold. ⁷ fooles. ⁸ schooles. ⁹ loose.

troubled pp. [trubled], [trub,ld]: doubled pp. VA 1068. + redoubled pp. VA 830.

514. Rimes in [ub,lz].

doubles s. [dub,lz]: troubles s. VA 682. troubles s. [trub,lz]: doubles s. VA 680.

515. Rimes in [up].

cup s. [kup]: up av. S 114.12. up av. [up]: cup s. S 114.10.

516. Rimes in [upted].

corrupted pp. [ko'rupted]: interrupted pp. RL 1172. interrupted pp. [inte'rupted]: corrupted pp. RL 1170.

517. Rimes in [um], or partly in [u(:)m].

come v. [ku(:)m]: doom s. S 107. 2, 116. 10, 145. 5. + some pn. RL 1443. + sum s. S 49. 1. + tomb s. S 17. 1.

dumb a. [dum] : \parallel *entomb* v. RL 1123. $^1 + \parallel$ *tomb* s. S 83. 10, 2 101. 9.

some pn. [sum]: come v. RL 1445. sum s. —: come v. S 49.3.8

518. Rimes in [umz].

comes v. [kumz]: sums s. LC 230. sums s. [sumz]: comes v. LC 231.4

519. Rimes in [uv], [u(:)v].

above av. [æ'buv]: love s. S 110.6. dove s. [duv]: love s. PP 9.119: 5 PT 50.6

¹ dumbe. ² dombe. ³ summe. ⁴ summes. ⁵ Doue. ⁶ Doue (in italics).

520-524.] RIMES IN $[u(x)vi\eta]$, [u(x)v(e)d], [u(x)ver], &c. 255

love s. $[lu(:)v]: above av. S 110.8. + approve v. S 147.5. + dove s. PP 9.117; PT <math>51.^1 + \|$ grove s. VA $867. + \|$ Jove npr. RL 570; PP 17 (from LL 4.3). $244.^1 +$ move v. S 47.9; †PP $20.368,^1 20.372.^1 +$ prove v. VA 38, 595; RL 611; S 10.10, 32.14, &c. (8); PP 3 (from LL 4.3). 35, 5 (from LL 4.2). $57; †20.353.^1 +$ remove s. PP 18.255. + - v. VA 185; RL 611; S 116.2; LC 238. + reprove v. VA 789.

- v. -: approve v. S 70.7. + move v. VA 433. +

prove v. S 72.2. + remove v. VA 79.

520. Rimes in [u(:)vin].

loving g. [lu(:)vin]: moving g. S 26. 11. + removing g. RL 240. + reproving g. RL 240; S 142. 2.

521. Rimes in [u(:)v(e)d].

beloved pp. [bi'lu(:)v(e)d]: removed pp. S 25. 13. loved pt. [lu(:)v(e)d]: proved pp. S 116. 14.

— pp. —: proved pp. VA 610. 2

522. Rimes in [u(:)ver].

cover v. [kuver]: lover s. S 32. 2. lover s. [lu(:)ver]: cover v. S 32. 4. 8 + \parallel over av. VA 573.

523. Rimes in [uverd].

cover'd pt. [kuverd]: hover'd pt. LC 317.4 + lover'd pp. ib.4 hover'd pt. [huverd]: cover'd pt. LC 319.5 + lover'd pp. ib.5 lover'd pp. [luverd]: cover'd pt. LC 320.6 + hover'd pt. ib.6

524. Rime in [u(:)v her].

love her v. & pn. ['lu(:)v her]: approve her v. & pn. S 42.6.

¹ Loue. ² lou'd. ³ Louer. ⁴ couerd. ⁵ houerd. ⁶ louerd.

525. Rime in ['u(x)v dix].

love thee v. & pn. ['lu(:)v di:]: || prove me v. & pn. S 26, 13,

526. Rimes in [uf].

enough a. [i'nuf]: rough a. VA 235.1 rough a. [ruf]: enough a. VA 237.

527. Rimes in [ud], and in [u(:)d].

blood s. [blu(:)d]: brood s. S 19. 4. + flood s. RL 655, 1738; ² LC 47. + good s. RL 655, 1029; S 109. 10. + - a. VA 1182; S 121.6; LC 162. + mood s. LC 198. + mud s. LC 47. + stood pt. VA 1122,2 1169; 2 RL 1738. 2 + understood pp. LC 198. + wood a. VA 742.

bud s. [bud]: mud s. RL 848; S 35.4.

— v. — : good s. PP 13.171.

flood s. [flu(:)d]: blood s. RL 653, 1741; LC 44.3 + food s. RL 1118. + good s. RL 653, 1118. + mud s. LC 44.8 + stood pt. RL 266, 1741; PP 6.84. + wood s. VA 824.

good s. [gu(:)d]: blood s. RL 656, 1028, S 109.12. + bud v. PP 13. 169. + flood s. RL 656, 1117. + food s. ib. + livelihood s. VA 28. + mood

s. RL 1274.

— a. —: blood s. VA 1181; S 121.8; LC 164. mud s. [mud]: blood s. LC 46. + bud s. RL 850; S 35. 2. + flood s. LC 46.

wood s. [wu(:)d]:flood s. VA 826.

- a. -: blood s. VA 740.

528. Rime in [uder].

shudder v. [suder]: || adder s. VA 880.

529. Rimes in [udz].

†buds s. [budz]: studs s. PP 20.365. †studs s. [studz]: buds s. PP 20.366.

> ¹ inough. ² bloud. 8 flud.

530. Rimes in [utf].

much pn. [mut]]: touch v. VA 442. †such pn. [sut]]: touch s. PP 8. 109. touch s. [tut]]: such pn, PP 8. 107.1 - v. -: much pn. VA 440.

531. Rimes in [un].

begun pt. [bi'qun]: done pp. LC 12. + gun s. VA 462. + *nun s. LC 262. + sun s. RL 374; LC 12.

— pp. —: done pp. VA 845; RL 26.2 + sun s. ib.2 done pp. [dun]: begun pt. LC 11.8 + — pp. VA 846; RL 23. + sun s. VA 197, 749, 802; RL 23; S 24.9, 35.1, 59.8; LC 11.8

dun a. — : sun s. S 130. 3.

gun s. [gun]: begun pt. VA 461.

nun s. [nun]: begun pt. LC 260. 4 + shun v. LC 232.5

run v. [run]: undone pp. VA 781.6

shun v. [sun]: nun s. LC 234.

son s. [sun]: | noon s. S 7.14.7 + won pp. S 41.7.7

sun s. —: begun pt. RL 372; 8 LC 9.8 + — pp. RL 25.8 + done pp. VA 198, 2 750, 7 800; 8 RL 25; 8 S 24.11, 10 35.3, 8 59.6; 8 LC 9.8 + dun a. S 130.1.8 + || gone pp. VA 190.

undone pp. [un'dun]: run v. VA 783. won pp. [wun]: son s. S 41.5.11

532. Rimes in [under].

asunder av. [æ'sunder]: thunder s. VA 266. + wonder s. PT 29.

in sunder av. [in 'sunder]: under prp. RL 388. thunder s. [\text{0}under]: asunder av. VA 268. + wonder

s. PP 5 (from LL 4.2). 67.

under prp. [under]: in sunder av. RL 386. + wonder v. VA 746.

¹ tuch. ² begunne. ³ donne. ⁴ Sunne, for Nun (misprint). ⁵ Nun. ⁶ ronne. 11 wonne. 10 Sun. 9 sunne. 17 Viëtor, Shakespeare's Pronunciation. I.

wonder s. [wunder]: asunder av. PT 32. + thunder s. PP 5 (from LL 4.2).65.

- v. -: under av. VA 748.

533. Rimes in [unz].

nuns s. [nunz]: sons s. VA 752.¹ sons s. [sunz]: nuns s. VA 754.²

534. Rimes in [ulnes].

dullness s. [dulnes]: fullness s. S 56.8.3 fullness s. [fulnes]: dullness s. S. 56.6.4

535. Rimes in [ur].

ncur v. [in'kur]: stir (stur) s. RL 1473. spur s. [spur]: stir (stur) s. VA 285. 5 stir (i. e. stur) s. [stur]: incur v. RL 1471. 6 + spur s. VA 283. 7

536. Rime in [uræ(:)d3].

courage s. [kuræ(:)dz]: | forage v. VA 556.

537. Rimes in [urdz].

purge v. [purdz]: urge v. S 118. 4. urge v. [urdz]: purge v. S 118. 2.

538. Rimes in [urn].

burn v. [burn]: overturn v. S 55. 7. 8 + turn s. VA 94.8 overturn v. [over'turn]: burn v. S 55. 5. 9 turn s. [turn]: burn v. VA 92. 10

539. Rimes in ['urn ij].

mourn I v. & pn. ['murn ij]: || forlorn me pp. & pn. PP 18. 263. 11 + || scorn I v. & pn. ib.

 1 Nuns. 2 suns. 3 dulnesse. 4 fulnesse. 5 spurre. 6 stur. 7 sturre. 8 burne. 9 ouer-turne. 10 turne. 11 morne I,

540-547.] RIMES IN [urning], [urnet], [urnd], [urlz], &c. 259

540. Rimes in [urnin].

a-turning g. [æ-'turnin]: || out-burneth v. PP 7. 100. 1 burning p. [burnin]: turning g. VA 142. turning g. [turnin]: burning p. VA 140.

541. Rime in [urneθ].

out-burneth v. [uwt-'burneθ]: || a-turning g. PP 7. 98.2

542. Rimes in [urnd].

burn'd pp. [burnd]: turn'd pp. S 104.7. turn'd pp. [turnd]: burn'd pp. S 104.5.

543. Rimes in [urlz].

curls s. [kurlz]: hurls v. LC 85.3 hurls v. [hurlz]: curls s. LC 87.4

544. Rimes in [urder].

further cp. [furder]: murther s. VA 905. murther s. [murder]: further cp. VA 906.

545. Rimes in [urθ].

forth av. [furθ]: worth s. S 38. 11, 103. 1. + — a. VA 416; S 72. 13; LC 269. worth s. [wurθ]: forth av. S 38. 9, 103. 3. — a. —: forth av. VA 418; S 72. 14; LC 267.

546. Rimes in [urs].

curse s. [kurs]: worse cp. S 84.13.
nurse s. [nurs]: worse cp. VA 773.5
worse cp. [wurs]: curse s. S 84.14. + nurse s. VA
774.

547. Rimes in [urst].

accurst pp. [æ'kurst]: || first av. VA 1120.
curst pp. [kurst]: || first av. VA 887.
first av. [furst], [first]: accurst pp. VA 1118. + curst
pp. VA 888.

¹ a turning. ² out burneth. ³ curles. ⁴ hurles. ⁵ nourse.

548. Rimes in [urk].

lurk v. [lurk]: work v. PP 19. 337. work v. [wurk]: lurk v. PP 19. 335. 2

549. Rimes in [us].

credulous a. [krediulus]: ridiculous a. VA 986. overplus s. ['over'plus]: thus av. S 135. 2.³ ridiculous a. [ri'dikiulus]: credulous a. VA 988. thus av. [dus]: overplus s. S 135. 4.

550. Rimes in [ust].

dust s. [dust]: lust s. RL 1381. + thrust pp. ib.
 just a. [dzust]: lust s. RL 159. + mistrust v. VA
 1156; RL 1514. + self-trust s. RL 159. + thrust v. RL 1514.

lust s. [lust]: dust s. RL 1384. + just a. RL 156. + mistrust s. RL 282, 1354. + self-trust s. RL 156. + thrust pp. VA 42; RL 1384. + trust v. S 129. 2. + unjust a. RL 188, 282.

mistrust s. [mis'trust] : lust s. RL 284, 1352. + unjust a. RL 284.

— v. —: just a. VA 1154; RL 1516. + thrust v. ib. self-trust s. ['self-'trust]: just a. RL 158. + lust s. ib. thrust v. [θrust]: just a. RL 1517. + mistrust v. ib. + trust s. S 48.2.

— pp. —: dust s. RL 1383. + lust s. VA 41; RL 1383. trust s. [trust]: thrust v. S 48. 4. + unjust a. S 138. 11; PP 19. 329.

- v. -: lust s. S 129.4.

unjust a. [un'dzust]: lust s. RL 189, 285. + mistrust s. ib. + trust s. S 138.9; PP 19.331.

551. Rimes in [usti].

rusty a. [rusti]: trusty a. PP 7.88. trusty a. [trusti]: rusty a. PP 7.86.4

¹ lurke. 5 worke. 8 ouer-plus. 4 trustie.

552-557.] RIMES IN [ufez], [uk], [ukl], [un], [unz], [uw]. 261

552. Rimes in [usez].

bushes s. [busez]: rushes v. VA 630. rushes v. [rusez]: bushes s. VA 629.

553. Rimes in [uk].

luck s. [luk]: pluck v. S 14.3.1 pluck v. [pluk]: luck s. S 14.1.2

554. Rimes in [ukt].

pluck'd pp. [plukt]: suck'd pp. VA 574.8 suck'd pp. [sukt]: pluck'd pp. VA 572.4

555. Rimes in [un].

sung pp. [suŋ]: || along av. VA 1095. 5
tongue s. [tuŋ]: || long av. RL 1465, 1617, 6 1780. +
|| song s. S 17. 10, 102. 13. + || strong a. LC 120.
+ || throng v. RL 1780. + || wrong s. VA 217, 330,
427, 6 1003; 6 RL 78, 1463, 6 1465; S 89. 9, 112. 6, 7
139. 3; 8 PP 5 (from LL 4. 2). 70. 8 + young a.
S 138. 7 = PP 1. 7, 8 1. 11, 8 †20. 370. 8
young a. [juŋ]: || long av. RL 863; 9 PP 12. 166.
+ || strong a. VA 419; 9 RL 863. 9 + tongue s.
S 138. 5 = PP 1. 5, 1. 9, †20. 369. + || wrong

556. Rime in [unz].

tongues s. [tuŋz]: || songs s. VA 775.

s. S 19, 14.

XVIII. [uw]-RIMES.

557. Rimes in [uw].

allow v. [æ'luw]: bow v. RL 1845. + brow s. S 19. 11, 112. 4. 10 + vow s. RL 1845. bough s. [buw]: now av. VA 37; S 102, 11. 11

1 lucke. 2 plucke. 3 pluckt. 4 suckt. 5 song. 6 tong. 7 tounge. 8 toung. 9 yong. 10 alow. 11 how.

bow v. —: allow v. RL 1846. + now av. VA 99, 1061; S 90. 3. + vow s. RL 1846.

brow s. [bruw]: allow v. S 19.9, 112.2. + || glow v. VA 339. + || grow v. VA 139. + how av. RL 749, 807. + || mow v. S 60.10. + now av. S 2.1, 33.10, &c. (5). + vow s. RL 807.

how av. [huw]: brow s. RL 748, 810. + now av.

S 101. 13. + vow s. RL 810.

now av. [nuw]: bough s. VA 39; S 102. 9. + bow v. VA 97, 1062; S 90. 1. + brow s. S 2. 3, 33. 12, &c. (5). + how av. S 101. 14.

vow s. [vuw]: allow v. RL 1843. + bow v. ib. + brow s. RL 809. 1 + how av. ib. 1

558. Rimes in [uwwærd].

coward s. [kuwwærd]: || froward a. VA 569. + || toward a. VA 1158.

559. Rimes in [uwt].

about av. [æ'buwt]: out av. RL 412; S 113.2. doubt s. [duwt]: out av. VA 692; S 144.13 = PP

2. 27. + without av. LC 97.

out av. [uwt]: about av. RL 413; S 113. 4. + doubt
s. VA 694; S 144. 14. = PP 2. 28. + stout a.
S 65. 5.

stout a. [stuwt]: out av. S 65.7.2 without av. [wid'uwt], [wi0'uwt]: doubt s. LC 98.

560. Rimes in [uwn].

crown s. [kruwn]: down av. RL 216.3
down av. [duwn]: crown s. RL 217. + frown s. VA
463; * S 117.9. * + -- v. VA 43. * + town s. PP
19. 328. *

frown s. [fruwn]: down av. VA 465; ⁵ S 117. 11. ⁵
— v. —: down av. VA 45. + †renown s. PP 21. 419. ⁵
†renown s. [re'nuwn]: frown v. PP 21. 420. ⁶
town s. [tuwn]: down av. PP 19. 327. ⁷

¹ vowe. ² stoute. ³ crowne. ⁴ downe. ⁶ renowne. ⁷ towne.

561. Rimes in [uwnd].

bound pp. [buwnd]: ground s. VA 226. + round av. RL 1501.

confound v. [kon'fuwnd]: crown'd pp. S 60.8, 69.7. + ground s. VA 1048; RL 1202. + wound s. ib.

crown'd pp. [kruwnd]: confound v. S 60. 6, 69. 5.1 drown'd pp. [druwnd]: ground s. VA 984.2+ †sound

s. PP 8. 113. ²

found pt. [fuwnd]: ground s. S 153.2. - pp. -: ground s. S 75.4; PP 13.175.

ground s. [gruwnd]: bound pp. VA 224. + confound v. VA 1046; RL 1199. + drown'd pp. VA 983. + found pt. S 153.4. + - pp. S 75.2; PP 13.177. + tresound v. PP 18.279. + sound s. S

130. 12. + wound s. RL 1199. hound s. [huwnd]: wound s. VA 913.

tresound v. [re'suwnd]: ground s. PP 18.278.

round s. [ruwnd]: wound s. VA 368.

— av. —: bound pp. RL 1499. sound s. ("tone") [suwnd]: †drown'd pp. PP 8.111. + ground s. S 130. 10. + wound s. RL 1464.

wound s. [wuwnd]: confound v. RL 1201. + ground s. ib. + hound s. VA 915. + round s. VA 370. + sound s. RL 1466.

562. Rimes in [uwndin].

harsh-sounding p. ['hærs-suwnding : wounding p. VA 431.8

wounding p. [wuwndin]: harsh-sounding p. VA 432.

563. Rimes in [uwnded].

compounded pp. [kom'puwnded]: confounded pp. PT 44. confounded pp. [kon'fuwnded]: compounded pp. PT 41.

564. Rimes in [uwndz].

bounds v. [buwndz]: wounds v. VA 265. confounds v. [kon'fuwndz]: hounds s. VA 882. +

¹ crownd. ² drownd. ³ harsh sounding.

sounds s. S 8.7. + - v. S 128.4. + swounds(sounds) v. RL 1489. + wounds s. ib.

grounds s. [gruwndz]: hounds s. PP 9. 124. hounds s. [huwndz]: confounds v. VA 881. + || downs s. VA 678. + grounds s. PP 9. 122. sounds s. ("tones") [suwndz]: confounds v. S 8. 5.

- v. -: confounds v. S 128.2.

swounds (i. e. sounds, "swoons") v. —: confounds v. RL 1486.1 + wounds s. ib.1

wounds s. [wuwndz]: confounds v. RL 1488. + swounds (sounds) v. ib.

— v. —: bounds v. VA 267.

565. Rimes in [uwnt].

account s. [æ'kuwnt]: surmount v. S 62.6. dismount v. [dis'muwnt]: fount s. LC 281. fount s. ("spring") [fuwnt]: dismount v. LC 283. surmount v. [sur'muwnt]: account s. S 62.8.

566. Rime in ['uwnter].

encounter v. [in'kuwnter]: mount her v. & pn. VA 596, 2

567. Rime in ['uwnt (h)er].

mount her v. & pn. ['muwnt (h)er]: encounter v. VA 598.

568. Rime in [uwnz].

downs s. [duwnz]: || hounds s. VA 677.3

569. Rimes in [uwlin].

howling g. [huwlin]: scowling p. VA 918. scowling p. [skuwlin]: howling g. VA 917.4

570. Rimes in [uw(.)r].

bower s. [buw(,)r]: power s. S 127.7.5 deflower v. [de'fluw(,)r]: hour s. RL 348.6 + power s. ib. 6

² incounter. ³ downe ⁵ boure. ⁶ deflowre. 1 sounds. ³ downes. 4 skowling.

devour v. [de'vuw(,)r]: flower s. RL 1256.

flower s. [fluw(,)r]: devour v. RL 1254. 1 + hour s. VA 1188; 2 LC 75; PP 13. 173. + power s. VA 946; S 65.4; LC 75, 147.

hour s. [uw(,)r]: deflower v. RL 347.8 + flower s. VA 1187; LC 72; PP 13. 174. + power s.

RL 347; 8 S 126. 2; 5 LC 72. 4 + sour a. S 57. 5.4 power s. [puw(,)r]: bower s. S 127.5. + deflower v. RL 345. + flower s. VA 944; S 65. 2; LC 74, 146. + hour s. RL 345; S 126.1; LC 74.

sour a. [suw(,)r]: hour s. S 57.7.6

571. Rimes in [uwrin].

devouring g. [de'vuwrin]: souring p. RL 700. souring p. [suwrin]: devouring g. RL 699.1

572. Rimes in [uw(,)rz].

devours v. [de'vuw(,)rz]: flowers s. RL 872. + ours pn. ib.

flowers s. [fluw(,)rz]: devours v. RL 870.8 + hours s. S 16.7; PP 15.208. + ours pn. RL 870.8 + showers s. VA 65.

hours s. [uw(,)rz]: flowers s. S 16.5; 9 PP 15.206, 9 + powers s. RL 297. 10 + showers s. S 124. 10.11 + towers s. RL 944. 10

ours pn. -: devours v. RL 873. + flowers s. ib. + progenitors (progenitours) s. RL 1757. + sours s. RL 868.

powers s. [puw(,)rz]: hours s. RL 295.

progenitors (i. e. progenitours) s. [pro'dzenituwrz]: ours pn. RL 1756. 12

showers s. [fuw(,)rz):flowers s. VA 66. + hours s. S 124, 12, 18

¹ flowre. ² floure. ³ howre. 4 houre. ⁵ hower. ⁸ sowre. ⁷ sowring. ⁸ flowrs. ⁹ houres. ¹⁰ howers. ¹¹ howers. ¹² progenitours. ¹⁸ showres. sours s. [suw(,)rz]: ours pn. RL 867.1 towers s. [tuw(,)rz]: hours s. RL 945.2

573. Rimes in [uwθ].

drouth s. $[druw\theta]$: mouth s. VA 544. mouth s. $[muw\theta]$: drouth s. VA 542.

XIX. [,I]-RIMES.

574. Rimes in [,1].

invisible a. [in'vizib,l]: sensible a. VA 434. sensible a. [sensib,l]: invisible a. VA 436.

1 sowrs. 2 towrs.

ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA.

- P. 3, l. 15 from bottom. A dissertation on some pecularities in Shakespeare's pronunciation was published by H. Isaac (now Prof. H. Conrad) in 1875.
- P. 12, 1. 11. For E. D. S. read E. D. D.
- P. 19, l. 8 from bottom. As Prof. Curtis kindly points out to me, Ind(e)—naturally enough—also had the long vowel, so that the rimes in LL and AY
- may be regular, nothwithstanding Gill's [i].

 P. 28, l. 12. Prof. Curtis remarks, "Could the rime quickly: unlykely be interpreted as showing [i] in unlikely? E. D. D. gives lickly as a form of likely." This is, of course, not impossible. Yet there remain the rimes live: contrive JC, restoratives: lives s. P (p. 19). I also draw attention to the fact that the Stratford proper name Quiney (Quyney) is repeatedly spelled with ee or e, instead of i or y, in the Stratford registers, &c., of the time. The i must have been similar to long e = [i:], and probably was the [ij] given as the Shakespearian sound in the text.
- P. 31, 1. 3 from bottom. For volere read solere.
- P. 34, 1. 3 from bottom. For need read meed.
- P. 39, l. 10. For "avenzer" read "avenzer."

- P. 43, 1. 13. For stait read statt.
- P. 43, 1. 16. The rime deceit: repeat P 1. 4. 75, though not really important, ought to have been mentioned.
- P. 56, l. 13. For Rimes read Rime.
- P. 66, 1. 3 from bottom. For and, whis is read and which is.
- P. 70, 1. 14 from bottom. Rather sorry = sorie (Q), the old long vowel being retained.
- P. 71, head-line. For [o] read [o:].
- P. 72, l. 4 from bottom. For RC read RL.
- P. 79, 1. 4. For Gill and read Gill), and.
- P. 93, 1. 13. For h read w.
- P. 98, 1. 5 from bottom. I say "recognized" on purpose. As to the Cely Papers, &c., cf. preface, p. VIII.
- P. 119, l. 4. For 'greeing g. read 'greeing p.
- P. 123, 1. 8 from bottom. For its read its.
- P. 124, 1. 13. Read VA 808.7 + seen pp. LC 192.7 P. 128, 1. 10. For wit s. read sit v.
- P. 129, 1. 4. Add commits v. S 9. 12. +
- P. 134, 1. 10 from bottom. For unlikely av. read unlikely a.
- P. 172, l. 6 from bottom. It may be noted that Dr. Sweet's pronunciation of th in bequeath is $[\theta]$.
- P. 174, 1. 5 from bottom. For rest read || rest.

WORD-INDEX.

(The references are to pages. Numbers preceded by + refer to the rime-index. Homonyms are not distinguished.)

a = he 110. abhor 70. + 240.243. abide + 145. abiding 27. a-billing + 131. able 50. 66. abominable 69. 102. abomination 102. + 202.abominations + 203. about 104, 105, + 262. above 104. + 254. a-breeding 16. absolute + 161 absolution + 164. abstaining + 222. abuse s. + 163. - v. 33. + 162. 163. abused + 163. abuses + 164. accident \pm 183 accidents + 185. accord 78. accorded 77.78,+ 241. according 78. account + 264. accumulate v. 197.

accurst 22, 23, 81. + 259.accuse + 163ache 95. + 205.achieve 10. + 127.across + 243.act 57. + 216. adder 62. + 207. adieu 32. + 159. admire + 154. admired 115. + 155. adore 70. + 234. 235.a-doting 70.+230. adulterate 113. advance 60. + 211.adverse 105 advice + 158. advisedly + 136. advocate + 197. afar + 211.affected + 193 affectedly + 136. affectst 95. afford 78. 79. 81. + 241.affords 78. + 241. affright + 147. afloat +230. afraid 46. + 219. after 57, 93, 94. after-loss + 243. again 47. 55. + 179. 220.

against 110. age 53. + 196. ago 73, 85. agree 13. + 116. agrees + 125. aid 46. + 219 aim 55. + 219. air 97. + 225. airy 98. alabaster 96. alack + 216alchemy + 137. ale 65. alike 112. alive + 144. all 65.66.68. + 228.allay'd + 219. allotted + 239. allow + 261.allowing 85. almost 106. alone 70.71.+231. along +244. aloof +252. also 106. altering 113. although 112. am 62. amain 47. amazed + 201.amazes + 201.amazeth + 201ambassage s. 53. + 197.

amber s. 52. amen 105. 106. +179.amend + 180amended + 181amending + 181. amends + 182. amiss + 132. among 81.82. + 244.amongst 99. amplify + 137. anatomiz'd + 158. ancient 57. anew + 159anger 99. angry 99. annoy 83. + 245. anon 70.108. + 239.anticipate + 198. Antipodes 36. antiquity + 137 any 13.114.+209. apace +201. apish a. 56. appaid + 219 appalled +228. appeal + 168.appear 36. 39. + 168. appears + 172. appetite 100. apple 57. applied + 145. approve 86, 112. + 251. 252.arbitrators + 199. are v. 54. 115. + 200. 211. argument + 183. arise + 155 arising + 158. arm + 212. arm'd + 212. arms + 212.array + 217arrest + 191. arrived + 144. art 46. 57. + 213.

a-shaking +206. ashy-pale + 199. aside + 145. assign'd + 151. asleep + 119. aspect + 192.aspire +154. ass 54. assailed + 225. assails $+2\overline{25}$. assay +217. assays +226. assemble + 175. assuag'd + 197.assuage 53. 197. assure + 162 assured + 161. astonished + 176. astronomy + 137. asunder + 257. attaint + 224. attainted + 224. attend + 180, 182,attended + 181. attendeth + 182. a-turning + 259. a-twain + 220. audaciously +137. audacity + 137. auger 65, 66. Augustine 57. 66. authority + 137. avenger 39. +267. awake + 205awaketh +206. away + 217awe 65. + 227.awl 66. ay 27, 28. babe 52. back 44. + 216. bad + 207, bail 56. + 225. bait 42, 43, 56, +

220.

ball 65.

balk 96. + 229.

balm 59.68.93.+ 227.band + 209.banishment + 183. bank + 216. banks + 216.bar + 211.bare +200. bark + 214barketh + 214. bars +214. base + 201. bastardy + 137. bat 51. + 207.bate 51. bath 59. batter'd 109. 111. battering 113. battery 109. 113. +208.battle 109. bawd + 227. bawl 65. bay 8. + 217. be 7. 9. 13. 14. 18. 56. 108. + 116. 118. bear 43. + 168. 170. 171. beard 39. + 188. bearing + 170. bears 39. + 172. beast 41. + 174. beautify + 137. beauties 31. 34. 48. + 194. beauty 31. 34. 47. 48. + 194.beck + 192.become 104. 105. bed 37. + 176. bedrid 109. bee 9. 25. 26.+ 116. been 11.+123.129. befits + 128. before 72, 104, + 234.began +208.

WORD-INDEX.

begets + 179. beggar 109. begin + 129. beguile + 153. beguiled + 153beguiling + 153. begun + 257. beheld 12. + 187. behests + 192. behind + 151. behold 97. + 249. behoof + 252. being 113. 114. + 119. belied + 145. believe 10, 15. bell + 186. bells + 187. belock 112. belong +244. belongs + 245. beloved 86. + 255. below + 229. benign 99. bent + 183. bequeath 40, 268. +172bequeathed + 173. bereaves + 166. bereft + 176. berries + 188. beseech 16. + 123. beseech'd 11, 16, 20. + 123.beset + 178. beside + 146. best + 191. bestow +247.250. bestow'd + 247. bestow'st +250. betake + 205. betakes + 206. betime 91. betoken'd + 237. betray + 217. betravs + 226. betroth 72. better 38. + 179. bettering 113.

between + 124. betwixt 110. bevel + 176.bewray'd + 219. bide + 146. biding + 147. bier 9. bills + 131. bind + 152. bird 6. 22. 23. 24. 25. 39. birds 21. 23. 24. 39. + 132.Biron 74. 87. birth 21. 23. black + 216. blade + 196.blame + 194.blast + 215.blazed + 201.bleed + 121. bleeding + 122 bleeds 17. + 122. blemish 91, 175. blend + 180. bless 40.41. + 190.blest 41. + 191. blind 19. + 152. blindness + 152. bliss + 132. blood 87. + 256. blot + 238. blow 84. + 229. blown 71. + 248. blows +236. blue 48. + 159. boar +234. board 76.78.79.81. boast 70. + 237. boat 70. + 230. bob 62. boil 82. 83. +246. bold + 249.Bolingbroke 74. bond + 239. bone 67. 69. 71. 75. + 231.boot 87. bore + 234.

born 80. + 242.borne 80. borrow +240. both 72. + 235.bough 89. 101. + 261.bought 8, 101. + 248.bound + 263. bounds + 263. bow s. (weapon) 71. 89. + 229. - v. + 262. bower 115. + 264.bowing 85. bowl 72. boy 82.83. + 245. brain 47. + 221. brake + 205. branch 59. 95. branches 95. brand + 209. bravery 113. break + 175. breaks + 175breast 41. + 191. breasts + 192. breath 40. + 173. breathed + 173. bred + 177. breed + 121.122.breeds + 122.brew 30. briar 109. brief + 121. bright + 147.brim + 127. brine + 150. bring + 135, 136. brings + 136. bristle 95. bristling 95. brittle + 128. broke 114. broken 92, 95, 114. + 237.brood86.87.+252. broom-groves 74. brother 113.

brought + 248. brow 84. + 262. brown 89. bud + 256. buds + 256. build 12. builded 12. + 125. bun 69.88. buoy 82 buried 37. 111. + 177. burn 88. + 258. burn'd + 259. burning + 259. bury 88. bushes + 261. business 111. bustling 95. busy 88. by 7. 25. 26. 27. + 137, 143,

cabbage 53, 109. cabinet + 178. calf 59, 68, 69, call 8.50.66. + 228.called +228. calls +228. calm 68. came 55. + 194. can 7. + 208. cane 34, 35, 51, cannot 106. canopy 13. + 137. car 54. + 211. carcanet + 178. care 54. + 200. cares + 200. Carthage 53 case 97. + 201. castaway + 217. caterpillars 109. catch + 208. caught 93. 94. 100. cauI 66. cause +229. cease 40. + 174.chain + 221chain'd + 223.

chamber 52. chambers 52 champion 112 chance 59. 60. + 211. change + 209. changeling 112. chanter 60. character 39. 188. characters 39. + 189. charg'd + 213. charm + 212 $\begin{array}{l} \text{charm'd} + 212. \\ \text{charms} + 212. \end{array}$ chary +200. chase +202. 203. chased + 203chasing +203. chaste 54. 55. + 204.chasten 55. 95. chastest 55. chastity 13. 55. + 137. chat 54. + 207.check + 192. checks 95. cheek + 126. cheeks + 126. cheer 36. 39. + 168. 171. cheerful 36. cherish + 188cherries + 188. chest + 191.chide + 146. chief 10. + 121.child + 153. chin + 129chips + 126chivalry + 137. choose +253. Christ 27. chronicler 109. circumstance60.+ 211. city + 128.

claim 63. claws + 228. clay 42. + 217.clear 35. + 168. 171. clearer + 171. clears + 172. climb 91. + 144. clook + 237.coal 75. coals 84. coast 70. coat + 230.coin 83. coined +246. cold + 249.coll 75. Collatine 19. 150. come 86, 90, 91, + 254.comes + 254. comest 111. coming 73. command 59. + 209.commander 59. + 209.command(e)ment 59. 111. + 183. commence + 185. commend + 180.commended + 181.comment70.+238.commission 21. + 133. commits + 128. committed + 128. commix'd + 134.commutual 112. compacted + 216. companv + 137compare $54. \pm 200$. compassionate + 198. compile 19. + 153.compiled + 154. complain + 221. 223, 224,

complain'd $+223$.
complaining +
222.
complexion $+$ 193.
compounded +
263.
comprehend +
180.
comprehends +
182.
compromise 109.
concert 42, 43, 64
91. + 220.
conceive 114.
conclusion + 162.
condign 99.
confess 40. + 190.
confessor 105.
confine + 150.
confined 105.+152.
confound $+263$.
confounded $+263$.
confounds $+ 263$.
confounded + 263. confounds + 263. confusion + 163. congest + 191. conjurer 45.
congest $+$ 191.
conjurer 45.
conquerors 109.
consent $+$ 183.
conspirator 45.90.
+ 240.
conspire + 154.
conscience 111. constancy 14. 108.
± 116
+ 116. consumes + 160.
contain + 221. contains + 224. contend + 180.
contain ± 221 .
contend + 180
content + 183
content + 183. contented 20. +
184.
contents + 185.
continual 115
contradict + 134
contrive 19. 28.
267. + 144.
contrives + 145.
control 72. + 248.
controll'd $+ 249$.
T7:"4 C1 1

controlling + 248. controls 85. convert 46. + 213. convertest 46. + 214.convertite 100. + 147. convey'd 64. + 219. $\cos^2 d 96. + 253.$ corn 62. 76. correction + 193.corrupt 105. corrupted + 254. Corydon 70.+239. cost 70. + 244.cough 94. could 96. counterfeit 46. 109. + 178.courage 53, 76, + 258.courtesy 113. cover + 255. cover'd + 255.cow 85. 89. coward 75. 84. + 262. $\cos 83. + 245.$ crab 62. craft 59. + 207.crave 53, + 195. created 42. + 199. creature + 167. credulous + 260.creep + 119creeps + 120.crept + 175. crest 41. + 191. Crete 16. crew 48. + 159.cries + 155. 156. crime 91. + 144. crops + 238.cross + 243. crossed + 244.crow 71. + 229.crown + 262crown'd + 263.

crue1 + 160.cry + 137.cup + 254cure + 161, 162, cured + 161. curls + 259. curse 24.81.+259. curst 22, 23, 24, + 259. cut 88. Cynthia 112. daff'd + 207. daily 13. dainty 63. dale + 199. dally 61.62.+211. dame 55. + 194. dance 60. + 211.dandling + 209. danger + 210. dare + 200. dart + 213date + 198. daughter 93, 94, +' 227.day 7. 62. days + 226.dazzled 96. dead 16, 37, 111. + 177. deal 38. + 168. dear 36. 97. 98. + 168.dearer + 171. dearly + 171. dearth 46. + 189. death 40. + 173.debate + 198. debaters + 199. debt 69, 91, + 178. debtor 91. + 179. debtors 91. decay + 217decay'd + 219. decays + 226. decease 40. + 174. 190. deceit 91, 267. 18

deceive 42 + 165. deceived + 165. deceives + 166. deceivest + 165. declines + 153. decrease + 174. decree + 116. deed + 121.deeds 17. + 122. deem + 120deem'd + 120.deems 15. + 120.deep + 119.deer 36. 97. 98. + 169. deers 97. deface + 202.204.defaced + 203. defame + 194. defeat 38.42 +167. defeated 42.+167. defeature 42. + 167. defect + 192.defects + 193 defence + 185. defend + 182.defends + 182.defiled + 154. defiling + 153. define + 151. deflour 87. deflower + 264. defv + 137, 155.defying + 143. degenerate + 198. deified + 146. delay + 219. delays + 226.delight 100, 147. 148. delighted + 150.delighting + 150. denial + 143.denied + 146. denote + 230.deny + 137. 115. denying 143.

depart + 213. departest 46. + 214.departure 62. depend + 180.depending + 181. depends + 182. deprived 19. dere 39. derive + 144. derived 19. + 144. descended + 181. desert (merit) 46. + 213. deserts (merits) 46. + 214.deserving + 188. design + 151.desire 98, 115, + 154. desired + 155. desires 115. despair + 225. desperate 113. despise + 156. despised + 158despising + 158. despite 100. 110. + 148.destimies + 156. destiny 14, 108. + 137.destroy 83. + 245.246.destroys + 246.detain + 224. detects 95. determined + 177. determinate+198. detest 41. + 191. detriment + 183. devil 11. + 120.devise + 156. devised + 158. devour 98. + 265. devouring + 265. devours + 265. dew 48. + 194.dexterity + 138. dial + 143.

dial-hand +209. Dian 114. Diana 114. $\overline{d}id + 127.$ die 14. 28. + 138. died + 146. dies + 156. difference + 185. dignified + 146. dignity + 138. diligence + 185 diminish'd + 133. $\dim m'd + 127.$ dimple + 127. din 11. dint + 129.directed + 193. direction + 193. dirt 22, 23, 24, disabled 96. + 177.disarm'd + 212.discern + 189. discontent + 183. discontents + 185.discovery 113. + 138. discreet 15, 16, disdain 47. + 221.224.disdaineth + 223. disease + 173.disgrace + 202. 203. disgraced + 204.disguise + 156. disguised + 158. dishonoured+177. disloyally 58. dismay'd + 219.dismount + 264. dispair 43. dispatch + 208. dispensation + 239. dispense + 185 disperse 24. + 189.dispersed + 189. display + 218display'd + 220.

displease 36. disposition + 133. disputation +202. 239.dissemble + 175. dissolution + 164. distain + 221. distempering 113. distill'd + 131. distress'd + 191. ditty 20. + 128.divide + 146. dividing + 147. divination 111. + 239. divine 45. 109. + 151. division 98. do 8. 32. 33. 73. 108. + 250. doe 71. + 229. dog 69. 75. -dom 108. done 74. + 257.doom 73.86.91.+ 251. dooms 91. door 72. + 234. dote + 230. doted + 230. doteth + 231.double 89. + 253. doubled + 253. doubles + 254. doubt 69.91.+262. dove + 254. down 75.89. + 262.downs + 264.downright + 148. drab 52. draff 94. draught 94. draw + 227drawn + 227dread 37. + 166. dreadeth 37.+166. dream 15, 35, + 165. drench'd + 185.

drew 48. + 159. drink + 136. dropt + 238. dross + 243. drouth + 266drown'd + 263.dry + 138.ducat 109. due 7. 28. 34. 48. + 159. dug 69. 88. dull 88. dullness + 258. dumb 86, 90, 91, + 254.dun + 257. dust + 260.duties31.48.+161. duty 31.48. + 161.dwell + 186. dwe11'd 13. + 187.dwells + 187.dye + 138.dyed + 146. dying 115. each 16. 17. ear 43. + 169. earnestly 13. ears + 172. earth 21.23.+189. easily 115. east 41. + 174. eat 38. eats 38. eche 17. ecstasy + 138. edge + 178. een 96. e'en 96. effect + 193. effecting + 193. either 39. 40. 63. eke 17. element + 183. eloquence + 185. elsewhere 106. + 169.

Elvsium 112, 113.

embrace 202. + 204.embraced +205. embracing + 203. emperor 90. empty 91. enacted +216. enchant59.60.109. enchanted + 210. enclose + 236. encounter + 264. end + 180.ended + 181. ender + 181. ends + 182.endure + 161. endured + 161.enemies + 156. enemy 13. + 138.enforce 81. engineer 39. England 99. English 99. engrossed + 244. enguard 112. enjoy 83. + 245.246. enjoys + 246. enlarg'd + 213. enmity 14. + 138. enough 94. + 256.enrag'd + 197. enrich'd 11. 20. + 129. ensnare +200. ensue + 159. ensues + 162ensuing + 160. enter 45. + 184.enterprise + 156. entertain + 221. 224.entice + 158. entomb 86, 90, 91. +251.entreats 38. + 167.equal 58. equipage53 +197. err 24. 18*

erred + 188. escape 110. Esperance(F.)112. espied + 146. espy + 138.estate + 198. esteem + 120esteem'd + 120. esteeming + 120. estimate + 198. eternity + 138. Eve 15. even 17. 95. 96. 114. + 166. evening 17. event + 183. events 95. + 185. ever 17. 115. ever-during 115. everlasting 105. every 113. 115. everywhere 35. 115. evident + 183. evil 10. 11. + 120. ev'n 95, 96. exceed + 121. exceeds + 123. excel + 186.excell'd 12. + 187.excellence + 185. excellent + 183. excelling + 187. except + 175. excess 41. + 190.exchanged $+ \bar{2}10$. exclaim 55. + 219.exclamation + 203. excuse s. + 163. excuse v. + 163. excuses s. + 164. exhibition 102. exile s. + 153. existst 95. expect + 193. expecting + 193. expel + 186. expense + 186.

expiate + 198. expire + 154. expired + 155. express + 190. express'd + 191. extend + 180.extenuate + 198 extreme 15. + 165.extremes 15. 120. extremest 15. extremity + 138. ey'd + 146.eye 27. 28. + 138. eyes + 156. eyne 28. + 151. face +202. faces +204. fact $+2\overline{16}$. fade + 196. fain 63. faint 63. + 224.fainted + 224. fair 43. 44. 98. + 225.fairs 56. fall 58, 66, 68, 77. +228.fallen 96. falls + 228. 229. fame + 195.fantasy + 139.far 59. 97. fares +200. fashion 108. + 215.fast + 215. fate + 198. father 50. 52 fault 93. + 228. favour + 196. fear 36. 39. + 169. 171. fearfully + 139. fearing +171. fears + 172. feast 41. + 174.feather + 189. feather'd 109.

feature + 167. fed + 177. fee + 117. fee + 117. feed 17. + 121. feeding + 122. feeds + 123. feel + 124. fee1s + 125. feign 8. 63. 64. + 221.fell + 186. felt + 187. tere 44. ferment 22. fever 17. + 165. few 7, 47, 48, + 194. fickle + 134. fiddler 96. field 12, 13, 18, + 124.fiend + 180. fiends + 182. fifteenth 106. fifty 13. fight 100. + 148.fighting + 150. filed + 154. fill + 130.fill'd + 131.filleth + 131. filling + 131. final 58. finally 58. find 19. + 152. finds + 153. fir 22. 23. 97. fire 98. 115. + 154. fires 115. firm 23. first 22, 23, 24. 25.97. + 259.fits + 128. $\begin{array}{l} \text{fitted} + 128. \\ \text{fix'd} + 134. \end{array}$ fixed + 134.flameth + 195.flatter 60. + 208. flatteries 115.

flattering 113. + 135. flattery 109, 113. + 139. 208. flaw 67. flea 101. fled + 177fleet(')st 95.+ 123. flew + 159.flies + 156. flight + 148. flocks + 244. flood 69.87. +256. flow 69.75. + 230. flower 89. 98. + 265.flowers 115.+265. flv + 139. flyer 115. flying 115. foal 72. foe 71. + 230.foes 73. + 236. foil 83. + 246. foil'd + 246. fold + 249.folk 96. follow 61.62. + 240.folly 61.62. + 239.fond + 239. food 86.87. + 252.fool + 253. fools + 253foot 87. + 252.foppish 56. for 77. 97. forage 76. + 240. forbear + 169. forbears + 172. forbid + 127. force 81. + 243. forced 81. ford 78, 79, 81, fords 78. + 241. fore 77. forebend 106. fore-betray'd + 220.foregone 71.+233.

forgeries + 156. forgot + 238.forgotten + 239. forforn 80. + 242.243.form 77. + 241. forms 77. + 241 forsake+205, 206. forsaken + 206.forsworn80.+242.forth 80.81. + 259.fortify + 139. fought + 248. found + 263. fount + 264. four 72, 85, + 249. fourth 89. fowls 85. frame + 195 framing + 195. fraud + 227. free + 117. 118. fret 38. + 178. frets 38. + 179.friend + 180.friends + 182. fro' 114. frost 70. froward 75, 84, + 232.frowardness 75. frown +262. fruit + 161. fuel + 160. fulfil + 130.fulfill'd 12. + 131. fullness + 258. fume + 160fumes + 160.funeral 58. fur 22. further + 259. gage + 197. gain + 221. gaining + 222. gains + 224. gainst 110. \bar{g} ait 56. + 198.

gall 8. 66. + 228. gate 43. 54. 56. 64. + 198.gather'd, ed 52. 109.111. + 214.gave 53. + 195. gay 64. + 218. gaze + 201. gazed + 201. gazes +201. gazeth + 201. gems + 176.general 58. + 228. get 38. + 179. gets 38. ghost +237. gild v. 12. + 125. gills + 131. ginger 98. gird 23. girl 23. girt 23. give 10. + 127.giving + 127. glad + 207. gladly + 207glass 61. + 215.glories +235. glory 70. 114. + 235. Gloucester 111. glow 85. + 230.glow'd + 247glows 67. + 236. gnat 99. go 7.67.69.73.75. + 230.goal 56. god 69. 75. goes 73. + 236. going 115. gold + 249. golden 115. gon(e) 70. 71. 73. 76. 108. + 233. good 69, 87, 88, + 256.good-morrow + 240.

gore + 234.gorgeous 111. got + 238. government+183. grace + 202, 204, graces + 204. grant 59, 60. granted + 210. granteth 60.+210. 60. granting 210.grape 52. grapes 52. 54. + 194. grass + 215. grave 53. + 195. 196. gravity + 139great 38, 42, 108, + 167.greater 38. + 167.greatest 38. greatly 13. 38. Greece + 126.'greeing + 119. green + 124. greet + 123. grew 32. + 159. grey + 42. grief + 121. grieving 15 grieves + 121. grim + 127. grind + 152. grine 28. + 151 groan 70.71. + 233. groans 71. + 234. groin 28. + 151. groom 73. 91. + 251.ground + 263grounds + 264.grove73.74.+232. grow $85. + 2\overline{30}$. growing 85. + 247. grows ± 236 . grow'st +250. growth 72. + 236. guard 112, + 212.

guest 41. + 191. guests + 192. guide + 146. guile + 153. guise + 156. gun + 257.gyves + 145. habit 102. habitation 102. had + 207.hair 43. + 169. + 225.haire 44. hairs 43. + 172. half 59, 68, 69, 96, hallow 61. 62. + 211.halm 68. halt + 228. halter 94. hand 59. + 209. handling + 209. hang + 216. hanged 99. hanging 99. harbinger 39. + 188. harbour 109. hard 59. + 212. hare + 200. harm 62. + 212. harm'd + 212. harmony 13. harms +212. harsh-sounding + 263.hart 46. haste 54.55.+204. hasted 55. hastened 55. hasty 55. hat + 208. ha't 53. hate 114. + 198. hath 61. + 214. hatred 114. haulm 68. haunt 59, 60.

haunted + 210. have 53. 54. + 195. 196. having 113. hawk 96. + 229. he 9.28.110.+117. head 37. + 177.healeth + 168. hear 36. + 169. 171. 172. heard 46. + 212. hearing + 171. hearse 46. hearsed + 189. heart 46, 62, + hearts 46. + 214.heat 38, 42,+167. heath 40. heave + 166. heaven 17, 37, 95. 96. 114. 115. + 166. heavenly 114. heavens 95, 98, heaviness + 190. heav'n 95. heels + 125. heir 44. 64. + 225. held 12.18. + 125.hell + 186.he'll 110. hems + 176hence + 186. her 86, 93, + 143. 171. 182. 204. 251.herd 6. 24, 39, 40. + 188.herds 21. 23. 24. 39. + 189.here 36. + 169. herein 106. heretic + 134. hers 39 he's 110. 115. hid + 127. hide + 146. hiding + 147.

hie + 139. 155. hies + 156. high 100. + 139. higher 115. hild 12. + 131. hill + 130.him 91. 95. + 127. 143. 171. 204. 219. 223. 206. 219. 224. 250. hips + 126.hire 98. his + 132hiss + 133. hisses + 133. history + 139.hit + 128.hither 21. hits + 129. hive + 144. hoard 78. 79. 81. hold 12. + 249. hole 72. + 234. honest 102. honesty 102. honour 45, 102, honoured + 177. honouring + 135. -hood 87. hop 62. 75. hope 75.84 + 231. horn 80. + 242. horse 81. + 243. hospitality 13. + 117. host + 237.hot + 238.hound + 263.hounds + 264. hour75.85.98.102. + 265.hours 98. + 265. house 89. hover'd + 255. hovering 113. how 7.8.89. + 262. howling + 264. hov 82. Huberden 88.

hue + 159. humble 102. humbleness 102. humbless 102. humorous 109. hurls + 259. husbandry + 139. hyssop 102. I 18, 26, 27, 80, + 139. idolatry 13. + 117.ignorance 60. + 211.Ilion 19. ill 20. + 130.imagination111.+ 203. + 239.imagined + 177. immured + 161. impanneled + 177. impart 46. +213. imparteth +213. impiety + 139.impleach'd 16. + 167. imposition + 133. impression 21. + 190. imprinted 20. + 129. impute + 161. in 92. + 129. incertainty + 139. inclination + 203. incline + 151. inclined + 152.inconstancy +117. increase s. + 174. increasing 41. + 174. incur 22.23.+258. Ind(e) 19. 267. indeed 16. 37. + 121. indigest + 191. infamies + 157 infamy 14. + 117.139.

infirmities + 157. infirmity + 117. 139. infection + 193. inflame + 195. inflict + 134. influence 113. inhearse 46.+189. iniquity + 117.139.injuries + 157. injury + 139. inordinate + 198. insinuate + 198. instigate + 198. instrument + 183. in sunder + 257. insurrection + 193.intelligence + 186. intend + 180. intends + 182. intent + 183.intents + 185. interdict + 134 interest 109, 113. + 191.interim 113. interlaces + 204. intermix'd + 135. interrupted + 254. intituled 37.+178. invasion + 201. invent + 183. invisible 96.+266. invited + 150. invocate + 198. invocations +203. is 99. 110. 115. + 132. it 33. + 118. 124. 128. 163. 170. 196. 203. Italy + 140. i'the 110. it's 110. itself 106. jade + 196. jail 56. + 225.

Jamy 45. 62.

Tagues 112. jar + 211.iaws + 229. jealousy + 140. jest 41. + 191. iester 41. jestings 41. + 192. jet + 179.jewel + 160. join 83. ioined + 246. joist 82. jollity + 140. journeying 113. Jove 73.74. +232. foy 7. 8. 82. 83. 98. + 246. judge 98. juice 34.83.+164. iuist 82. iust 114. + 268. justly 114.

Kate 53. keen + 124. keep + 119. ken 34. 35. 51. kept + 175. key 42. 63. 64. 101. + 218. $kill\ 20. + 130.$ kill'd 12. 13.+131. kind + 152. kindness + 152. kinds + 153. king 8. + 135. kings + 136. kirtle + 132. kiss + 132, 133. kisses + 133. kissing + 133. kneels + 125. knell 38. + 186. knew 28. 47. + 159. knife + 145. knight 99. + 148. knights + 150. knit + 128.

know 31.32.67.71. 85. 99. + 230. 247. knowing + 247. known 71. 84. 85. +248.knows + 236. la 67. 68. labour 52. lack + 216. ladder 98. lady 56. laid + 220. lamb 91. lame + 195. lament + 183. lamentations + 203.lance 60. + 211.1 and + 209.lands + 209.languishment + 183. lark + 214 lass + 215.last + 215latch + 208.late + 198. 1 aud + 227.laugh 94. laughter 94. Laurence 66. law 67. lawn 65 1aws + 229.1ay + 218. 1ays + 226. lea 63, 101, lead s. 37, + 178, leadeth 37. + 166.lean + 167. leap 8. 37. + 164. leaps 37. + 165.leapt 37. learn 46. + 189. lease 41. + 174.least 44. + 174.leather 21.

leave + 165. 166. leaves 166. leaving 15. lechers 109. led + 178. leech 16. leer 36. left + 176. legacy + 117.leisure + 173. leisurely + 140 lend + 181. 182. lendeth + 182.lends + 182.length + 193. lent + 183. 184. Lesbia 115. less + 190. -less 108. let 7. 23. 44. + 179. letter + 179. let's 110, 115. level + 176. lev 63. liberty + 140. Libya 113. lie + 140. lies + 157. life 19. + 145. light 8, 100. 148. lighteth + 150.lights + 150.like 112. likely +267. liking + 158. limb 91. line 19. + 151. lined 19. lip 7. 18. + 126. lips + 126. list + 133listening 113. listeth + 133. live 10. 19. 267. + 127. 28.livelihood 87. + 252.

livery 113. + 140.lives s. 19. 267. lives v. 19 living + 127. loan + 233. lock 112. lock'd + 244. long 82. + 244. Longaville 19, 20 longer + 245.look 74. lord 78. + 241. lords 78. + 241. lose v. 33. 74. + loss + 243. lost 70. + 244. lot + 238. 73. 74. 86. love 88. 114. + 255. 256.loved 86. + 255. lover 73. 74. 114. + 255.lover'd + 255. loves 74. loving 86. + 255. low 85.89. + 230.luck + 261. Lucrece 114. Lucretia 114. lurk 6. 81. + 260. lust + 260. lustily 14. + 140. luxurv + 140.

Macbeth 40.
Macduff 94.
mad + 207.
made + 196.
madrigals + 229.
maid + 220.
maim 55. + 219.
main + 221.
maintain + 221.
maintain'd + 223.
majesty + 140.
make + 205.
makes + 206.
makest + 206.

maketh + 206. making + 206. maladies + 157malcontent + 183. man 62.73. + 208.mane 55. + 199. man-monster 105. man-slaughter 94. manual 109, 112, many 45.62. + 209.mare +200. mariner 39. mark + 214marketh + 214. marr'd + 212. marriage 53, 111. + 197.marriageable 53. masonrv + 140.master + 215.match 61. + 208. mate + 198. material 58. matter 60. + 208.maw + 227. May + 218.may 42.56. + 218.maze +201. me 9.10.86. + 117. 162. 163. 165. 176. 182. 166. 200.205. 184. 224.mead 37.114. + 166.meadow 114. mean + 167meantime 106. measure + 173. measures + 174. mediators + 199.meed 8. 19. 34. + 121.meek + 126.meet 19, 34. + 123. meetness + 123.melancholy + 117.melody + 140.melt + 187.memory + 140.

men + 180.mend + 181.meriodional 58. merit 20. + 188.merry 39. messenger 39. midnight + 148. might + 148.mild + 154.mildness + 154.mile 19. mind 19. + 152.mine 27. + 151. mingled + 136. mire + 154. mirth 23. mischances 60. + 211.mischief 10. misery 14. 108. + 117. 140. misgoverning + 135. mishaps 52. 54. + 207.misled + 178.misplace 106. misplaced 54. + 204.miss + 132miss'd + 133missing + 133. mistaking + 206.mistrust + 260.misuse v. + 163. mix'd + 135. mixed + 135. moan 70.71.+233. moans 71. + 234.modestv + 141.moe + 230. moment 70. + 231.monarchy + 117. monstrous 108. monument + 183.monuments + 185. mood 86.87. + 252.moon 74.87. + 253.moons 91.

moon's 111. Moor 87. moralize + 157. more 72. + 234.moreover 74. morn 80. + 242. morrow + 240.mortality + 141. most 70. + 237.mother 50. motion + 237. mount + 264.mourn 80. + 258.mouth +266. move 77.86 + 251.moving 86. + 251.mow (grimace) 71. — v. 85. + 230. much + 257.mud + 256.murmur 23. murther + 259. muse 30. + 162.musician 109. must 97. mute + 161. mutiny + 141. mutual 112. 115. myrtle + 132. myself 106. + 187.Mytilene 11.

nails +225. name 7. 48. 61. + 195.nation 98. 108. nativity + 141. nature 42. 98. + 199.nay + 218.near 36.39. + 169.nearer + 171. nearlv + 171. neat 35. neck 44. + 192. need 8. + 121. needing + 122. ne'er 113. 115. ne'ertheless 115.

neglect + 193. negligence + 186. neigh 101. neighbour 101. neither 39. 40. 63. + 173.nest + 191.nests + 192net 35. + 179. neuter 47. never 17. + 113.115. 165 new 30, 31, 32, 47. + 159.new-born 80. 242.new-fired + 155. nice + 158. niggarding + 135.nigh 100. + 141.night + 149. nights + 150. no 71. 73. 75. 77. 108. + 230.noise 83. + 246. none 71. + 233.noon 87. + 253.nor 77. ot 70. 75. 77. + 122.136.238. not note 70. + 232. noted + 232. noteth + 233. nothing 70, 106, nought 75, 93, 101. + 238. 249. now 31. 32, 84, 89, +262.numbs 91. nun + 257nuns + 258.nurse 24.81. + 259.oak 70. oath 70, 72 + 236. oats 84, obey 64. + 218.obey'd 64. + 220.obeys 64. + 226.

obloquy + 141.obscurity + 141. obtain'd + 223. obtaining + $\overline{222}$. occasion 108. ocean 1111. + 237. o'clock 70. o'er 110.113.+235. o'erflows + 236. o'ergrow 106. 16. o'erread + 166. o'erstraw'd + 227. o'erworn 80. + 242.O's 71. 73. of 93. offal 58. offence + 186. offended + 181. offenders 109. offer + 238. oft 75.93.101.114. + 238.often 114. old 84. 89. + 249. on 7. 62. 70. 75. 76. 112. + 239. one 62. 70. 71. 74. 108. + 233.only 114. ooze 30. open 92.95.+231. open'd + 231. opportunity +117. 141. oppress 41. oppress'd + 191. orator 45, 90, + 240.oratory + 235. ordering + 135. ornament + 183 ornaments + 185. osier 98. ought 84, our 89, 98, ours 90, + 265. out 89. + 262.outburneth + 259.

outlive 105. 106. outrage + 197. outwardly + 141. outworn 80. +242. over73.110. +232. overfly + 155. overplus + 260. oversway'd +220. overthrows 73. overturn + 258. owe + 230. 247. 250. ow'd + 247. own 7. 71. 75. 84. + 248.

ow'st + 250. pace + 202. paces 204. page + 197. pages + 197. pain +221. pain'd + 223. paint 63. painted + 224 pale 51. + 199.pall 51. palm 59, 68, + 227. pant 59, 60. panteth 60. + 210.pap 62. paper 98. paradise + 158. parasites 19. + 129. park + 214.part 46. 62. + 213. partake + 205. parts 46. + 214. pass 59. + 215. passion 98. 108. + 215. past + 215. patiently + 141 pause 67. + 229.pavilion 19. pawn 65. paws + 229. pay 8. 63. + 218. peace 41. peep + 119.peer 9. 44. peeping + 119. pelf + 187. pen 47, 180. penny 45.62.114. penny-royal 58. perceived + 165. perform 77. Pericles 36, 41. perish + 188. perjury + 141. perpetual 58. + $2\overline{2}8.$ perpetually 115 + 141. personal 58. persuade + 196. persuasion + 201. perused + 163. piece + 126. pierce 36. piety + 141pilgrimage 53. + 197. pine + 151. pioneer 39. + 188. piteous 112. pits + $1\overline{29}$. pity + 128.place 54. + 202.204.places +204. plain + 221plaining + 223. plainly 114. plains +225plaster +215. plat + 208. play 42. + 218.play'd $+22\overline{0}$. plays +226. play'st + 226. plea + 164. pleadeth 37.+166. please 36. + 173. pleasure 98. + 173. plenty + 184.

plight + 149. plot + 239pluck + 261pluck'd + 261.plume + 160. politic + 134. pollute + 161. pollution + 164. poor 74. 76. possess + 190. possess'd41.+191. possessing 41. + 190. post + 237.posterity + 117. 141. pot 70. pottage 53. poundage 53. pour 89. poverty + 141. power 115. + 265.powers +265. praise + 226. pray 40. prayer + 226. prays +226. precedent + 183.prefiguring + 135. premeditate + 198. prepare 54. + 200. prepares +200. preposterously 113. presage s. + 197. present 103. presentation 103. present - absent 103. presently 103. + 141. press + 190. pretended + 181. pretty 20. + 128. prevailed + 225. prevails 56. prevent + 184. prey 64. + 218.prick + 134.

pricks + 134. pride + 146 prime + 144.print + 129. prisoner 39. privilege + 178. prize + 157. proceed 15. + 122. proceeding 16. proceeds 17.+123. procured + 161. prodigal +228. prodigies + 157. proffer + 238. progenitors 90. + 265.prognosticate + 198. prohibition 102. prone 71. + 234. proof + 252.prophecies + 157. prophesy + 141. propose 74. protest + 191. protestings 41. + 192. Proteus 112. prove 86. 112. + 251, 252. proved 86. + 252.provide + 146. provoke 74. pry + 141.publisher 45, 90. + 188.punishment +184. pure + 161. purge + 258. purified + 146. purify + 141.

quakes + 207. qualified + 146. qualify + 141. qualities + 157. quality + 141. quarter 98. quash 92.

quay 63. queen + 124. questioned + 178. quickly20.28.267. + 134.quiet 109. + 143. quill + 130. Quiney 267. quite 100. + 149. race + 202. rage 53. + 197. rages + 197. rain + 221. 222. raineth + 223. raining + $2\overline{23}$. raise +226. ran + 208. ranged +210. rank + 216. ranks + 216. rare 54. + 200. rarer 97. rarity + 142. rate + 198. rave + 196. ravisher 45, 90, + 188. ravishment + 184.raw + 227. razed + 201read v. 16. 37. + 122.pp. 46. readily + 142. reading 16. reap 8. 37. + 164. reason + 174. receipt 42. 43. 64. + 220.receive 42. + 165.receives + 166. receivest + 165. recite 100. + 149. recompense +186. record s. 77, 78. + 241.recreant 113.

recured + 161.

red 37. + 178.redeem + 120.redoubled + 253. redress + 190. regks + 126.reflect + 193refrain + 222.refresh + 192. refusest + 163. regard 46. + 212. register + 188. rehearse 24. 36. 46. + 189. reign 64. + 222. reign'd 64. + 223.rein 64. + 222. rejected + 193. rejoice 83. + 247. releasing 41. + 174. relenteth + 184. relief + 121. relier 98. + 154. relieve 10. relieveth 15.+121. remain 55. + 222.remain'd + 223. remaining + 223. remains + 225. remedy + 142. remember'd 91. + 176. remembered + 178. remorse 81.+243. remove 86. + 251.removed 86.+252. removing 86. + 251.render + 181.renew'd + 160renewest + 160.renews + 162. renown + 262. rent + 184. rents + 185. renying + 143. repair 44. + 226. repay + 218.

WORD-INDEX.

repeal + 168. repeat 267. repent + 184. repine + 151. replenish 91. 180. replies + 157. report 80. + 241. repose +236. reprehend + 182. reprove 86. + 251. reproving 86. + 252.reputation +203. require + 155. resemble + 175. resisteth + 133. resolution + 164. resolving + 240. resort 80. + 241.resound +263. respect + 193.respecting + 193. respects + 193. rest 41.+191.192. restoratives 19. 267.restore + 235. restrain + 224 restrains + 225. re-survey 64. + 218.retire 98. + 155. revenue 105, 109. reverend 113. review + 159.reviveth + 145revolving + 240. reword 78, 79. reworded 77.78.+241.rhyme + 144. rhymes + 144. ride 27. + 146. ridest 111. ridiculous + 260. right + 149. rigour + 134. rime + 144.

rimes + 144. riot 109. rise + 157. rite 100. + 149. roam 74. roaming 73. roar 112. rock'd + 244. rocks + 244. rod 69. 75. rolling + 248. roll'd + 249. Rome 73. 74. 91. +251.rood 69. 88. room 73. 74. 91. + 251.root 87. + 252.rope's 111. Rosalind 19. rose 73. + 236. rotted + 239.rotten + 239.rough 94. + 256. round + 263. royal 58. ruin 114. ruinate + 198. ruining 114.+135. ruminate + 198. run + 257.rural 58. rushes + 261. rusty +260. ruth 33. + 162. sad 53. + 207.saddle-bow + 230.sadly +207. sage 53.111. + 197.said 46. + 220. saints 112 sake + 205. same 50.66.+195.sands +209. sang +216. sat + 208. satiety + 143.

satisfied + 147.

satisfy + 142saucily + 142. savour + 196. saw 7. 65. 66. 67. +227.sawn + 227. say 40. 55. + 218. says + 243.'scale + 199. scales 56. scant + 210. scape 110. scar + 211. scarce 97. scarcity + 142. scene 35. + 168. scholar 45. school + 253schools +253. scope + 231. scorch +242. score + 235. scorn 80. + 242. 243.scowling + 264. scratch 44. + 208. sea 7. 34. 42. + 164. seas 36. season + 174. seat 38. + 167 secrecies + 157. secrecy + 142. see 9. + 118. seeing + 119. sees + 125. seek + 126.seeks + 126. seem + 120. seeming + 120. seems 15. + 120.seen 10. 11. 19. + 124. seizure + 173.self-applied + 147. self-trust + 260. sell + 186. send + 181.sense + 186.

sensible $96. \pm 266$. sent + 184. sentinel 20. + 186.set 47. + 179.settled 115. severe 36. + 169. shade 53. shaded + 196. shaft 94. shake + 205. shaken + 206.shakes +207. shall 50, 58, 66. shame + 195. share + 200. she 9. + 118. sheaves + 166. shed v. 17. - pt, pp. + 178. sheds 17. + 123. sheep + 119. shield 12. + 125. shielded 12. + 125.shift 20. + 127.shine +151. shines + 153. shirt 22. shoon 74. shore + 235. short 62. 79. +242. shorter 62. should 96. + 253. show 8. 32. 71. 84. + 230.247.showers +265shown 71. + 248. shows +236. show'st +250. shrew 71. shrine + 151.shrows 71. 73. shudder 62. +256. shun + 257.sick + 134. side + 147. sight + 149sights + 150. Simonides 36. simple + 127.

simplicity + 142. sin 10. 11. 18. + sinewy 109. 113. sing + 135. 136.singled + 136. sings + 136. singular 45. 90. 109. + 211.sir 23. sire + 155sit 20. + 128.sits + 129. skies + 157. skill + 130.skin + 129.skips + 126. skirt 23. sky + 142.slab 52. slack + 216. slain +222. slaketh + 206.slander 59. + 209.slaughter 93, 94, +227.slave 53. + 196. slav + 218. sleep + 119. sleeping + 119. sleeps + 120. sleeve 15. slew + 159.slide + 147. slip + 126. slips + 126. sliuces + 164. slow + 231.small 66. smart 46. smarts +214. smell + 186.smelling + 187. smells + 188. smile + 153. smiled + 154. smiling + 153. smiteth + 150. smoke + 237.

smote 70. snare 54. + 200. snew 47. snow 71.84. + 231.so 71. + 231.society + 142. sod 114. sodden 114. sold 84. 89. soldier 111. some 88. + 254. something 106. son 87. 88. 89. + 257. song + 244. songs + 245. sons + 258. soon +253. sore +235. sorrow 114. 240. sorrowing + 135. sorry 70. + 235 sort 80. + 242. sought +248. soul 72.84.89.+ 248.souls 85. sound +263. sounds +264. sour + 268. souring + 265. sours + 265. sovereignty+118. space + 202. spare +200. speak + 175. speaks + 175. spear + 169. speech 17. speed + 122speeding + 122. spent + 184. sphere 35. spied + 147. spies + 157. spight 100. spill + 130.spill'd + 131.

spilling + 131. spirit 20. 113. + + 132. spite 100, 110, + 149. spleen 11. + 124.spoil 83. + 246. sport 80. + 242 spread 37. + 178. spright 100.+149. spring + 135.136.springs + 136. sprite 100. + 149. spur 22. 23. 24. + 258. spy + 142. 143.squirt 22. staff 94. stage + 197. stain + 222. stain'd +223staineth + 223. stale 65. stalks +229. stand +209. stares +201. stars + 214starteth + 213.state 43.56. + 198. stay + 218. 219. stay'd +220. stealeth + 168. stedfastly + 142. $\begin{array}{l} \text{steed} + 122. \\ \text{steel} + 124. \end{array}$ steep + 119. steer 36. stell'd 12. 13. + 125. 187. steps 37. + 175. sticks + 134. still + 130.stillitory 109. sting + 135. stir 22. 23. 25. + 258. stone 69. 71. 75. 108. + 234.stones 71. + 234.

stood 69.87. + 252. stopt + 236. store 74. + 235. stories + 235. storm 77. + 241. storms 77. + 241.story $70. + 2\overline{35}$. stout + 262straight + 220. strange + 210. stranger + 210. straw + 227. stream 35. + 165. strength + 193. strict + 134. strife + 145.strike + 158. striking + 158. strive \pm 144. strived + 144. strives + 145. stroke + 236. strong + 245stronger + 245. strumpeted 96. + 178. stud 69. 87. studs + 258. style + 153. subdue + 159. subdued + 160 subjection + 193. subornation + 203.subsist + 133. subscribes + 143. subtilties + 157. subtilty + 118. success + 190.such 88. + 259. $\operatorname{suck'd} + 261$. suddenly + 142. suffice + 157. sufficed + 158. suing 33. 42. 61. + 160.suit + 161. sum + 254.sums + 254.

sun 73. 76. 85. 88. +257.sung 91. + 261. support 80. + 242.suppose +236. suppress'd + 192. surmise + 157. surprise + 157. surmount + 264. survey v. 42. 64. + 218.survive + 144. suspect + 193. sustain + 222. sustaining +223. swains + 225. swan +208. sway + 218. 219. sway'st +226. swear + 170. swearing + 171. swears +172. sweat 37. + 167.sweet 16. + 123.sweetness + 123sweets 95. + 123.swerving + 188. swine 26, 28, + 151. swollen 96. sword78.79.+241. swords $78. + \overline{241}$. swore + 235. sworn 80. + 243.swounds + 264. sycamore 75. sympathised + 158. sympathy + 142. Syria 55.

tail 63. take + 205. 206. taken + 206. takes + 207. takest + 206. taking + 206. tale 50. + 199. talk 93. + 229.

tall 50, 65, 66, tallow 50. tame 55. + 195. taste 55. + 205. tasted + 205.teach 16. + 167. tear 39. 43. + 170. 172. tears 39, 43, + 172.teen + 124. teeth 13.98. + 125.tell + 187.tells + 188.temperate + 199. tempering 45, 91. $+^{2}176.$ tend + 181tender + 181tender'd 91. + 182.tenderer 109. tent + 184.testament +184. than +208thaw'd +227. the 110, 114, 115. thee 8. 16. 70. 86. + 118. 123. 155. 162. 163. 166. 167. 171. 172. 224.theft 20. + 176.their 63. them + 124. 155. theme 35. + 165. themselves 106. then 11.47.+180. thence 186. there 39.44.+170.thereby 106. + 142. therefore 72. these 36. they 40. 62, 63. 64. + 219.thick + 134. thief + 121. thieves + 121. thine 27. + 151.thing + 135.

things + 136. think + 136. this +132. thistle 95. thither 21, 113, + 189. thorn 80. + 243. those 67. 73. + 236.thou 89. though 112. thought + 248 thrall 58. + 228. threat + 179. three 8. + 118. threne + 168. threw 32. + 159. thrive + 144. thriveth + 145 throne 71. + 234.throng + 245. thrown 71. throws +237. thrust +260. thunder 98. + 257. thus + 260. tied + 147. time 91. + 144. times + 144. timorous 109. tire + 155. tired + 155. 'tis 110. to 110. 115. +250. toe 71. together 21. 40. + 189. toil 82. toil'd + 246. told + 249. Tom 62. tomb 86.90.91.+ 251.to-morrow + 240. tone 69, 75. tongue + 261. tongues + 261. too 7. 8. 32. 85. + 250.

took 74. torch +242. tore + 235. tormenteth + 184.touch +259. torn 80. + 243. toward + 232. towards 75. tower 89. towers + 265. town 85. toy 83. + 246. tovs 82. trance 60. + 211. trances 60. + 211.transferred + 188. translate + 199. treason + 174treasure + 173. treasures 174. tree + 118. tremble + 175. trench'd + 185.trial + 143. tribes + 143.tricks + 134. tried + 147. trim + 127. trips + 126. troth 72. + 236. trouble +253. troubled +254. troubles + 254. Troy 83. + 246.true 32. + 159. trust 88. + 260. trusty 88. + 260.truth 33. 72. 162. try + 143. tun 69. 88. tune 30. Turk 81. turn 88. turning +259. turn'd + 258. twain + 222. 'twas 110. twenty + 184.twixt 110.

two 85. tyrannize + 157. tyranny + 142.

umpire 109. unacted + 216 unaware 54.+200. unback'd 106. unbred + 178.uncertainly +142. unclean 35. unconquered 178. under ± 257 . understood 87. + 252.undone + 257unfathered 52. + 214.unfinish'd + 133. unfold + 249.unjust + 260. unkind + 152. unknown 71. 248.unlaced + 205. unlikely 20. 28. 267 + 158unlived 19. + 144.unmeet + 123. unprovident + 184. unrespected+193. unrest + 192 unseen + 124. unset 47. + 179 unsheathed + 173. unspotted + 239. unswept 37. unto 85. + 250. 251.untold + 249. untrimm'd + 127. untrue 32. + 159.unwed + 178. unwholesome 93. unwilling + 131.unwise 105.

up 7, 8, 23, 88, + 254.upheaveth 15. + 165. uphold + 249. upon 70. 88. 108. 112. + 239.uprear + 170.uprise 106. upsydown 88. urge + 258. us 30, 85, 110, 115. use s. 8. + 164. - v. 8, 30. +162. 163. used + 163usest + 163usury + 118. vaded + 196.vain 8. + 222. Valentine 91. vanisheth 40. + 190. variable 113. variety + 143. varying 113. 53. vassalage + 197vaunt59.60.+210. vein 47. 64. + 222. veins 64. + 225.venom'd 109. venture 45. 109. + 184.venturing 45. 91. 109. + 185.vermin 22. vernal 22.

verse 24. + 189.

victory + 142.

viewest + 160

views + 162.

violet + 179.

village 53.

vigour + 134.

viewing + 160.

vice + 158.

view + 160

viper 97. virgin 22. virtue 22. 29. vive (F.) 112. voice 34.83.+247. vow + 262.

waist 54. 55. 56. + 205.wait 43. 56. wake + 205. waking + 206. walks + 229. wall 58. + 228. want 59.60.+210.wanteth 60. +210. wanting 60. + 210.wantonly + 142. wantonness + 190. wantst 95. war 59. 92. + 211. ward 46. + 212. wares 56. warm 59. + 212.warm'd + 212. wary + 200. was 59. 61. 92, 99. 110. + 215.waste 55. + 205.wasted 55. + 205.wasteful 55. watch 61. + 208. water 60, 92, 94, + 208.Waterdown 60. water-drops+238. wave + 196. way 8, 40, +219. ways +226. we 9. weak + 175. weal 19, 34, wear v. + 170. wears v. +172. weary 39. weather 21. + 189.wed + 178weed + 122. weeding 16.

19

weeds + 123. week + 126. weeks + 126. ween 10. weep + 119. weeping + 119. weeps 120. well + 187. we'll 115. went + 184. were + 170. west 41 + 192. wet + 179. what 9, 59, 93. whate'er 113. what's 110. wheel 93. + 124. whe'r 110. 113. where 39. + 170.where'er 113. wherefore 106. whether 21. 40. 110.113. + 190.while + 153. whirl 23. whistle 95. 100. white 149. whither + 190. whole 9 wholesome 93. whore 74. why + 142wide + 147. wield + 125. wife + 145. wights + 150. wildness + 154

Will + 131. will 19. 34. 115. + 131. willeth + 131. willing + 131. win 10. 91. + 129. wind s. 19. + 152. winds s. + 153. wing + 135. wings + 136. wise + 158. wit 20. + 128. with 13.98. + 132. withal +228. withdrew + 160. within + 129. without 105, 107. + 262.wits 19. + 129.witty + 128. woe 73. + 231.woes 73. + 237.woman 73. women 73, 92 womb90.91. + 251.won + 257. wonder + 258. woo 73, 85, +250,251.wood s. 87. + 256. — a. 86.87.+256. wooer 72. wooing 33, 42, 61. + 250.word 76.78.79.81. + 241.words 78. + 241.wore + 235.

world 79. 81. 97. work 81. + 260. worse 24. 81. + 259. worshipper 36. 39. + 188. worst 24. 81. worth 80.81. + 259. wot 70. + 239.would 96. wound s. + 263. wounding +263. wounds +264. wrack + 216. wrath 61. + 214. wrathful 61. wretch 44. + 179. writ + 128. write 100. + 150. wrong 82, 92, + 245.wrongs + 245. wroth 70. wrought + 248. ye + 162.163.year 8. + 170.years + 172. yel1 + 187.vet 20. + 128. yield 13. + 125. yielded 12. + 125. yields + 125. yore + 235. you 16. 31. 32. 33. 114. + 133.160.young + 261. youth 33. + 162.

